The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Offer the most elaborate assortment of

SEAL SKIN

PLUSHES,

FOR

LADIES' GARMENTS,

EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY.

They are all our own importation and are offered at

$12.00, $15.00, $16.00, $18.00, $20.00.

Also a beautiful line of Plain and Fancy

TRIMMING PLUSHES

In the most desirable colors, at from

$2.50 to $10.00 per Yard.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF

FIGURED SILK SICILIENNE AND SILK DAMASSE

CLOAKING,

AT FROM

$6.50 to $15.00 per Yd,

Which, as to price and quality, cannot be duplicated in this city.

Our assortment of

ULSTERETTE CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS

Comprises all the Leading Styles of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, at prices ranging from

$2.00 to $8.00 per Yard.

Very Desirable Patterns of PERSIAN CLOTH, for

WRAPS AND DOLMANS,

At $8.00 per Yard.

Inspection Invited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MANDEL BROS.

121 & 123 State-st.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

State and Adams-sts.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN

Parlor Furniture,

Rich in Style and of Superior Quality.

To make room for New Patterns a few desirable Parlor Suits are being disposed of at considerably less than cost.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing by and between Isaac McCourtie, Arnold B. McCourtie, Moses S. Bacon, and Edward R. Bacon, under the firm name of McCourtie, Bacon & Co., having expired by limitation, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved. The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by the members of the old firm at the old office at the corner of Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

ISAAC McCOURTIE,
ARNOLD B. McCOURTIE,
M. S. BACON,
EDW'D R. BACON.

The business of the house, with increased facilities, will be continued at same office by the remaining partners, under the firm name of BACON & CO. Thanking our old friends for past favors, and hoping for a continuance of patronage in future, we are, very truly yours,

M. S. BACON,
EDW'D R. BACON.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Boody, Saltonstall & Co., commission stock brokers, at 128 La Salle-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. A. BOODY,
F. G. SALTONSTALL,
C. W. McLELLAN JR.,
REUBEN LELAND.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1882

The business will be continued at the same place under the name of Boody, McLellan & Co. Mr. W. F. Lessie will have charge of the office as our agent.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
58 Broadway, New York.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Elisha R. Nichols, Henry E. Nichols, and Robert B. Gillies, under the firm name and style of E. R. Nichols & Co., at No. 159 South Water-st., Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business heretofore conducted by said firm will be continued at the above address by Elisha R. Nichols and Robert B. Gillies, under the firm name and style of E. R. Nichols & Co. All outstanding accounts due to and indebtedness owed by said firm will be settled with and by said new firm.

ELISHA R. NICHOLS,
HENRY E. NICHOLS,
ROBERT B. GILLIES.

Chicago, Oct. 30, 1882.

Money to Loan

On improved city property at current rates.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Black Dress Silks!"

"Special Sale WITH Special Prices!"

A growing trade finds us in a position to offer

"Reliable Makes" OF Black Dress Silks!

At $1.00!
$1.25!
& $1.50!

ALL

"Incomparably Cheap!"

60-inch Cloaking Silks!

"Complete Stock!"

Samples Post-paid.

State and Madison-sts.

We are making a specialty of

Silk Plush Mantles,

As handsome as a seal skin, warranted to wear better, and at a much less cost, all made by CLOAK TAILORS. All the latest Novelties in Outside Wraps received by weekly steamers. Inspection solicited.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,

137 and 139 State-st.

☞ Telephone No. 5415.

PIANOS!

Largest stock in the city of Grands, Uprights, and Squares. Best makes — Decker Bros., Haines, Mathushek, Simpson, Bradbury, Story & Camp. Also hundreds of the celebrated Estey and the Story & Camp Organs. Cash or easy monthly payments. Instruments rented, and rentals applied on purchase. Cash and time buyers will save money by inspecting our stock.

STORY & CAMP,

188 & 190 State-st.

"CORTICELLI"

Sewing Silk.

Every Spool Warranted!

Full Length. Smooth and Strong.

One trial will convince every lady that "Corticelli" is the best Sewing Silk made. Every spool will measure the full number of yards stamped on the end. Ask your storekeeper for

"CORTICELLI."

For sale by leading dealers all over the United States.

How to Use "Florence" Knitting Silk.—Our new No. 4 Instruction Book, with rules and designs for Knitting Silk Stockings, Mittens, Laces, Wristers, Infants' Caps, etc., enlarged and improved, with sample of Silk inclosed, will be sent free of charge to any lady sending us six cents for postage.

NONOTUCK SILK CO.

207 & 209 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO, ILL.

R. W. HARE, Manager.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT

McCormick Hall

THIS EVENING,

Beginning at 8 o'clock.

HON.

JOHN A. LOGAN

AND

HON.

Emery A. Storrs

Will Address the Meeting.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED.

MAGNETIC GIRDLE
FOR MEN.

Are You Nervous, and Lack Vital Energy?

In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion, or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose.

Price of Belt, $10. Sent by express upon receipt of price, and, if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk. MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY, 218 State-st., Chicago.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE

The International News Company begs to announce that by special arrangement with Messrs. LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., the above named Magazine will be issued monthly, SIMULTANEOUSLY in ENGLAND and AMERICA.

THE FIRST NUMBER

IS NOW READY.

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To be obtained of all booksellers and newsdealers.

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY,

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HALL TREES.

We CHALLENGE a comparison of STYLES AND PRICES. Designs NEW and variety large. Do not buy until YOU SEE THEM.

TO BE FOUND ONLY with

Hildreth & Co.,

221 and 223 State-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Gilbert & Brega, Commission Merchants is this day dissolved by limitation. Mr. C. J. Gilbert retires. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.

C. J. GILBERT,
C. W. BREGA.

Chicago, Oct. 31, 1882.

Referring to the above, the undersigned will continue the Commission Business under the firm name of C. W. Brega & Co., at 163 Washington-st.

Chicago, Oct. 31, 1882. C. W. BREGA.

60° Sulphuric Acid

At 65 cents per Hundred Pounds.

La Salle, Ill. Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Co.

QUININE PILLS. Pure Quinine and Full weight—all sizes—by dozen or hundred—made and coated by ourselves. By mail if desired. BUCK & RAYNER.

CHICAGO-ENG-CO
CHICAGO-ENG-CO

A Few Makes of Goods Sold at

WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE:

BROADBROOK,
GLOBES,
SAWYER,
HOCKANUM,
HARRIS,
UTICA,
AUBURN,
AMERICAN MILLS

Cassimeres.

The grand goods made by the above Companies are largely represented in our Men's Business Suits and Boys' and Children's Clothing. The colors never fade, and they are the hardest goods to wear out we know of.

We enjoy selling standard makes of goods, for it reminds you James Wilde, Jr., & Co., make and sell good clothes.

English Club Suits,
Coaching Ulsters,
Piccadilly Overcoats.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,

Corner State and Madison-sts.

FRANK REED, Manager.

LADIES' ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER.

To the Ladies:

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED WITH

Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Dyspepsia, or with Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Headache, or Cold Feet,

An Abdominal Belt and a Pair of Magnetic Cork Insoles have no superior in the Relief and Cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease, and, by its tranquilizing influence upon the sacro iliac plexus of nerves and its powerful stimulus upon the blood, possesses healing virtues rarely found at the best springs in Europe or America.

For Lame Back, Weakness of the Spine, and Pain Across the Kidneys this is the Best Curative Agent known.

The Belt does not interfere with any action of the body, but acts as a stimulus and support to the trunk and spine, while reinforcing the kidney with Nature's own healing energy.

For all forms of

Uterine Complaints

It is unsurpassed by anything ever before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization. No lady would do without this admirable garment after knowing its powerful influence upon the Back, Spine, Kidneys, etc., for five times its cost.

Price of Belt, with Magnetic Cork Insoles, $10. Sent by express, C. O. D. or upon receipt of price, and if not found as represented money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

We positively assert that our Magnetic Belt and Insoles will effect what we claim, and we offer to refund money paid for same where they fail to do all we claim.

This offer is fair, and we await your call.

By the wearing of a pair of our Magnetic Insoles a uniform, soothing, and pleasant warmth of the feet is constantly kept up, and all the ills and pains resultant from Cold Feet completely avoided.

ONE DOLLAR secures them, by mail at our expense and risk.

MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO.

218 STATE-ST.

ASK YOUR FURNISHER FOR THE VALCOURT SCARF, MADE BY CUTTER & CROSSETTE, FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

Hotel Brunswick,

FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

This fashionable, central, and convenient house has been greatly enlarged and entirely renovated as a hotel home for permanent guests and the traveling public.

The new and superb restaurants are under excellent management, and have an unrivaled cuisine. The Ball-Room, Banquet Halls, and Private Parlors are now ready for

Weddings, Receptions, Banquets, Etc.

For rooms and terms address

MITCHELL & KINZLER.

WANTED.

Three experienced Wholesale Clothing Sales men who have established trade in Southwestern, Southern, and Central Missouri, and Western Illinois. First-class men only need apply. Good salaries paid. Address, with references, Lock Box 1514, Post Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE LAST DAY FOR $85 Lots AT EAST GROVE

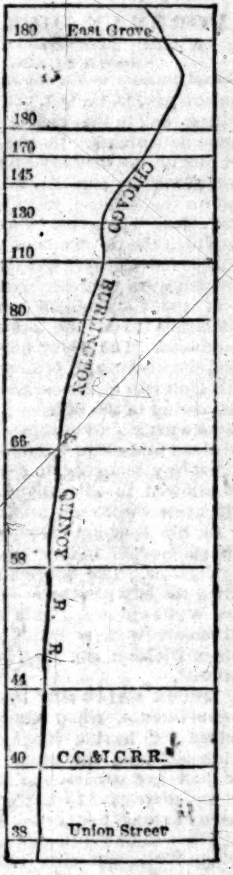
AFTER TODAY THE PRICE WILL BE

$100!

Terms Now, $10 Cash, $5 Monthly. No Interest.

EAST GROVE STATION is 180 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, and our property from 5 to 40 feet higher than the R. R. EAST GROVE is

CHICAGO'S HIGHEST SUBURB.



This is an exact profile of the C., B. & Q. R. R., showing the elevation, in feet, at different points on the road between Chicago and East Grove, as shown at the Chief Engineer's Office.

We are making extensive and costly improvements—building houses, laying miles of sidewalk, etc. In addition to houses now being erected we are under agreement to build a number of cottages and handsome residences immediately.

Lots 30 feet wide by 132 deep, with shade and ornamental trees, and solid two-inch sidewalks.

East Grove is on the most accommodating R. R., with the LOWEST FARE of any running out of Chicago: rapid trains almost hourly, at times to suit all classes of business men or women.

A Sunday Train leaves Union Depot at 1:05 p. m., getting back to city at 6:25 p. m.

EAST GROVE IS

CHICAGO'S HEALTHIEST SUBURB,

Being Beautiful Rolling Land, with THOROUGH DRAINAGE, and PUREST, Cold, Sparkling Water, obtainable at a depth of from 8 to 30 feet. No Bad Odors, no Malaria, no Foul Water.

WE BUILD GOOD HOUSES

Of Any Style and Price (NO SHANTIES) on Easy Monthly or Other Payments to Suit.

NOW FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT COZY HOUSE, TWO-STORY, six rooms and closets, bay window, veranda, cellar, and well; shade trees and shrubbery; lot 83x132 feet, $1,350.

Handsome 8-room Two-story Frame, stone foundation and cellar, stone cistern, splendid well, fruit trees and shrubbery, lot 100x132 feet, on a beautiful sloping corner, $1,800.

We are at work on two handsome Residences (one Gothic) on stone foundation, and cellar. Price, $1,500 to $1,800, with 50-foot lot, two minutes' walk from station. Will be ready by early spring, or sooner if specially desired.

WE TAKE PARTIES FREE TO SEE EAST GROVE. We give a full abstract FREE to each purchaser, and make no charge for drawing up papers.

STREET & CO., Owners,
200 La Salle-st.

Or we can be seen at our Homes in East Grove.

☞ Office open tonight till 9 o'clock.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT

The Edison Incandescent Electric Light is now in practical operation for lighting Public Buildings, Hotels, Theatres, Halls, Churches, Steamships, Silk, Woolen, Cotton, and Flouring Mills, Locomotive and Car Works, Machine Shops, Piano and Organ Factories, Bleacheries, Engraving and Printing Establishments, Office Buildings, Wholesale and Retail Stores, and Private Residences.

This Light is absolutely constant, healthful, safe, efficient, and economical.

We are prepared to give information, make estimates, and introduce the Edison Light in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

WESTERN EDISON LIGHT CO.,

51 & 53 WABASH-AV.

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OFFICERS.

ANSON STAGER, President.
JOHN M. CLARK, Vice-President and Treasurer.
D. H. LOUDERBACK, Secretary.
GEO. H. BLISS, General Superintendent.
P. D. JOHNSTON, Engineer.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE HAVE OPENED A BRANCH

PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE,

At 75 STATE-ST.,

(Central Music-Hall Block.)

The same care and attention bestowed in compounding prescriptions &c., at the old stand, corner Clark and Madison-sts., will be maintained at our new store, and will always receive my personal supervision.

WM. M. DALE, Proprietor,

"CITY PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE," cor. Clark and Madison-sts. Branch, 75 State-st., Central Music-Hall Block.

To the Ladies.

The production of SELECT STYLES of over-garments for LADIES from woolen fabrics is a want long felt in Chicago and vicinity. It being directly within our province to supply this want, we have decided to make it a SPECIAL BRANCH of our business. We have a large variety of NEW and STYLISH modes, together with a specially choice assortment of select fabrics, from which to produce garments for Ladies and Misses unequaled for grace and comfort to the wearer, such as are not obtainable in the West. Inspection invited.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

TAILORS,

161 AND 163 WABASH-AV.

MRS. LANGTRY

PLAQUE, a beautiful full-length picture in 15 colors. LONGFELLOW PALETTES, and more than sixty choice subjects. Everybody wants a collection of them. Send 25 cents for three; $1.00 for 12; $7.00 a hundred. CHAPIN'S ART NOVELTIES, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

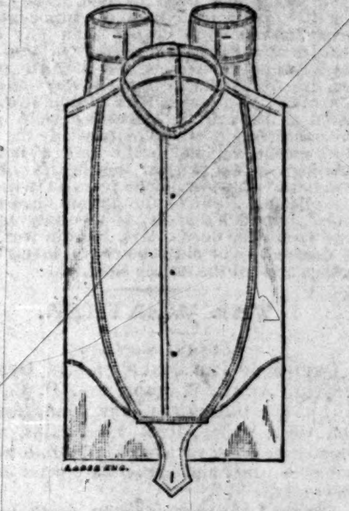
CUTLERY Of the highest grade, Pocket and Table Razors, Scissors, Tailor Shears, &c. Rogers' "A 1" and Triple-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

THE

Song of the Shirt

BY THE

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE.



There are ills as well as joys in life,
There are puddles in every path,
And every man learns, if he lives long enough,
He must cry as well as laugh.

But of evils the greatest that we know
(None can dodge it, do the best he can),
Is a shirt that won't fit, but wrinkles and puffs—
'Twill floor the very best man.

If all clothing-houses sold the PUTNAM SHIRT,
The sins of the world would decrease,
For bad-fitting shirts are the cause of most crimes,
And are antagonistic to peace.

PUTNAM.

Mr. Grey is a gentleman living in town,
He's a most exemplary man,
Whatever the duty he's called to perform,
He'll do just the best that he can.

PUTNAM.

To the church he has ever obedient been,
To his family loving and kind,
As a citizen, a more acceptable one
Would be very hard to find.

PUTNAM.

A man better natured did never exist,
He's always so cheerful and mild,
A man with a heart as large as an ox,
And a heart as soft as a child.

PUTNAM.

Mr. Grey one evening purchased a shirt,
We won't give the name of the store,
He saw in the window a nice-looking one—
He'd always bought the Putnam before.

PUTNAM.

Now this shirt was one of a new-fangled kind.
The Putnam he couldn't obtain,
But the glare of the starch and the gloss and the shine
Made it look to be nearly the same.

PUTNAM.

The next day Mr. Grey had business on hand,
His church needed him—'twas a pity;
The newly-called clergyman must be ordained,
Deacon Grey was on the committee.

PUTNAM.

He rose up quite early to dress for the call,
Ar' would the service begin,
Deacon Grey was always as prompt as the clock,
His time was as money to him.

PUTNAM.

Of course he proceeded to put on his shirt;
He plunged through the starch and the gloss;
But somehow it wrinkled, puckered, and scratched—
The Deacon began to get cross.

PUTNAM.

The next thing he found the sleeves were too short,
The shoulders exceedingly tight;
In trying to fasten the buttons came off—
Of the shirt there was nothing was right.

PUTNAM.

The band for the collar was too large by far,
The bosom he couldn't get straight,
The tails of the thing only reached to his waist—
The Deacon bewailed his sad fate.

PUTNAM.

He called on his wife to sew on the buttons,
And she, not knowing his plight,
Of course didn't hurry as fast as she could—
The Deacon began to show fight.

PUTNAM.

In doing the sewing she pricked him by chance,
At which, Cæsar's ghost! how he tore,
And she thought, though she couldn't put faith in her ears—
She thought that somebody swore.

PUTNAM.

After this the poor fellow was all broken up,
His control and his temper all wrecked,
For when a man has a bad-fitting shirt
There's nothing too strange to expect.

PUTNAM.

He knocked down the children, he kicked the poor cat,
He yelled, he fought, and he swore,
And Mrs. Grey fainted at so strange a sight,
There had been nothing like it before.

PUTNAM.

To make short the story, he wore himself out.
His rage was so high and so sweeping.
The strain was too much for the poor human frame—
Such torture is way beyond keeping.

PUTNAM.

He was sick for a year. By his church he was dropped,
But forgiven when he stated the case;
For all of the brethren said they'd done the same
If they had been put in his place.

PUTNAM.

The Deacon is now much sadder and wiser.
This experience opened his eyes
To his own imperfections, and those of most shirts,
And now none but the PUTNAM he buys.

PUTNAM.

Now if any man wants to be just and upright,
From all sinning to keep clear his skirt,
We want just to give him this one little point:
The Putnam is the best-fitting shirt.

PUTNAM.

And if all clothing-houses sold the Putnam shirt,
The sins of the world would decrease—
For bad-fitting shirts are the cause of most crimes,
And are antagonistic to peace.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

131 & 133 Clark & 117 Madison-sts.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT,

Proprietors and Manufacturers.

W. H. FURLONG........Manager.

"Shirts To Order" a Specialty.

MURDEROUS MADNESS.

The Insane Deed of the Wife of a Celebrated Insanity Expert.

Mrs. Dr. Edward C. Seguin Kills Herself and Her Three Children.

The Act Committed at Her Home, No. 41 West Twentieth Street, New York.

No Witnesses of the Massacre—The Unsuspecting Little Ones Blindfolded and Shot.

The Doctor, Familiar with Such Horrors, Now Himself Insane with Grief and Despair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—When Dr. Edward Constant Seguin, the well-known specialist in nervous disorders and insanity, returned from his professional duties to his residence, No. 41 West Twentieth street, at 6 o'clock this evening, he was told that his wife, Margaret, had killed herself and her three children. The story is one of the most terrible that ever was told. There were no witnesses to the tragedy, but the scene and the circumstances made plain the details. Dr. Seguin went away after lunch, at 12:30, and did not come back until 6 o'clock. It was the custom of Dr. R. M. Amidon, a brother of Mrs. Seguin, to call upon his sister several times a day. He came at 2 o'clock this afternoon to take lunch with her, and was told by the hall-boy that she was out with the children. He

REMARKED THAT IT WAS STRANGE,

and went away. He called again at 5 o'clock, and the boy told him that she was still out.

"I don't know where she is," said the boy. "The children ought to have their supper. This never happened before."

"Are you sure they have not got back?" inquired Dr. Amidon, whose fears were aroused.

"I haven't seen them," said the boy. "The door of the spare room is locked, and I can't find the key."

Dr. Amidon waited to hear no more, but went to the top floor and tried the door. It would not open. With a dread that something had occurred, he exerted himself to break open the door. When it yielded,

A FEARFUL SIGHT

was presented. On the floor were Mrs. Seguin and her three children, with bullet-wounds in their heads. Near the bodies were two pistols, while a third and a quantity of cartridges lay on a bed. Dr. Amidon, though horrified, looked to see if there was life in any of the forms, and he thought he detected signs of animation in one of the children. He sent for Dr. R. Osgood Mason. There was a feeble fluttering of the heart, but it soon ceased, and there was not a spark of life in either of the four.

THE CORONER'S INQUIRY

brought forth all the details of the affair. The dwelling, adjoining the Church of the Holy Communion, at Twentieth street and Sixth avenue, is five stories high, with a mansard roof. It was in a room about twenty feet square on the top floor that the deed was done. The children—three little things, Edward D., 6 years old; John Van Duyn, 5 years old, and Jeannette, 4 years old—used it often as a playroom.

MRS. SEGUIN,

when found, lay with her feet near the door of the closet and her head toward the bed. She lay partially on her right side, with her arm under her. There was a bullet-wound in the right side of her head. Near her was a five-chambered revolver of 38-calibre with a pearl handle. Three of the chambers were empty. Edward, the eldest boy, was on the floor in front of the small table, with his head toward the west. A parlor practice-pistol was a few feet away. It was evident that he had been shot with this. The bullet had gone clear through his head and struck the wall. The youngest boy and the girl were in the closet. They had been shot with the pearl-handled revolver. The bullet had not penetrated the skull of the boy, but had plowed across the left side of the head and made a wound that looked something like a sabre cut. The bullet had entered the head of the little girl on the right side. Death must have been instantaneous in every instance except that of the boy, John.

THE CHILDREN HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN

when they thought they were secure in their mother's love. They were all blindfolded, and their hands were tied behind them. Mrs. Seguin had apparently taken them into the room to play blindman's buff or some other nursery game. She had handkerchiefs about their heads and tied pinioned their arms with whip-cords. After doing this, the conclusion from the surroundings was, she put John and Jeannette in the closet and closed the door upon them. Edward she stationed in front of the small table, and, taking careful aim with the parlor-pistol—a long-barreled affair made something in the shape of a revolver—fired a bullet into his brain.

THE GIRL,

judging from her position, was instructed to stand on a foot-stool in the closet after Edward was shot. When the bullet was sent into her head she fell over on the floor. The handkerchief about her head had been set on fire. The boy John lay in a pool in one corner of the closet. It was thought he must have realized what his mother was doing and crouched down. Mrs. Seguin, from the appearance of the wound, discharged the revolver as the boy lay in fear at her feet.

WHEN SHE HAD SLAIN ALL HER CHILDREN

she stood almost in the door of the closet, and, putting the pistol to her head, sent a bullet crashing into her own brain. All the shots except the one from the parlor pistol were fired from the revolver. On the bed was a two-barreled silver-plated Derringer, with an ivory handle. This had not been used. Beside it was a box of cartridges. The revolver and the Derringer belonged to Dr. Seguin. There was no explanation of the act, and it could only have been done, friends and members of the family say, in a moment of insanity. Mrs. Seguin had been

SUBJECT TO ATTACKS OF DESPONDENCY

for some time, but her husband had detected nothing in her actions to indicate insanity. She did nothing unusual during the fore part of the day, and her movements or remarks did not indicate that she contemplated this terrible deed. She was about in the morning and treated her husband as usual. At 11 o'clock she was at the office of her brother, on Twenty-first street, and said she was feeling unwell. Dr. William H. Draper, of No. 4 East Thirty-seventh street, had been invited to dinner, and she told her husband that she would address him a note asking him not to come, as she was feeling unwell.

AT THE RESIDENCE OF DR. DRAPER

it was said he had received no note. After lunch she told the servants that she was going out with the children. When Dr. Amidon was informed, at 5 o'clock, that Mrs. Seguin had not come back, Coroner Brady was told. He thought of Central Park, and the fear took possession of him that she might have thrown the children into the lake and sprang in herself. Mrs. Seguin was a handsome woman, 32 years old. She was about five feet three inches high, somewhat delicate, a brunet, with dark hair and eyes and intelligent features. The children were very pretty. Mrs. Seguin always seemed passionately fond of them, and took much pride in their looks. Mrs. Seguin had been married about eight years, and Dr. Amidon was her only near relative in the city. She was a native of New England.

DR. SEGUIN

is a man of 39 years of age, and a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His father was a French doctor of great distinction, and Dr. Seguin stands at the head of his profession. When he came to the house at 6 o'clock he knew nothing whatever of the deed. When the news was broken to him he would not believe it. It was repeated to him with so much earnestness that the truth was forced upon him. His grief was pitiful. He was like one petrified. He sank into a chair, and could say nothing. He could not look upon the forms of his wife and children. All the evening he sat in a rear room buried in grief. Several times he asked Dr. Amidon if it was true they were all dead. He seemed to doubt the statement, when it was repeated to him over and over again. The servants did not know what caused the excitement last night, and

THE NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBORS KNEW NOTHING

of the matter. The bodies still lay in the room. Very few people knew of the event, and at no time were there over twenty in front of the house. The only ones who entered the house were Capt. Williams and his officers, Coroner Brady and Robert B. Boyd, and Dr. Mason and Dr. A. S. Ball. Dr. Ball, an intimate friend of the family, was quick to say that there were no domestic infelicities in the household. Dr. Seguin and his wife were deeply attached to each other, and loved their children. Mrs. Seguin was

A VERY LOVABLE WOMAN,

of a pleasant disposition, and she could only have done the deed while insane. Dr. and Mrs. Seguin were to start for Niagara Falls tomorrow morning. Dr. Seguin bought the tickets this afternoon. Mrs. Seguin could not have premeditated the shooting. She left no note explaining the act. She must have taken the children into the room on a sudden impulse. She had calculated to deceive the servants and callers by saying she was going out with the children. Mrs. Seguin's poor health very likely had much if not all to do with unbalancing her mind, but that her impulse should take so terrible a course was beyond the understanding of any one who knew her.

THE ELDER DR. SEGUIN

married a young wife a short time before his death, which occurred on Oct. 29, 1880. The relations of the widow with her husband's only son were pleasant, but not intimate. She visited her stepson's house on Saturday a week ago. When Mrs. Seguin was informed last night of the occurrences, which concerned her nearly, she was overcome with emotion. She said, after a long time, that she could offer no explanation for the affair, for so far as she had been able to observe. Dr. E. C. Seguin and his wife had lived without interruption of their domestic happiness. She had not been sufficiently intimate with the family, she said, to presume that there had ever been any cause of disagreement between them. There certainly was nothing in the home relations between Dr. Seguin and his wife that could furnish a pretext for the deed.

A PHYSICIAN,

who has long been an intimate friend of the family, and who arrived at the house soon after Dr. Mason reached there, said: "Mrs. Seguin has been subject to fits of depression for several years; precisely how long I do not know. She has never shown symptoms of insanity, but has had days of depression. So far as I know, she had made no threats to take her own life, and certainly not the lives of her children. Her act was that of an insane woman, as no sane woman could commit so terrible a deed. The family relations, I have reason to know, were of the pleasantest kind, Dr. and Mrs. Seguin being mutually devoted to each other."

THE AWFUL DETAILS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Margaret Seguin, aged 36, wife of Dr. Edward Seguin, the noted specialist on diseases of the brain, killed her three young children this afternoon and then killed herself, at No. 41 West Twentieth street. There is no other cause known for the horrible tragedy than the insanity of the mother. The children were Edward D., aged 6 years, John Van Duyn, aged 5, and Jeannette, 4 years. They were all shot through the head and instantly killed. The mother's death was as sudden as theirs. A frightful feature of the tragedy is the manner of the murder. Mrs. Seguin took the children to the empty spare room at the top of the five-story house in the absence of her husband, and when the servants were engaged in the basement, and locked herself in with them. The servants believed they had gone out for a walk. What happened in the room will never be known, but when Dr. Amidon, Mrs. Seguin's brother, called at 5 o'clock, and, with his suspicions aroused by the long absence of the family, made search of the house, the mother and children were found dead, all shot through the head.

THE CHILDREN'S HANDS

were tied behind their backs with whip-cord. They were blindfolded with handkerchiefs, and from all appearances they must have been shot while playing at blindman's buff with their executioner. They were dead for at least an hour and a half, and were quite cold when discovered.

Three pistols were found in the room, all of heavy calibre, and all had been used. Mrs. Seguin had been despondent from physical causes for some time, but she had shown no evidence of insanity. She was a small, slim woman of nervous temperament. Her domestic life was very happy, and there was no family trouble. Dr. Seguin returned home about 7, and upon hearing the dreadful news was utterly prostrated. He is in a state of mental distress, and under the care of physicians.

Dr. Seguin is a noted specialist in cases of insanity. His father was equally so. His wife was the daughter of a Massachusetts farmer. The couple moved in the best society. The family lived in a five-story brown-stone front English basement house, elegantly furnished. The room in which the tragedy took place is on the fifth floor, and is scarcely ever used by the family. Three servants in the house noticed during the day that Mrs. Seguin was moody, a condition she had been in for several weeks, and which her brother, Dr. Amidon, termed "the blues." About 11 he called upon her, and she said

SHE DID NOT FEEL WELL,

and had written Dr. Henry Draper, who had been invited to dine with the family, to defer his visit. This note she asked her brother to send. He took it jokingly and told her they would all enjoy themselves. Dr. Amidon called on his sister at 3, and was told she had gone out for a walk. He returned at 5, but Mrs. Seguin had not yet returned. The hall boy incidentally mentioned that the door of the spare room was locked and the key gone. A sudden suspicion seized the Doctor that Mrs. Seguin had gone to Central Park and drowned herself and children. He could not explain why he thought this. He immediately went up-stairs and burst the door of the room open.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT

met his eyes. Almost in the middle of the floor lay the dead body of the eldest boy Edward in a pool of blood. Partly in the closet lay Mrs. Seguin, grasping in her right hand a big pearl-handled revolver. Inside the closet lay the boy John and the girl Jeannette. There could be no doubt that the mother had taken the children into the room on pretense of playing blindman's buff. She had led the two youngest into the closet and locked them in while she murdered the oldest boy. The pistol with which he was shot was a target-practice wepon with a barrel eleven inches long. It lay beside him and the bullet lay on the floor. It had passed through his head. The maniac mother then proceeded to the closet and with a heavy 32-calibre revolver, with which she afterwards blew out her own brains, shot the other two children. Dr. Amidon cut the strings that bound the children's hands, and laid them on the bed. The police and Coroner were notified at once.

NOTHING WAS FOUND IN THE ROOM

to explain the motive for the terrible crime. The maniac had held the weapon close to her victims' heads, for the handkerchiefs on their faces had been burned. The face of the little girl wore a look of innocent surprise that cut more deeply than any other feature of the dreadful deed. On the table lay a box of cartridges and a third pistol. Dr. Seguin when he returned was taken to his office, and physicians summoned. He acted as though his faculties were gone. He caught sight of the picture of the children on the wall and broke into a horrible wailing cry that wrung the hearts of the listeners. The physicians fear he will lose his reason. None of the servants heard any noise. Sudden insanity is the only motive known for the deed. Mrs. Seguin was neatly dressed. The children were lovely little things and all the family she had.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light local rains, partly cloudy weather, variable winds, followed by cooler weather and higher barometer during the night.

For the Lake region, cooler north to west winds and generally fair weather, with rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valley, cooler, partly cloudy weather, local rains in the northern portions, variable winds, mostly from north to east, and higher barometer.

The rivers will change slightly.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following: The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast and risen in the Mississippi Valley and Lake region. It is highest in Dakota and lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley. Generally fair weather prevails, except in the northern portion of the New England and the Middle States, where local rains are reported. Warmer southerly winds are reported from the Southern, Middle, and New England States, and slightly cooler north to west winds prevail in the Upper Lake region and the Northwest. The temperature is below freezing in the Upper Missouri Valley, where light snows and partly cloudy weather are reported.

The following temperatures were reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washingtsn, 72; Norfolk, 76; Savannah, 78; Atlanta, 75; Jacksonville, 79; Pensacola, 73; New Orleans, 81; San Antonio, 86; Tucson, 78; Los Angeles, 68; San Diego, 67; Galveston, 81.

Fair weather is indicated for the Middle Atlantic States, the southern portions of New England and the lake region Wednesday, followed by cooler weather Thursday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	65	62	S	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Alpena	58	44	W	Brisk	0	Clear.
Bismarck	32	32	N. E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	64	57	S. W.	Fresh	*—	Fair.
Cairo	76	71	S	Light	0	Fair.
Concho, Tex	81	64		Calm	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	37	30	N. W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	56	53	N. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	73	67	S	Light	0	Fair.
Cleveland	73	58	W	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Davenport	58	50	N. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Deadwood	41	31	N. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Denison, Tex	83	73	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denver	48	34	E	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	59	49	E	Light	0	Clear.
Detroit	67	51	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dodge City	68	52	N. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dubuque	58					
Duluth	44	36				
Erie	70	61	N. W.	Light	.08	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	52	42	N. W.	Light	0	Clear.
Champaign, Ill.	61	55	N. E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
F. Assiniboine	32	33	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	30	33	E	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Custer	31	31	N. W.	Light	*—	Clear.
Fort Garry	33	27	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Smith	80	71	E	Light	0	Clear.
Galveston	81	78	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	54	44	W	Light	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	30	30	N	Brisk	*—	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	63	60	N. E.	Light	0	Fair.
Keokuk		60	N. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Las Animas	62	48	N. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	55	57	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	67	56	E	Light	0	Clear.
Louisville	73	65	S	Light	.01	Cl'dy.
Little Rock	79	71	S	Light	0	Clear.
Marquette	50	38	N. W.	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	80	72	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	56	50	S. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	51	45	N. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Moorhead	30	29	N	Fresh	0	Fair.
Nashville	80	70	S. E.	Light	0	Fair.
North Platte	61	48	N. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	61	52	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Oswego	68	59	W	Fresh	.09	Fair.
Pittsburg	73	63	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Port Eads	87	74	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	68	51	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Rochester	71	57	W	Fresh	*—	Clear.
San Antonio	86	75	S. E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Sandusky	70	55	N	Fresh	0	Fair.
Springfield, Mo.	78	67	S. E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Shreveport	85	75	S	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	60	56	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	61	58	N	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	53	45	N. W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Vincent	32	26	N. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Stockton, Tex	80					
Toledo	70	52	N	Light	0	Fair.
Vicksburg	84	72	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	56	50		Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Washakie	36	23	N. W.	Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.744	53.4	71	W	8	.38	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	29.890	54.2	48	N. W.	8	0	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.930	56.5	48	N	6	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.042	54.8	72	N. E.	5	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.092	53.0	66	N. E.	3	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 61.7.
Minimum temperature, 52.5.
Mean daily barometer, 29.922.
Mean daily thermometer, 54.3.
Mean daily humidity, 60.0.

THE KENTUCKY STYLE.

The Shotgun, a Favorit Weapon Down South. Used with Fatal Effect.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Ky., Oct. 31.—W. B. Scully, a noted horse-trainer and a well-known sporting man, was shot and killed this evening about dusk, on the main street of this city, by a young man named Hooker St. Ivers. The prime cause of this affair took place last Saturday, when Mrs. Gilroy, a sister and the housekeeper of Scully, claimed that some of her turkeys were among St. Ivers' flock. Mrs. St. Ivers, the mother of young Hooker, would not allow her to take them away, and, on her attempting to do so, Sherman, one of the St. Ivers boys, a well-grown lad of perhaps 18 years of age, shot the turkeys. Naturally nettled at this conduct, Mrs. Gilroy reported it to her brother, Burt Scully, on his return yesterday from Memphis. As young Sherman was returning from school this evening with other young members of his family he was met by Scully and his nephew Gilroy in a phaeton going toward the city. St. Ivers was taken out of the spring-wagon in which he was riding, and received a few blows from Scully. The severity of the thrashing, if such it was, administered Sherman cannot at this hour be determined. It was enough, however, for him to inform Hooker, his elder brother, who not long afterward got in his buggy and drove to town to meet Scully. His shotgun was taken with him, and, after arriving in the city, he saw Gilroy and Scully in the phaeton in front of Roche's grocery on Main street. Stopping his horse, he halloed to Scully, and said that he wished to speak to him. Scully got out of his vehicle, advanced toward him, and when he had got within a few feet of him St. Ivers stood up in his buggy and shot him dead. At the inquest it was sworn by two witnesses that Scully also had a gun with him, but that he held it with the hammer in his hand and its muzzle downward, and it was further shown that the gun, which was exhibited, was broken and useless. Young Gilroy swore that his uncle did not take the weapon from the vehicle, and that it was an old one brought to town for repairs. Scully is well known in Lexington, where he lived prior to his coming here, and to turfmen generally. Both parties lived about two miles from Paris, on the Bethlehem pike. Hooker St. Ivers, after the shooting, got out of his buggy. He was soon overtaken by the Marshal, and is now in jail.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Arrived, the Grecian Monarch, from London.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Arrived, the steamers England and Vandalia, from Liverpool,

STAR ROUTES.

Ex-Foreman Dickson Writes a Letter to the Grand Jury.

Judge Wylie Expresses His Judicial Indignation, and Rules on Dickson.

The Government Proceeds to Try the Aged Negro in a Police Court.

A Witness Treats Prosecutor Wells in a Highly Defiant Manner.

Col. Ingersoll Issues Another Document, Alleging the Humiliations Accepted by the Department.

FOREMAN DICKSON.

JUDGE WYLIE EXCITED — EVERYTHING SMOOTH AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—It has been an exciting day in the courts here for the star-route defendants. In the Police Court, the hearing in the bribery cases was begun, and Col. Ingersoll and A. B. Williams, of counsel for the defense, were summoned to produce their affidavits. Three were produced, which the Government claim were of no earthly consequence, but the mysterious ones, which were to create confusion in the ranks of the Government counsel and to bring disgrace upon the prosecution, were not produced. The Government counsel says that the disclosures of tomorrow, when Mr. Ingersoll will be cross-examined, will be very damaging to the defense;

MEANWHILE EX-FOREMAN DICKSON

has involved himself in trouble in the Criminal Court by attempting, in a manner which is not allowed in this District, to intrude himself upon the grand jury. He wrote a letter to the foreman, requesting to make certain statements before them as to the bribery matter. The foreman of the jury presented the letter to the Judge.

Judge Wylie entered a rule that Dickson should tomorrow show cause for contempt. Friends of Dickson say that, after this rule was entered,

JUDGE WYLIE MET DICKSON

in the court-house, when the latter himself apologized for having sought to thus obtrude himself upon the grand jury, stating that he had had advice, and he had not intended any disrespect to the court, but had only been anxious that crime should be exposed. These same gentlemen are of opinion that Judge Wylie will only rebuke Dickson in court tomorrow, and at the same time will direct the grand jury to inquire into the story which Dickson desires to tell them, and in this indirect way Dickson will have carried his point.

DICKSON'S LETTER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The grand jury came into the Criminal Court this morning with a number of indictments, presentments, and dismissals, and, after going through the form of presenting them, placed the following communication in the hands of Justice Wylie:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—*E. S. Hutchinson, Esq., Foreman Grand Jury*—SIR: I was drawn as a juror upon the regular panel of the March term of the Criminal Court, and at a sacrifice of my business interests and personal health reluctantly accepted the service and faithfully performed the unpleasant duty assigned me until the end of the term. In June the star-route case came on for trial, and notwithstanding my earnest protest, I was accepted and sworn as a juror to try the case upon the law and evidence. During the progress of the trial I was approached by an agent of the Department of Justice, named Henry A. Bowen, who represented to me that he was authorized to see me in reference to the case. He made a dishonest proposition, offering to pay $25,000 to influence a verdict. The following day, Aug. 24, he forwarded a card to my address, making an appointment. I immediately reported the transaction to Judge Wylie, and informed him what had transpired. The crime is of that character which affects the rights and liberties of the citizen, and is of such importance that I respectfully but earnestly request that your honorable body should investigate the charge, and that I may be summoned before you to present the facts, supported by corroborating proofs. I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM DICKSON.

HIS HONOR

read the paper through twice, and, turning to the foreman, said sharply:

"Did you say that the grand jury received this paper?"

"Yes, sir," he answered.

"Do you know by whom it was written?"

"Nothing more than that it was received."

"It is a highly improper communication," said the Judge, "and you should take no notice of it. It is a paper coming from a party who insists on being brought before you for the purpose of vindicating himself. We have no official knowledge as to who signed it. The court will direct the Clerk to file the paper in open court, and that a rule issue to the person whose name appears to have been written to the paper, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt."

"When shall the rule be returnable?" asked the Clerk.

"Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock," sharply answered the Judge.

The grand jury then retired, and the regular business of the court was resumed, but the introduction of the letter and the action of the court created quite a sensation.

THE AGED NEGRO.

HIS TRIAL AT THE POLICE COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The first of the jury bribery cases—that against Arthur Payne (colored)—came up in the Police Court today. Gov. Wells and Mr. Ker, for the Government, were in attendance. Payne was attended by his counsel, Messrs. Padgett, Newman, Davis, and Claggett. Mr. Brewster Cameron, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Juror McLain, and others who had been connected with the star-route trials sat within the bar.

After the presentation of several affidavits, Juror Brown was called to the stand, and told the story of Payne's attempt at bribery, in substance as already related in the press.

Upon cross-examination, the witness said he was informed through an anonymous letter that Fall was working up this scheme. The witness did not believe they had any intention of paying $25,000 for his vote. He believe it was a job put up to send him to the penitentiary.

The defense endeavored, without success, to obtain a statement from the witness of

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN HIMSELF AND GOV. WELLS.

The prosecution objected and the court sustained the objection.

The witness said that Oct. 12 last he made an affidavit (what is known as the Ingersoll affidavit), but, upon objection from Gov. Wells, the defense was prevented questioning the witness on the subject, the object being to contradict him.

The original affidavit was then produced and the witness examined upon its subject-matter.

The witness denied that Fall's name had been mentioned in the affidavit, and when the document was exhibited to him containing Fall's name in interlineation he said he thought it had been inserted after he swore to the affidavit, which, he said, was in Col. Ingersoll's handwriting. It was not true that he used Fall's name on that occasion. So much of the affidavit that stated that Martin (another juror) was to be influenced was untrue. He did not remember who told him Col. Ingersoll wanted to see him, but he went up to his office and made the affidavit which followed the one made before District-Attorney Moore. In his conversation with Payne the witness made an appointment for the following Monday.

HIS OBJECT

was to find out the man behind Payne. He regarded Payne as the dupe of this man. He believed the written agreement had been destroyed. The witness denied laughingly that he had ever offered Payne $150 for a written agreement.

The court remarked that the matter before him was not whether a juror had been bribed, but whether he had been approached.

Davis replied that he understood that he was now trying to make out by the witness' own words that he was unworthy of belief; that he had made affidavits contradictory of one another.

The examination of the witness was resumed. He denied that he had first learned of the existence of a written agreement at the restaurant on Seventh street, when he drank with Payne. The witness never told William R. Laws he thought there was money in the star-route business for him, the witness. He voted for the appropriation made by his lodge

TO SEND PAYNE OUT WEST.

He did not remember whether or not he moved the appropriation.

The cross-examination brought out no point of importance.

At the request of the defense the further examination of Brown was adjourned until tomorrow, in order to allow them to obtain by subpœna upon the Attorney-General, the affidavits collected by Special-Counsel Wells.

A. B. Williams, called to answer for the affidavits of Nelson and others, said he had returned Nelson's affidavit to Nelson. His reason for doing so was that he did not believe this was an honest prosecution. The paper was wanted for no honest purpose. For the protection of the witness (Nelson) who would be called before the court, he had done this.

Williams was asked whether he was present participating Oct. 16 in the preparation of what was subsequently published as Col. Ingersoll's interview.

This question the witness refused to answer and appealed to the court. The question was temporarily waived.

The witness knew the subpœna was out for the Nelson affidavit when he gave it to Nelson this morning.

Gov. Wells here renewed his question relative to the Ingersoll interview, but again the witness declined to answer.

His objection was sustained by the court. The witness acknowledged

HE HAD DELIBERATELY,

for the purpose of evading the subpœna, given the affidavit to Nelson. He did this because he wished to compel the Government to bring Nelson into court. The witness made this declaration in a cool, defiant manner, charging Gov. Wells with having a dishonest purpose in calling for papers. He said he acted entirely upon his own responsibility in this matter. Ingersoll knew nothing of his purposes. He did not know where Foote's affidavit was. He believed it had been returned to Foote several days ago. He declined to tell where Foote was, and, in answer to an implied threat from Gov. Wells to have him punished for concealing the whereabouts of a fugitive from justice, he said the charge against Foote was only a misdemeanor, and he (Williams) could not be forced to give such information.

Subpœnas were issued for Col. Ingersoll, Nelson, and Baker, a clerk in Col. Ingersoll's employ.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

INGERSOLL.

ANOTHER DOCUMENT, CALLED AN INTERVIEW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has been interviewed upon Special Counsel Wells' report in the star-route bribery case. Ingersoll says:

I have read the report, and I am very much obliged to Wells for making it. He has corroborated my statement in many particulars, and has furnished so much evidence in favor of its absolute truth that I feel under a certain obligation to him. I charged that Fall was employed by the Government at $10 a day—Wells admits it; that Nelson was employed at $50 a month—Wells admits it; that both these men were hired, because Fall said he and Nelson had bribed Brown in a former case—Wells admits this. I also charged that Fall employed Foote, and that Foote brought Payne to Fall, and that Fall got Payne to offer Brown $2,500 for his vote; Wells admits this.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE

between Wells' statement and my own up to this point is as to the form of the written agreement which Fall wrote for Brown to sign. All the evidence taken together shows, without one shadow of doubt, that Fall was employed by the Department of Justice, and that in the interest of his employer Fall endeavored to corrupt Brown. It is admitted by the Department of Justice that Fall not only made improper proposals to jurymen, but he carried his imprudence to the extent of making an improper proposal to the Department of Justice. Wells substantially admits that Fall did go to Holmead, and did tell him all the other jurors were under the ban of suspicion, and that he (Holmead) was the only juror in whom the Attorney-General had any confidence. Holmead did not regard this conversation as an attempt to bribe him, and so stated, but as a matter of fact to approach a juror in that way

IS JUST AS REPREHENSIBLE

as to offer him money; it's infamous.

The real question, and the only question really in the case, is: Whom was Fall acting for? Was he acting for the Government or for the defense? Suppose it turned out the defendants were paying Fall $10 a day, and the Department of Justice nothing; would it be possible to make any human being believe he was acting for the Department of Justice? It is admitted the department paid him $10 a day, and the supposition is that he was at work for his employers, and without some positive testimony to the contrary, we are compelled to believe he did what he did for the Department of Justice. He says he was engaged by the department, and worked for the department; that it was his business to find whether any jurors had been approached, and whether any jurors could be approached, and

NO OBJECTION WAS MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT

to that kind of business. It had been charged a hundred times that after Fall was discharged—the 7th of July—he was reëmployed under the name of F. Hill, and he was paid $800 for information furnished in the criminal prosecutions, and he received money under the name of F. Hill. On the 24th of October Fall, being somewhat uneasy in mind, wrote a letter to Nelson, as follows:

"JIM: I am told the Government will abandon me, and say I tried to bribe the jury for the defense; and also that you and I bribed Brown in the Long case. I do not believe you gave Brown a cent, and will stand by you if it comes to the worst. Should the Government abandon me I shall expect your earnest support, and you may be assured I shall not let you suffer for anything you have done for the Government through me. If the Government arrests me it will be an act of persecution, as you well know, and I must fight to the bitter end. I did what was done for the Government. Yours truly,

"F. H. FALL."

I AM CONTENT

after this to leave the public to decide whether Fall was employed by the Department of Justice or by the defendants. There is a secret-service fund in the Department of Justice. On the 1st of last July a fund of $25,000 appropriated for the prosecution of crimes, for the investigation of official acts, records, etc., became available. It will not do to say the Government had no money. These arrests have been made—these charges been fulminated against the jurors—for the purpose of an inauguration of such a reign of terror in this District that the next jury will be afraid to acquit. No greater outrage was ever perpetrated in this District than the arrest of William Dickson, an arrest based wholly upon the affidavit of Bowen, the very man who endeavored to corrupt him. The Department of Justice indorsed Bowen by arresting Dickson. That department, so ashamed at first at having appointed Bowen that it agreed to throw the responsibility of his appointment upon Secretary Lincoln, now accepts Bowen as a truthful and competent witness, and with his testimony is willing to wreck the reputation of an honest man. No American can read the report of Wells without feeling humiliated by the admitted action of the Department of Justice. A Department of Justice should not act the detective, or spy, or tempter, and when the department is charged with having acted illegally and improperly it should not investigate itself, but it should open wide its doors and records and invite the scrutiny of the world.

WHISKY CAUSED IT.

A Cold-Blooded Murder Near Hot Springs, Ark.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 31.—A brutal murder was committed five miles northwest of this place last evening, the perpetrator being Frank Adcock and the victim David Bayne. The two men spent the day in this place yesterday and imbibed freely of liquor, during which time they proved themselves highly obnoxious to the residents. A policeman escorted them to the outskirts of the city, whence they proceeded to Bayne's residence. On reaching their destination they raved and quarreled violently, and finally Adcock procured a gun and fired one barrel into Bayne's neck and shoulders, after which he emptied the remaining charge into his victim's abdomen, and then fled, and has succeeded in eluding arrest thus far. Bayne lingered fifteen minutes and expired, pronouncing to the few relations and friends gathered about the injunction to avenge his death. Bayne's two sons and Adcock's wife were witnesses of the affair. The victim and Adcock were brothers-in-law, and operated a small farm together. Bayne's wife is absent in Tennessee.

POLITICAL.

Democrats Betting Indiana Will Go Bourbon by 10,000 Majority.

A Wet, Miserable Election-Day in Massachusetts Might Elect Butler.

A Close Insight into the Congressional Struggles in Wisconsin.

Exciting Contests Going On in the Twelfth and Fourteenth Illinois Districts.

Seventh and Thirteenth Indiana—Fifth Minnesota—The Nebraska Women Hard at Work.

INDIANA.

PETITIONS LOST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—The discovery is made that the petitions for the passage of the prohibition amendments presented to the last Legislature are lost. The officers of the Grand Temperance Council claim that 46,000 voters subscribed to the petitions. The State Librarian is the custodian of all legislative papers, but the library has been ransacked from top to bottom, and the petitions have not been found. Doorkeeper Langstaff, of the Senate, has said that these petitions, after being presented to the Senate, disappeared for a time, and that, on making a search, he found them in the top story of the court-house, and they were by him sent to the House. Since then all trace is lost. The discovery is due to the exertions of a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who was sent here by Mr. Halstead to look them up, as he thought they would make interesting reading at this time.

BETS.

The *News* this afternoon says: "This morning Owen Fuller, of Terre Haute, offered to wager $1,000 that Indiana would not give 10,000 Democratic majority, and that he would give any man $100 that would secure the bet for him. Louis Landou accepted the proposition, claimed the $100 bonus, and planked down the money. Landou then gave notice that he had $50,000 to wager on similar terms."

THIS EVENING

the Hon. John Overmeyer, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, gave THE TRIBUNE correspondent some points on the situation that will be of interest. He is a conservative man, and his statements were made carefully and present a candid opinion. He was asked: "Have we got 'em?" and in response said: "I think we have. Our reports are very encouraging; they are that the Democracy are on the run in the various parts of the State. We have got them beaten if we can get out our vote."

"What does the poll show?"

"In the division of voters who can be counted on we are away ahead in the State, but the doubtful column is a large one."

"What number of doubtful voters does the poll show?"

"From 18,000 to 20,000. The reports are very similar to the ones we received in 1880, and I am confident the result will be the same as it was then. If we get one-third of the doubtful vote we are safe beyond peradventure, and it is not extravagant to claim that proportion of them for the Republicans."

"What are you doing for

THE LEGISLATURE?"

"We are using every effort to elect a majority of it, of course. If we carry the State, even by a small majority, the Legislature will be all right. By concentrating our work on the general ticket we swing into line all those who are particularly interested in the Legislative candidates."

"What is the outlook in the Congressional districts?"

"We will elect Heilman in the First District, and with the exception of the Seventh and Thirteenth Districts they will return the present members without change. Here and in the La Porte district there is a close, hard fight, and nothing definit can be ventured until after the election."

It may be stated that Mr. Peelle himself is quite confident of success, and even of carrying all the counties in the district, but this is too sanguine for general belief. There is no doubting the statement, however, that Mr. Peelle's chances are much better than English's for election.

DEMOTTE'S DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHESTERTON, Ind., Oct. 31.—J. N. Moore, Greenback candidate for Congress, spoke here tonight to about 100, one-third of them being of the faithful. He made the wild statement that the currency had been contracted $1,400,000,000. Demotte will carry this (Porter) county by 1,000 majority.

BOOKS STOLEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 31.—There was considerable consternation kicked up in the Democratic County Central Committee this morning upon the discovery that some time last night unknown parties had gained access to the committee-rooms and quietly picked up and carried off the completed poll-books of the county—books that the committee had been weeks in preparing and fixing. It is claimed, however, that the committee had two sets, one complete and one only partially so, and that it was the latter set that was taken. It created considerable consternation at first.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE SITUATION AS IT IS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—The result of the election in Massachusetts next Tuesday is in grave doubt. Both sides claim to be confident of victory, the Democrats basing their hopes on the figures of the past, and the Republicans on a careful canvass, in which every ward and town committee and a large number of politicians have taken part. The Democratic leaders claim that Bishop will not poll more than 122,751, which was Gov. Long's full vote in 1879, when Butler made his last scramble for the Governor's chair. Butler, however, will not only hold the 109,000 he then had, but will get the 10,000 votes cast for Adams, the regular Democratic candidate, together with some dissatisfied Republican votes, and will have a large support from the Germans, as the license question is made an issue. This will give him a total of at least 125,000, but the managers claim even higher figures. The Secretary of the Democratic State Committee said this afternoon: "If 130,000 votes will elect Butler, he is the next Governor, and we are petty sure of that number."

ON THE OTHER HAND,

the Republican managers are confident that the country vote will outweigh that of the cities; that Butler will not get a majority of 10,000 in Boston, which he claims, and which will be necessary to elect him; that he will not poll as large a vote as in 1879; and that the full reports of his speeches through the State are daily making converts to the Republican cause. This is the result of hard, solid canvassing, and an ample plurality is, therefore, claimed for Bishop. Unfortunately for the Republican cause, the civil-service reform element has become quite an aggressive movement in at least two Congressional districts, the Fifth and Ninth, where the conduct of

BOWMAN AND CANDLER

in Congress is not approved by the Independents, and it is feared that the safety of the State ticket may be jeopardized in consequence. Last week there was a genuine scare among the Republicans, and one or two of the Boston dailies were almost ready to give up the fight. A sober second sense has now come, and it is on this reaction that hopes of victory are based by others than those in the confidence of the Republican leaders. Butler is doing active work this week, and tonight he has invaded the Republican stronghold of Cape Cod. The prospect may be summed up thus: If the Republican reserve comes out Bishop is elected; a wet day and a meagre vote, and Butler will probably be chosen.

WISCONSIN.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31.—The First Congressional District in Wisconsin will reëlect Williams, Republican, by not less than 1,000, and possibly 2,000 or 3,000. Winans, Democratic and people's candidate, and Blackman, the Prohibitionist, are working hard. The district is considerably stirred up, and a tremendous effort is being made to defeat Williams, but he is making a thorough canvass and ably defending himself against the personal charges made against him in every school district in his territory.

IN THE SECOND DISTRICT

Sumner, Democrat, will be elected beyond doubt. Rowell is a popular business man, and will make a respectable run, but Sumner, despite the charges of personal crookedness made against him, will win by about 2,000 majority. Chapin, his Prohibition opponent, will not figure very heavily in the contest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 31.—This evening C. M. Blackman, Prohibition candidate for Congress from the First District, and the Rev. G. E. Updike addressed a small meeting at the Methodist church in behalf of the Independent Temperance party. The prohibition movement has but few followers here, and the vote for the temperance candidates will be light.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DARLINGTON, Wis., Oct. 31.—The Congressional canvass in this county is progressing very favorably. Hazelton is gaining strength continually. Keyes' personal canvass here is resulting disastrously to him. His personal abuse of Hazelton and the delegates who nominated him is making Hazelton's supporters more active, and disgusting many heretofore favorable to Keyes, and turning them to Hazelton's support. The indications now point so strongly to Hazelton's election that it will add greatly to his vote in the county. It can confidently be said that the Republicans of this county, the seat of the contesting delegation to Monroe, with great unanimity propose to stand by Hazelton, knowing him to have been fairly and honestly nominated, and the feeling is so strong that a great fraud and wrong is being done him by the Madison combination that it not only solidifies the Republicans for Hazelton, but many Democrats are expressing their intention to vote for him. The best indications obtainable now place Hazelton's plurality in the county anywhere from 250 to 500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31.—In the Third District it is difficult to give a well-defined opinion as to the situation. The Republican contest between Keyes and Hazelton is waxing hot, and somewhat bitter. The chances are decidedly in favor of the election of Jones, Democrat, by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority. The vote of Hastings, Prohibitionist, will be increased by the Republican disturbance, but he will get the smallest vote of any of the candidates.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31.—The sub-committee of the Republican State Central Committee appointed to investigate the state of affairs in the Third Congressional District, has prepared a formal report, which will be given to the public tomorrow. The report begins with a history of the case under investigation up to the time when the sub-committee first went to Madison, addresed to the Third District voters, the facts of which are generally known. Then follows the formal address to the Republican State Central Committee, embodying the result of the sub-committee's work. The total failure of the mission of the sub-committee is admitted, as Mr. Hazelton refused to withdraw. The report says, however: "It is proper to say that

MR. HAZELTON PROPOSED

to the committee to submit the question of the regularity of his nomination as a candidate to the decision of this committee, agreeing to withdraw should the committee decide that he was not the regular nominee of the party. Mr. Keyes has never submitted such a proposition to the committee, nor expressed a willingness to have the committee decide upon the question of the regularity of his nomination." One feature in the case not heretofore made public is the fact that Mr. Sanderson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, wrote to Mr. Keyes, after Mr. Hazelton's absolute refusal to withdraw, calling on Mr. Keyes to withdraw, so that the district might be saved to the Republicans. To this Mr. Keyes failed to respond.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31.—In the Fourth, or Milwaukee District, the three contestants, Winkler, Republican, Deuster, Democrat, and Goodwin, Trades Assembly, are having a close fight. Each is making a close canvass, and the result is really quite doubtful.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—The Hon. A. R. R. Butler refused to accept the nomination of the Democrats for Senator from the Seventh District, and the convention met again tonight. On the 100th ballot John S. George, agent of the Northwestern Railroad Company, was nominated.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31.—The Fifth is Joe Rankin's district, and his election in this hot-bed of Democracy by 3,000 majority over Howland, Republican, is certain.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31.—The Sixth District is the scene of warm strife. Guenther, Republican, is making a strong canvass for reëlection. Haben, Democrat, also has his coat off, and Kanouse, the most popular Prohibitionist in Wisconsin, is putting in solid work. The chances, however, in spite of the bitter attempt made to defeat him, are in favor of Guenther's return by about 1,000 majority.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 31.—Of the nine Congressional districts in this State there is none in which there is more uncertainty as to the successful nominee than in this. Four are in the field, but the Greenbackers do not count, as they will not have more than 300 votes at most. The Prohibitionists have their strongest man in the State pitted against Guenther, the Republican nominee, who is supported by plenty of funds and a brilliant record in Congress. Kanouse has made a thorough canvass, speaking in all the principal towns and cities. Finch, of Nebraska fame, also spoke in several of the largest cities, being greeted by very large and enthusiastic audiences. This week Neal Dow is to be imported into this fierce battle ground to shout for the Prohibitionists. Guenther has been and is ever on the alert making a thorough personal canvass. The pulpit has taken up the matter—the press is full of politics. The Prohibitionists issue a red-hot semi-weekly periodical. Haben, the Democratic nominee, has kept very quiet, as if certain beyond a doubt that Kanouse would draw enough from the Republicans to let the Democrats in.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31.—In the Seventh District Woodward, Democrat, and Parker, Prohibitionist, are both opposing Butt, Republican, with a vigorous determination that is quite inexplicable, but the latter will be elected by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31.—The Eighth will be good for at least 5,000 majority for Price, Republican and Prohibitionist. Bailey, Democrat and Anti-Monopolist, is hurting himself by making ill-tempered speeches.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31.—In the Ninth there is a tremendous effort being made to defeat Stephenson, Republican. He is, however, an old citizen and popular lumberman, and will win by 1,000 majority. Park, Democrat, is a popular Judge, and it argues against him that his being on the bench renders him constitutionally ineligible for election to Congress. The temperance people claim the election of their man, Woodmansee, but there appears to be no show for him whatever.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31.—It having been reported from Milwaukee that the Personal Liberty League is liberally helping the Prohibitionists with money in their attempt to defeat Republican Legislative candidates, H. H. Giles, Chairman of the Prohibition State Central Committee, informs THE TRIBUNE reporter that the story is a mere campaign lie. Giles positively claims the election of Woodmansee, Prohibition candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, and says that there will be Prohibitionists enough in the next Assembly to assure the passage of a prohibitory constitutional amendment. He says that his people are making a very vigorous campaign in nearly every Assembly district in the State, and that the Prohibition vote next Tuesday will be enormous and make the Republican managers shake in their boots.

ILLINOIS.

TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 31.—The Congressional canvass in this county has progressed with unusual vigor, and at the present time is at fever heat. Mr. Riggs, the Beardstown nominee, canvassed the county pretty thoroughly, but he had very small audiences, only about 150 persons being present to hear him in Quincy, and probably no more than that number at any of the towns. His friends, however, would not admit that this was any indication of his strength, and claimed that the Democratic party organization would aid Mr. Riggs to poll a comparatively large vote. It is not now denied, however, that he lost votes instead of gaining by coming into Adams County. Gen. Singleton has since canvassed the county also, and has made friends and supporters everywhere. He spoke to over 1,000 people in Quincy, and had large meetings at other points. It is in the city that his principal strength lies.

THE REGISTRY LISTS,

being completed today, show that the vote of the city will be between 5,200 and 5,600, and of these Singleton's friends are confident of getting from 4,500 to 4,800 if a full vote is polled. Mr. Riggs' friends do not make any figures, but predict that Singleton will not get to exceed 2,500 majority in the city. There are twenty-one townships outside of Quincy, and these are nearly equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, and, as the Republicans are generally supporting Singleton in the country as well as in the city, the chances are that Singleton will get from 300 to 500 majority in the towns.

THE COUNTY HAS BEEN CANVASSED

very close to secure these estimates, and they are made after admitting the Riggs claim that Singleton will not get a vote in Houston Township, and that Riggs will carry Payson, Mendon, and McKee by the usual Democratic majorities. The best information obtainable gives Singleton fully 3,500 majority in the county over Riggs. Mr. Minear also partially canvassed this county, but his strength is so scattered that it is difficult to estimate. His vote in Quincy will not exceed 200, and will probably not double that number in the townships.

MINEAR'S PLAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANCHESTER, Scott Co., Ill., Oct. 31.—The Whitehall *Register* of last week contained a letter from a prominent Republican of Scott County in which it was stated that the Rev. P. N. Minear, the Prohibition candidate for Congress in this district, had made known to the Republicans and Prohibitionists of his county that his candidacy is for the purpose of dividing the vote between Riggs and Singleton, and preventing the election of Singleton, the independent candidate for Congress. This letter also contains a statement that it would be verified under oath and published in the next issue of the *Register* if demanded. A strong belief had heretofore prevailed that Riggs, who is a Prohibitionist in sentiment, was some time since compelled to change his front upon the prohibition feature of his canvass, and Minear, who is a Republican and Prohibitionist, and a neighbor of Riggs, was put forward as a Prohibition candidate to aid Riggs and to hold Republicans of temperance proclivities from uniting upon Singleton. The publication of that letter has confirmed that belief and created great excitement, and as a consequence Miner's candidacy will receive very little support from Republicans, and in fact is now almost defunct. A Singleton boom is now a fixed fact and conceded by all. He will surely receive a large majority of the Republican vote, and the entire anti-Prohibition Democratic vote, which will elect him over Riggs by a round majority in this district.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 31.—Maj. R. W. Claughrey, Warden of the State Penitentiary, left today for the Eleventh Congressional District, to take active part in the campaign for Congressman Marsh's reëlection.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 31.—The campaign in this district, the Fourteenth, has been a long one, and one in which but little general popular interest has been taken and but little enthusiasm manifested until within the past few days. In the make-up of the new district the County of Tazewell was dropped out and the County of Piatt substituted, giving a net Republican majority, under favorable circumstances, of 3,000, against which apparently Democratic resistance would be entirely hopeless. Such doubtless would be the case in the year of Presidential election, but at other times the political horoscope can be cast with certainty, and the campaign has not been devoid of apprehension on the part of Republicans. The prohibition question has figured prominently, but is not at present believed to exert great influence upon the Congressional issue. Capt. Rowell, the Republican nominee, is a man whose history as a citizen and a soldier is beyond reproach, and who stands at the head of the Bloomington bar. His character is absolutely stainless. He is a thrilling orator.

THE HON. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

the Democratic nominee, is a man of excellent reputation, much personal magnetism, and fair ability as a lawyer and orator. He has twice represented the old Thirteenth as a fusion candidate of the Democrats and Greenbackers, being elected in the "off" year campaign, accepting neither nomination formally and making non-committal speeches in which he carefully avoided vital issues and points of doctrine that would alienate voters of either wing of his support. His chief reliance is

THE "STILL-HUNT."

organized and carried out by his cousin and law-partner, James S. Ewing, one of the most wily and cunning political managers of Illinois. Capt. D. H. Harts, of Lincoln, who represented that Senatorial district in the House as a Republican, who was quietly laying wires for the Republican Senatorial nomination until he clearly saw that the Hon. Jason Rogers, of Macon, would be nominated, and who bolted the party after having represented Logan County in the State Convention in which he sprang the resolution favoring the submission of a prohibitory amendment, was nominated by the Prohibitionists.

JEREMIAH W. NICHOLS,

who for years had been a Republican editor and was once a candidate for the nomination for Congressman-at-Large on the Republican ticket, was nominated for the Legislature for McLean County by the Prohibitionists, and started a weekly in the interests of himself and against the Republican ticket. Chiefly through his influence the State Prohibition Convention was held here, followed by the State Prohibition camp-meeting, all to create a boom for the third party, for Nichols and for Harts. The people soon realized that the third party can cut no great figure in the election in Illinois, and within three weeks this phase of the political situation has disappeared. None but a comparatively small number of radical extremists will vote for Harts. Nichols is also practically shelved. The fight is reduced down to

A DUEL BETWEEN ROWELL AND STEVENSON.

Each is making a lively campaign. As THE TRIBUNE has stated, enthusiasm has suddenly broken out in the Republican ranks, and a feeling of confidence has taken the place of doubt. The best judgment of leading Republicans who have carefully looked over the field is that Capt. Rowell will be elected by a comfortable majority. The organization of linen-duster brigades in every city and town has sent the same thrill throughout the district that was felt in the closing days of the campaign of 1880. The last week of the campaign will be a hot one. Emery Storrs speaks here on Thursday night. The Bloomington Republicans, in company with those of Clinton, Wapella, Farmer City, and other towns, visit Decatur by excursion train on Friday night. On Monday night both Rowell and Stevenson speak in Bloomington.

THE CLOSING RALLY AT LINCOLN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 31.—The Prohibitionists held the closing rally of the campaign at the court-house tonight, addressed by A. F. Smith, the well-known orator. There was a large attendance, fully one-half the audience being ladies. A colored glee-club furnished music, and much enthusiasm was exhibited, but whether any votes were made for the cause will not be known till next Tuesday.

ROWELL AT NIANTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 31.—Tonight Capt. Rowell addressed the Republicans at Niantic. He will speak in Decatur Friday night, when 1,000 members of the "Linen-Duster" brigade from Bloomington will come here on a special train of ten coaches. Capt. Rowell expects to receive a majority of 200 or 300 in Macon County and 1,000 or more in McLean. He is confident of defeating his opponents in the Congressional race—Stevenson and Harts.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HENNEPIN, Ill., Oct. 31.—The Prohibitionists have been making a vigorous campaign in this county during the past week. Last week Mrs. E. B. Brown, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, made two speeches here and one each in Magnolia and Granville. Last night A. B. Avery, candidate for the Lower House from the Twenty-fifth Senatorial D
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Special Dispatch to
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Special Dispatch
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Special Dispatch to
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ty-fifth Senatorial District, spoke at the court-house here. During the week he will speak at Granville, Magnolia, Florid, and Putnam. In a square race between the Republicans and the Democrats the former would carry the county by 200 majority; but this Prohibition "joker in the deck" complicates matters somewhat and renders the result doubtful. The Republicans are, however, hopeful of pulling through.

MINNESOTA

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Oct. 31.—The campaign in this district is at its hottest. Up to this time it is expected generally that Knute Nelson, Republican, will be elected by a plurality of 3,000 to 5,000 over C. F. Kindred, the irregular Republican, and E. L. Barnum, Democrat. Kindred is trying to get Barnum off the track. J. R. Ellerston, one of the district Democratic committee, is working here for Kindred, and it is loudly claimed by the Kindred men that the leading Democrats will go to Kindred on assurances from him that he will do more for them than Barnum would. This may carry one-third of the Democratic strength to Kindred, but this will not elect him, as by his own estimates, he has not over 11,000. The Democratic vote is 9,000. Nelson has been making steady gains from the start, while Kindred has been known as a barrel candidate, which repelled many voters who would have supported a respectable opposition to the old political coterie back of Nelson. Kindred is weakening financially, as some of his strikers in this county openly say they have not had their pay lately, and will quit work.

KINDRED'S CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Minn., Oct. 31.—The result in this (Stevens) county is close, and consequently somewhat doubtful, although the indications are that C. F. Kindred will carry the county by a small majority. This is a great gain for Kindred, as the county, at the outset of the canvass, was conceded for Nelson. Nelson has lost ground daily during the last month, and Kindred has drawn his strength. Barnum, the Democratic candidate, will not poll one-third of his party vote.

POLITICAL POINTS

FROM THE CAPITAL—VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The Virginia State Democratic Committee will tomorrow publish an address to the people, in which they will express entire confidence in the success of the ticket of that party. The address, very prudently, will not give any figures or predict the number of Congressmen which the committee claim will be selected. The issuing of the circular is a mere campaign trick. Meanwhile the Mahone people have been very carefully at work watching the registration, and are entirely confident of success. Said a Virginia Bourbon today, however: "Massey's friends are strong in the belief that he will be elected by a large majority, while Wise's friends contend that his election is as certain as that the sparks fly upward. In my opinion Massey will carry the State by at least 8,000 to 10,000 majority. Gen. George C. Cabell will carry every county in the district save Halifax, the black county, which is doubtful. He will gain one if not two members in Virginia."

DELAWARE.

Harrington, the Chairman of the Republican Committee of Delaware, is very confident of Republican success there, and insists that the Republicans will elect a successor in the United States Senate to Mr. Saulsbury. The recent election in three of the counties he is confident insures a Republican triumph, and has done much to alarm the Democracy.

NEBRASKA.

THE WOMEN AS POLITICIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 31.—Great activity prevails at the headquarters of the Woman Suffragists, and the campaign in favor of the amendment is being pushed with all the skill available. The society is kept busy sending out information and suggestions to different county organizations; and meetings will be held this week nightly in every county in the State. Next Monday evening, the night before the election, there will be a rally at every voting-place in this State, where organizations for work at the polls will be effected, and arrangements made to have workers on hand to influence votes and serve refreshments, which will be provided on that day. No estimates are ventured upon the result of the vote. There is a wide range of possibility, and the amendment may be beaten or adopted by 20,000 votes.

ARKANSAS.

THE BOURBONS WELL SATISFIED WITH THE OUTLOOK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 31.—The Hon. Charles E. Cunningham, candidate for Congressman-at-Large in opposition to the Democratic nominee, arrived here today in quest of a few days' recreation, after an ardent canvass of the State. While many of his friends are enthusiastic as regards his prospects for election, the knowing ones consider his case as hopeless, though, in the absence of a Republican candidate, he is receiving support from the Republicans. With proper work the contest might have been narrowed down closely, but the Greenback leaders have pursued an ill-advised course in assailing Maj. Clifton R. Breckinridge, the Democratic candidate, causing disgust in the Republican camp, which will prevent a full vote in opposition to Breckinridge. At the November election

TWO YEARS AGO

the State was carried by the Democrats by only 14,237 plurality over the combined Republican and Greenback forces. At the approaching election, however, Democratic success can be more easily established, as many Republicans will absent themselves from the polls. Cunningham was the Greenback candidate for State Auditor two years ago, and as such stumped the State, accompanied by Gen. G. B. Weaver, of Iowa. In the present canvass his opponent, Breckinridge, is one of the most popular men in the State. He is a pronounced free-trader, favors National banks, and flaunts commercial and industrial ideas conspicuously. As a Representative in the National Congress he would prove a nucleus of attraction, being a scion of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, of ex-Confederate fame.

UNITED STATES SENATOR VEST, OF MISSOURI,

arrived here last evening, and his friends and admirers tendered him a delightful serenade at the Arlington Hotel. The Senator responded in a speech expressing himself in favor of further liberal Government appropriations for the improvement of Hot Springs. He made no allusion to politics, but all could discern a significant twinkle in his eye which revealed that he has been successful in preaching and practicing Democratic prohibition and anti-prohibition doctrines to suit the sentiment of his Missouri constituents. Senator Maxey, of Texas, was also present, and made a few remarks in the same tone.

ELSEWHERE.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Oct. 31.—Gov. David H. Jerome, the Hon. Ezra L. Koon, Republican candidate for State Senator, and James O'Donnell, of Jackson, added fuel to the camp-fires in the Republican stronghold at Tibbitt's Opera-House tonight. The Governor's exposition of the comparative management of State affairs by the Republican and Democratic parties was plain and convincing, while the speeches of the others added recruits to the party. The opera-house was filled to overflowing, and standing room was in great demand.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., Oct. 31.—The Republicans held a rousing meeting in this city today, addressed by the Hon. J. A. Anderson, present member of Congress for the First Congressional District of Kansas, and the Hon. Lewis Hanback, candidate for Congressman-at-Large. The speeches were able and exhaustive, arousing much enthusiasm.

NEW YORK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The New York Temperance Society adopted resolutions in favor of submitting to the people a prohibition constitutional amendment.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 31.—The Citizens' Committee offer $10,000 reward for the detection of frauds in the coming election.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Expected Break in the Western Whisky Pool—Bloomington's Wonderful Gas-Well.

Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, to Retire from Active Service—Record of Deaths and Marriages.

ILLINOIS.

THE WHISKY POOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 31.—H. B. Miller, of Chicago, is here with a delegation of Chicago distillers conferring with the Peoria members of the pool. The new rule by which the distilleries are allowed to run but 30 per cent of their capacity is creating dissatisfaction among Western distillers, many of whom here made large contracts for feeding cattle, and claim that under the new arrangement they will be unable to fill these contracts. Their proceedings are secret, but from present indications it seems more than probable that, unless some arrangement is made, some of the Western distillers will break from the pool. The last cut was made in the interest of Kentucky distillers, who have a large surplus in bonded warehouses.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

in this district are $500,000 less than they were at the same time last year.

SALE OF A HALF-INTEREST IN THE BLOOMINGTON GAS-WELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 31.—The discovery of the wonderful gas-well about two months ago by Messrs. W. W. Stevenson and J. W. Smith in the southwest part of Bloomington has been reported in these columns. Today Mr. Mast, of the firm of Mast, Foos & Co., of Springfield, O., purchased a half-interest in the well for $20,000, and will organize a company to utilize the product of the well for lighting and heating purposes throughout the city. The product of the well is definitly ascertained to be a half-million cubic feet per day of nearly pure hydrogen gas, which is already proven to be excellent for heating and lighting purposes.

DEATHS AT AND NEAR BLOOMINGTON.

Passenger-Conductor E. D. Latham, of this city, whose illness from epilepsy was mentioned by this paper Monday, died today. He was aged 55, and a native of New York. He was in the employ of the Chicago & Alton twenty years, and for the last fifteen had a regular run between Chicago and St. Louis. He leaves a widow and several children. His death is greatly deplored. Samuel W. Burke, a wealthy retired farmer living in Bloomington, died today. He was sunstruck six years ago and never recovered. Mrs. Sarah Ogden, widow of Benjamin Ogden, one of the pioneers of McLean County, died today at her home in Money Creek.

MARRIAGE OF A CHICAGO JOURNALIST.

CENTRALIA, Oct. 31.—Col. Nate A. Reed, night editor of the Chicago *News*, was married to Miss M. Kate Perrine at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the house of the bride on Prospect Hill, near Centralia. Owing to the serious illness of the bride's father the affair was a quiet one, only the near relatives of the couple and a few invited guests witnessing the ceremony, which was performed in an impressive manner by the Rev. N. A. Reed, D. D., of Sandwich, Ill., father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Gilbert Frederick, of this city. Mr. Reed has secured a most excellent and accomplished lady, whose many warm friends here will regret her departure.

THE STORM AT GENESEO.

GENESEO, Ill., Oct. 31.—This city was visited last night by the severest hail-storm ever known here. The storm was accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning and considerable wind. Hailstones as large as hen's eggs fell, breaking hundreds of panes of glass in dwelling and business houses, and doing considerable other damage. Some of the hailstones measured eight inches in circumference. Just before the storm broke the atmosphere was almost suffocating. The photograph galleries were badly demolished, and the green-houses are total wrecks. The storm was general throughout this section, and very destructive to property. W. J. Smith's green-house, south of this place, had 800 panes of glass broken and his plants ruined.

CAPTURE OF A THIEF.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 31.—Frank Snyder, of this city, who stole a harness and buggy from the Stock-Yards in Chicago, was arrested today by Detective Flynn, of Chicago, and taken to that city. All the property was recovered.

DEATH IN A COAL-MINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 31.—The carelessness of Michael Kelly and Samuel Coon caused a falling of slate in the Ellsworth coal-mine here today, by which Kelly lost his life, being crushed to death. He was a young man, unmarried, and quite prominent among the miners.

THE FUNK CASE.

The jury in the celebrated Funk case sent in a verdict today, standing ten for the woman and two for the man.

A STORM AT VANDALIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Oct. 31.—A heavy rain-storm, accompanied by hail, loud peals of thunder, and continued flashes of lightning, passed over this place last night. The ground is thoroughly soaked, and farmers say the Hessian fly, which is making sad havoc of the early-sown wheat, has to a greater or less extent been killed out by the drenching.

A WEDDING AT GALENA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 31.—A brilliant wedding came off at St. Michael's Catholic Church in this city this afternoon, the groom being Mr. W. C. Livingstone, of the firm of Hershey & Livingstone, extensive merchants and speculators at Livingstone, Wis., and the bride Miss Maggie McNaney, a popular and handsome young lady of this city, late in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company as operator. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Farrelly, who celebrated nuptial mass in honor of the event. Among the relatives present was the brother of the bride, Mr. Barney McNaney, of Milwaukee, for five years past a passenger conductor on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone will spend their honeymoon in Chicago.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST PIONEER IN DU PAGE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., Oct. 31.—Henry Townsend Wilson, commonly called Uncle Harry, died at his residence in Wheaton, Oct. 31, at 4 o'clock a. m. He was born in Putney, Vt., April 10, 1789, and emigrated to Ohio in the early days, where he became acquainted with Capt. Joseph Naper, who was at the time a sailingmaster on Lake Erie. Mr. Naper wished to retire from the business and settle in the West, and to that end set about establishing a colony somewhere beyond Lake Michigan. The Du Page Country, as it was then called, was selected for its locality in 1830, and the next year, in the spring of 1831, he, together with John Murray, H. T. Wilson, and others, embarked from Ashtabula, O., in the schooner Sheldon Thompson for Chicago, arriving at the place early in July, whence they proceeded to the place soon known as the Naper Settlement and subsequently as Naperville. The next year these settlers fled from their homes in great trepidation before the supposed imminent Sauk invasion, leaving half-cooked food and everything behind. Mr. Wilson soon returned with the men, and a fort was built and scouting parties formed to keep a vigilant watch for the enemy; but it never came, and the families returned to their homes. Mr. Wilson, like others, took up a claim, and has ever since lived in the locality. He married Clara E. Brown in 1857 for his second wife at Wheaton, and has lived at the place ever since. He was not only the oldest man in the county, but among the oldest of the order of Freemasons in the Northwest dating from his first joining them. During the last three weeks of his life he tasted no food. The last four days of his life he was substantially in a comatose state.

THE STORM AT PERRY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERRY, Ill., Oct. 31.—Last night a heavy rain-storm visited this vicinity, and at 10 o'clock a thunderbolt burst in the heavens and struck two barns and a wheat-stack yard, each about two miles apart, at the same instant. All were destroyed.

THE HON. WILLIAM M. SMITH'S CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ill., Oct. 31.—At about 3 o'clock this afternoon the Hon. William M. Smith, Railway and Warehouse Commissioner, had a very sudden relapse, and for an hour or two his condition was such as to render his friends very uneasy. By a vigorous application of restoratives he rallied considerably, and late tonight he was comparatively comfortable.

BUSINESS FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 31.—The firm of Lovett, Gittings & Co., engaged in the grain, live-stock, and agricultural implement trade at Disco, Terre Haute, Loman, and Carman, Ill., have made an assignment to John Miller, of La Harpe. The firm is composed of four members, and has hitherto sustained a high reputation, and the failure was entirely unexpected. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at from $25,000 to $35,000.

INDIANA.

BISHOP TALBOT TO RETIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—At a called meeting of the Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Indiana, held at the residence of Bishop Talbot Monday evening, the 30th inst., the Bishop stated that, finding himself incapacitated for the performance of his episcopal functions, he had decided to offer his resignation of the diocese to the House of Bishops. Ever since Bishop Talbot sustained a stroke of paralysis some months ago he has been unable to perform the duties of his office, and several weeks ago an intimation was made that he would retire. He is failing mentally and physically, and there is no probability that he will ever again take up the burden of his position. The Bishop is now 67 years of age.

WHISKY AND CRIME.

The Bureau of Statistics has made a careful investigation into the number and cost of criminal prosecutions in Marion County during the year ending Sept. 1. Its recapitulation shows that out of 5,021 convictions 3,119 were for crimes directly traceable to whisky, and which cost $37,500, and other public expenses due to the same cause amount to $41,933, making the total cost of crime resulting from whisky $69,433. Out of over $90,000 of fines imposed only $6,093 were collected. "Investigation shows," the Chief of the bureau says, in commenting upon these figures, "that in the matter of salaries and other expenses 75 per cent was not too high an estimate of the amount chargeable to liquor as the cause."

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 31.—Isaac Newsbaum, the oldest man in Indiana, died at his residence south of the city. Mr. Newsbaum was 107 years of age, and has been a resident of the county for over forty years. His death was occasioned by old age.

IOWA.

DEATH OF A FORMER RESIDENT OF DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 31.—News reached this city today of the death yesterday in New York, at St. Vincent Hospital, of N. J. O'Connell Ffrench, formerly of this city, and a grandson of the great Daniel O'Connell, the liberator of Ireland. Mr. Ffrench was a young man of fine promise, and he is remembered here for a splendid series of lectures delivered by him for the benefit of the Brothers' School of this city. His untimely death is greatly regretted by a large circle of acquaintances in Dubuque.

SALOON LICENSES AT IOWA CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 31.—All the saloon licenses in Iowa City expire tonight at midnight. It is reported that most of the saloon-keepers will tender the amount of their license for the next six months to the Mayor, but he will not receive them, claiming that he does not wish to violate a State law. This leaves a peculiar conundrum for the Democratic City Council to solve.

EFFECTS OF MONDAY'S STORM.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 31.—The main facts of Monday's hail-storm in this vicinity are as given in yesterday's dispatches. A survey of the field today shows that one life was lost and seven persons seriously injured. The loss to property will reach over $70,000. The line of the storm is in the shape of a new moon, varying in width from half a mile to 100 feet. The most destructive work was done in the central part of the course. The point of beginning was five miles northeast of Davenport, going thence to the Wapsie River, some twenty miles northeasterly.

DROWNED IN A WELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Ia., Oct. 31.—A 5-year-old daughter of E. Garrison wandered from the house this morning, fell into an unused well, and was drowned. She was not found until she had been in the water a couple of hours.

WISCONSIN.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31.—Judge Cassaday today, in the Supreme Court, rendered a decision in the case of Moses M. Strong, respondent, against E. P. McCagg, impleaded with the Oakland Mining Company et al., appellants. The judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed and the cause remanded, with direction to dismiss complaint. The decision announces the following principles: There is no statute in this State authorizing one of several stockholders to maintain a bill in equity in his own name, or in the name of the State, without leave being granted therefor by this court to dissolve a corporation and convert its property into money and then divide the same among a portion of the stockholders, and in the absence of such a statute such a suit cannot be maintained.

LON WILLIAMS.

It is considered at the Executive office that a report to the effect that the Wisconsin desperado, Lon Williams, had been caught in Kansas, is nothing but a canard.

ARREST OF ALLEGED INCENDIARIES.

RICHLAND CENTRE, Wis., Oct. 31.—Some excitement has been created here over the arrest of four well-known young men, Will Liscum, Frank Walrath, George McPheters, and Al Hamilton, for setting fire to and plundering the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad depot here. They were arraigned before Judge Downs, and their preliminary examination set for a week from Thursday. Bail of $800 each was furnished. The depot was burned Sunday, Oct. 8. Nothing was saved, the freight and even the cars on the track burning. The loss was over $55,000. At the time it was thought the work of an incendiary.

MILWAUKEE'S MISSING GIRL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31.—The conviction is growing that the missing girl, Maggie Hennecke, is not in the river. The United States revenue cutter Andy Johnson has been over every foot of the river bottom with its great 100-foot wide drag, but failed to discover a trace of her. Late last night Mrs. Hennecke, while alone at her house, was called upon by a strange woman, who offered to discover and return the missing child provided all her expenses were paid. She departed without making known her place of residence, and Mrs. Hennecke is positive that the same woman called two days before Maggie's disappearance, and was selling trinkets at the time. The detectives are now looking up this latest clew.

MICHIGAN.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 31.—Antze Lys, a little girl about 8 years old, while playing about some burning stumps and logs near her home, in the suburbs of the city, on Saturday, got too close to the fire. She was burned so that she died from her injuries after terrible suffering last night.

A GANG OF THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 31.—Farmers and business-men resident about Cedar Springs and vicinity, in the northern part of this county, have been troubled for months past by burglaries and sneak thieving. Last night the Sheriff's force arrested three men—Daniel and Chester Wyman and J. D. Hunter—and charged them with committing the crimes, and obtained the most positive proof of their guilt. It will probably break up a bad gang.

SEVERAL FATAL ACCIDENTS.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—Yesterday lightning struck Perry Miller's barn, at Salem, Mich., killed Miller, burned the body to a crisp, and destroyed the barn. Robert Hayes, in Clyde, Allegan County, Mich., had his neck broken by a falling timber at a barn-raising yesterday. George Tuttle, switchman in the Detroit yards of the Grand Haven & Milwaukee Road, was killed last evening while coupling cars.

TWO MEN KILLED.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—Charles Stabitzki, Polander, was killed here this morning by being knocked from a freight-car while entering the Michigan Central depot. He was in the act of stealing the lead seal from the car door-lock. Charles Munson, a Swede, at Wood's livery, Big Rapids, Mich., returning from a lumber camp, was killed by a falling tree. His team was killed also.

KANSAS.

LEGAL FIGHT FOR THE POSSESSION OF A CHILD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 31.—The habeas corpus case for the possession of Emily Evan, 6 years old, was decided today after a week's consideration by Judge Brewer, Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court. The parents of Emily were married in Leavenworth and went to England, where she was born and the father died. The mother returned to Leavenworth, where she became sick and destitute, and died in St. John's Hospital, giving the child to the Sisters. The grandfather on the father's side died a short time ago in England and willed a fortune to Emily on condition that she return to England before 7 years old, and be raised in the Protestant faith. An agent came here and demanded the child, but the Sisters refused to give her up, and the agent asked for a writ of habeas corpus. The case was argued at length a week ago. A decision was withheld until today. At 2 p. m. many friends of the parties to the suit were at the court-house, and the little girl was the centre of attraction. Judge Brewer read a lengthy opinion, and gave the girl into the custody of the grandparents. She will be taken from Mount St. Mary's Academy and sent to England at once.

DAKOTA.

THE SANTA FE FRAUDULENT SCRIP CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, Dak., Oct. 31.—This morning Marshal Wheeler, of St. Louis, and Marshal Gray, of Dakota, left Yankton for St. Louis, with John D. Cameron and William D. Russell, two of the defendants in the Santa Fé fraudulent scrip cases, and Paul Havrevold and the St. Louis office-boy, Greenslade, as witnesses. Russell, who has been tried here and convicted, and has been out on bail pleading a motion for a new trial, was decidedly downcast. He leaves three small children and a wife, who was confined only three days ago; and he goes with a reasonable probability of not returning for some time. It is needless to add that there is much sympathy for himself and family and a strong hope, though it would seem to be groundless, that he may yet prove himself to be innocent. Cameron is a sort of a lucky-go-devil fellow, with wonderful self-possession. If he feels bad he keeps it all to himself. Havrevold, who was discharged in August on his own recognizance, is suffering badly from rheumatism, and walks with difficulty. Greenslade was the only one who went joyfully with him. The affair is merely an excursion. The transfer has been made upon an order of Attorney-General Brewster, who, it would seem, fears that the Government might not get justice in Dakota. The defendants will be tried Nov. 15.

NEBRASKA.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 31.—The Seventh Regiment of infantry, U. S. A., under command of Col. John Gibbon, are ordered from the Department of Dakota, where they have been for several years, to the Department of the Platte. They will reinforce this department, and bring it up to the strength that it had before the Third Cavalry was transferred to Arizona.

THE GLOBE COMPANY.

The Managers of the Concern Charged with All Sorts of Crookedness.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—The Globe Company, formed two or three years ago to manufacture patents for smoke and cinder-consuming locomotives and other much-wanted improvements on railroads, is defendant in a civil suit, action being brought by a stockholder to restrain two persons from foreclosing their mortgage of $60,000 on the works and property of the company in Chelsea. There has been a great deal of crookedness about the management. Dividends were paid heavy and often, but there was no income save that received from stock. Costly works were erected but never used, and the patents purchased turned out to be worthless. In the case of the $50,000 mortgage the evidence today showed that no consideration had been paid for it, and the mortgage was put upon the property of the company in June, with the understanding that if a clear title to the property could be given and its attachments dissolved, a man named Guild would advance to the Globe Company the sum of $50,000, as written in the mortgage. But from the testimony of the counsel for Guild, it appeared that Guild has never advanced any money to the company for the mortgage, it being ascertained by counsel in June last that it would be impossible to carry out the agreements and gain a clear title to the property.

Mr. Horace P. Stevens, who holds a mortgage of $10,000 on the property of the company, was a witness in his own behalf, and stated that he gave as consideration for the mortgage to him $1,400 cash and his note of $8,600, which is still due the company. Counsel stated that the name of the Globe Company had become so odious to the public that under that name he could not get any one to take hold of it, and the Chelsea Manufacturing Company was formed to take its place, the stock of the Chelsea Company being virtually owned by the stockholders of the Globe Company. The evidence showed that the stock of the Globe Company and the management of its affairs fell into the hands of clerks and others of little or no responsibility, and it was sold with all its property and assets to the Chelsea Manufacturing Company for the nominal sum of $100,000. The case is unfinished.

CONNECTICUT.

Gen. Harbison's Resignation—The Rev. L. W. Bacon's Retirement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 31.—The exposé of irregularities by Quartermaster-General Harbison in conducting the financial affairs of his department, though causing no pecuniary loss to the State, resulted, as had been anticipated, in the tender of his resignation, which was today accepted by Gov. Bigelow. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Gen. Frank D. Sloat, of New Haven. Gen. Sloat is a candidate for Controller on the Republican State ticket, is prominent in politics and in the Grand Army of the Republic, and three years ago was Paymaster-General on the staff of Gen. Andrews.

The Rev. L. W. Bacon, pastor of the Park Church, Norwich, son of the late eminent divine, the Rev. Leonard Bacon, is to tender his resignation and retire from active pastoral labors, to devote time to the preparation of a biography of his father, and also to the compilation of a book of hymns for the Congregational Church.

SPEEDY VENGEANCE.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SOCORRO, N. M., Oct. 29.—Saturday night about 12 o'clock a desperate Mexican character named Pabalo Abalos attempted to assassinate Mr. de Baum, while he was a spectator at a Mexican dance in that part of Socorro known as Chihuahua. After firing one shot the Mexican fled to his house, and, barring the door of his abode, defied arrest. The officers called upon him to surrender, but he said he would die first. Twenty-five or thirty armed men succeeded, however, in smoking Pabalo out of his cabin, and as he came forth with a revolver in each hand he was riddled with bullets. Fourteen balls pierced his body.

The Mexicans have grown very bold and insolent of late, but this will have the effect of settling them for a time.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—The condition of Gov. Hendricks tonight remains practically the same, and no change has been made in the treatment of the case. This morning the physicians informed their patient of his critical condition upon his request to be told how he was, but the news did not discourage him as much as it was thought it would. His appetite did not desert him, and he remained cheerful throughout the day.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Alleged Violations of Law by Banking Institutions—Denial of Any Wrong-Doing by Bank Officials—Other Subjects.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 31.—The *Monetary Times* this week made a charge that one of the banks had been violating the law in loaning to its Directors a larger sum of money than the entire capital of the institution. The the capital of the bank is $1,500,000, and the amount for which the Directors were liable on the date spoken of was $1,596,000. In September the amount of paper on which there were Directors' names had been reduced about $200,000, leaving their indebtedness to the bank a little less than the whole capital. By the charter of the bank, the Directors are not allowed to have their names on more than one-tenth of the paper discounted. It has been charged that the Dominion Bank was the institution referred to. R. H. Bethune, the manager, was called upon, when he stated that the amount that Directors can borrow from banks is regulated by a by-law. The discounts of Directors, Bethune said, in the Dominion Bank are all indirect, but they had abundant security, and a list of the Directors will suffice to show that they are the best men in the city. It was also charged that a bank was loaning money on the security of bank stock, and the Federal Bank is being spoken of as doing so. H. S. Strathy, Cashier, was called upon. That gentleman denied the truthfulness of the statement. The Federal Bank, he stated, had not loaned any money on stock since the Government circular was issued last December. "The Commercial Loan & Stock Company, of which I am Managing Director, make advances on stock and keep their accounts with the Federal Bank. This company, however, exists under a separate charter, has a subscribed capital of $500,000, and is entirely distinct from the Federal Bank." There is no uneasiness in the money market here, and neither the Dominion nor the Federal Bank stocks have declined.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARRY SOUND, Oct. 31.—The adjourned Coroner's inquest into the loss of the Asia met, and, no further evidence being forthcoming, the Coroner recapitulated what has been laid before the court, and then charged the jury, laying before them the fact that the evidence before them showed an insufficient equipment of the boats—and that, had those boats been properly supplied with oars and other portions of boats' equipments, they might have weathered the storm. The boats' heads might have been kept to the wind, the frequent capsizing might not have resulted, and the fatal strain on the men's powers of endurance might have been avoided. The jury then retired, and in forty minutes returned the following verdict: "That John Savage, John McDonald, John M. Calpin, and two others, names unknown, came to their death through the wreck of the steamer Asia, and undue exposure in open boats. That this exposure was caused by an insufficient equipment of those boats, inasmuch as there were only three oars in the three boats, and nothing with which to bail out the boats; that the aforesaid insufficient equipment was the result of gross and culpable negligence on the part of some person or persons unknown to this jury, and that those persons are, therefore, guilty of manslaughter."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Oct. 31.—A number of young ladies in this city have had the temerity to form themselves into an anti-matrimonial club, the object of which is to set an example to the poor foolish things who are being constantly victimized by cupid. Gentlemen are eligible to the benefits of membership, which are strictly of a social nature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—In reference to Prof. Hinds' latest charges against the Department of Marine and Fisheries the Commissioner of Fisheries pointed out long ago that the present system of collecting fisheries statistics was defective and confusing, and recommended certain improvements. The Government have as yet taken no steps to improve matters, either as regards the customs or the fishery returns. No one seems disposed to take any interest in the matter, and things are allowed to drift on as formerly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 31.—An extensive dynamite factory has been established at Tweed. This is the only factory of this kind in the province.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—In consequence of the recent fatal shooting of escaping convicts by officials at Dorchester and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries, the Inspector of Prisons has recommended that buckshot instead of ball-cartridge be served to the guards in future. Wardens are also cautioned against allowing long-term prisoners outside the walls on any pretext unless strongly guarded, and convicts sentenced conjointly are to be kept apart as much as possible.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 31.—All Dominion notes redeemed by the Government are destroyed in a furnace provided for the purpose, but not before the signatures are carefully clipped off them. Sometimes notes thus mutilated are carried up through the chimneys and fall about the grounds or streets. The other day a grocery firm found that a canceled $50 bill had been taken by one of their clerks, and on examination the note was found to be slightly singed on one corner, while the signatures from a bill of a smaller denomination were clumsily pasted on the parts from which the original signatures had been cut. Of course it was easily seen the bill had passed through the furnace and fallen into the hands of dishonest persons. The bill was presented by a woman, who obtained $3 worth of goods and $47 in change. The address given by the woman was bogus, and the case is now in the hands of the detectives.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—It is suggested that a monument be erected to D'Arcy McGee, the statesman and martyr of confederation days. The proposal is favorably received.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 31.—Senators Smith and O'Donohoe, as representatives of Irish Roman Catholic Conservatives, have issued a circular to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ontario protesting against the pulpit of St. Michael's Cathedral being used for party purposes. It particularly calls the attention of the Bishop to the language reported by the press as having been used by Archbishop Lynch from the pulpit and not yet contradicted—namely: That "there are two kinds of Irish—the noble Irish, and the bastard Irish who sell themselves for a situation, and, as far as we can, we will prevent the Ontario Government being put out." The memorialists regard this as an attempt to use undue influence, and calculated to bring the pulpit into disrepute and to interfere with the liberty of the Catholic elector.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—Two thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, brought from Boston, was seized and confiscated by customs officers at the depot today.

Two tramps stealing a ride on today's Grand Trunk express made a savage attack on a brakeman who attempted to eject them from a car. Three shots were fired at the brakeman, none of which, however, took effect.

The Hon. P. E. Ray, member of the Legislative Council of this Province, died today.

The boot and shoe firm of W. McLaren & Co., of this city, assigned today. Liabilities, $62,000; assets nominally as much.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALT, Ont., Oct. 31.—J. S. Meredith, manager of the Merchants' Bank of Chicago, at present visiting here, was waited on by a large number of leading business men and others, and made the recipient of a handsome and valuable present. Mr. Meredith was for a number of years manager of the Merchants' Bank here.

QUEBEC, Oct. 31.—A member of the Ship-Laborers' Benevolent Society brought action against the society for damages for wages the society caused him to lose by compelling the master of a ship to dismiss him from work. The rule of the society prohibits members working on any vessel employing non-members. The Judge held the society a benevolent one, and only authorized to pass by-laws for a benevolent object. All rules which have for their object the "regulation of labor" are ultra vires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Scoville has placed her case in the hands of George C. Gibbons, barrister, who will see that her stay in Canada is not made unpleasant for either her or her 10-year-old child. She appears to be quite as sane as the average woman, and intends remaining here until an application for a new trial either is granted or refused.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—The Rideau Canal is repaired. Navigation will open tomorrow.

WOMEN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 31.—The Women's Home Missionary Society, Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes presiding, occupied the entire forenoon in consideration of the report of the Committee on Candidates for Missionaries, and adopted a schedule of questions to be used in the examination of candidates.

In the afternoon reports were presented in detail of the condition of work in the different conferences. While the amount of money collected and expended is small, reports show that much valuable gratuitous work was done.

A mass-meeting was held tonight at which a number of addresses were made.

THE COMET.

Its Probable Fall into the Sun.

To the Editor of the New York Herald: At last we seem likely to learn what will happen to the solar system when a large comet falls into the sun. There is scarcely room for any doubt that astronomers were right in regarding the comet of 1880 as a return of the comet of 1843, come back long before its proper time. This was doubted by many, some supposing that either the comet of 1880 was another object traveling in nearly the same orbit, or else that the two bodies were associated together somewhat like the clusters of meteors forming a meteor ring, which lie irregularly strewn along the ring, and so pass any given point of their common orbit at irregular intervals of time. But now that within two years and eight months (more exactly, the interval is from Jan. 27, 1880, to Sept. 17, 1882) another splendid comet has been traveling along the same track, a comet full formed, lustrous enough to be seen in full daylight, and traveling, like the comets of 1843–1880, with a long and well-shaped tail—the theory that these three are different comets traveling in the same track can no longer be accepted as a probable one. But if one and the same comet has been seen on all three occasions, and if these astronomers are right who consider the comet of 1843 to be the same as the comet of 1668, then this particular comet is approaching the end of its career with singular rapidity. From an interval of 175 years to one of thirty-seven years, then to an interval of less than thirty-two months, is a very startling rate of change. Encke's comet had seemed to tell us very impressively of the gradual approach toward the sun which comets may undergo; but astronomers only recognized in its case a diminution of the period of revolution by a few hours in each circuit. Here, however, is a comet which, after 1668, had had a period fifty-two times as long as the period of Encke's, after 1843 only eleven times as long, and after 1882 reduced to four-fifths of the period of this, which had been the comet of shortest known period. What the time of circulation will now be remains to be seen. For my own part I should say it would be less than a year. In fact, from calculations I have made I see reason to believe that the comet will be back in less than half a year, perhaps before Christmas, which ought to be interesting news to the believers in pyramid prophecy. Albeit, it must be understood that in such cases as these nothing like exact accuracy can be obtained. When astronomers said in 1880 that the comet of that year might be back in a much shorter time than thirty-seven years—"for instance, in fifteen years" (one of them said)—many seemed to imagine that that number, fifteen years, indicated the results of careful calculation. But, as a matter of fact, it is absolutely impossible to deal with such cases as these by any process of calculation. All we can say is that at each return of the comet to the immediate neighborhood of the sun it is strongly retarded, with apparently increasing effect at each return.

But the now important question arises, What will happen as the period grows shorter and shorter? Suppose the comet were to return to the sun in nine months, then in three, then in one, then in a fortnight, then in a week, three days, one day, half a day—all these put together make up less than fourteen months. Even if we suppose each period to be half the preceding, though as we have seen the rate of reduction has been much more rapid than this, two years and eight months would see the end of all these circlings, in the reduction of the comet's period to some three and a half hours, which would be its time of moving in a circle at that distance (500,000 miles), which seems now to be its distance from the sun's centre when in perihelion. But after this the comet's distance would soon be notably reduced. Since at every passage through the solar corona, or meteor streams, or whatever solar surroundings actually check the progress of the comet, it meets with resistance largely reducing its velocity, it follows that so soon as that velocity is less than suffices to balance the sun's attraction and prevent approach, the comet will begin to be drawn in toward the sun's surface. This process, though caused by a reduction of velocity, will lead—paradoxical though it may seem—to an increase of velocity. This increase is really due to the indrawing (or technically the centripetal) action of the sun. Precisely as Venus travels more swiftly than the earth, and Mercury more swiftly than Venus, while Vulcan, if there is such a planet, travels still more quickly than Mercury, so our comet, the nearer it draws to the sun, because of frictional retardation in his atmosphere, will travel more and more swiftly because of the sun's attractive action. Supposing the sun's surface to be the place where the comet would finally come to rest, the velocity with which the comet's substance would be moving when it actually came into collision with the surface would be about 260 miles per second. Multitudinous meteoric masses, transformed to vapor by solar heat and rushing round at this tremendous velocity, before either suddenly or gradually they were reduced to rest upon the glowing surface, might be expected to produce a considerable effect upon our sun. Even if it is not there that the comet would finally be absorbed, but below the visible surface (which, after all, is but one of many solar surfaces) the effect would only be increased by delay; for the lower the layer which the comet eventually reached the greater would be the comet's velocity before it was brought to rest.

Is there, then, danger that the solar system will suffer, after the manner suggested by Sir Isaac Newton in his remarks to Conduitt? Speaking of the comet of 1680, which did not approach the sun nearly so closely as the comet of last September, he said: "It might have five or six revolutions before it fell into the sun; but, whenever it did, it would so much increase his heat that this earth would be burnt up and no animals in it could live." Newton thought, indeed (of which I was not aware when I expressed a similar view about the new star in the Northern Crown), that the so-called new stars "seen by Hipparchus, Tycho Brahe, and Kepler's disciples," were "of this kind, for he could not otherwise account for an extraordinary light, as these were" (the grammar is Mr. Conduitt's) "appearing all at once among the fixed stars (all which he took to be suns enlightening the other planets as our sun does ours) as big as Mercury or Venus seems to us, and gradually diminishing for sixteen months and then sinking into nothing." Sir Isaac manifestly considered, and with reason, that though our sun might only be for a short time raised to an intenser heat, sixteen months, or even as many days, would do the earth's business very effectually.

But I think we may find comfort in what has already happened. In 1668 the comet lost a large part of its velocity through frictional resistance, yet the inhabitants of the earth were not much the worse for the disturbance thus occasioned. A similar change took place in 1843 and again in 1880, and yet again last September. The loss of motion is a change of precisely the kind which is eventually to produce whatever mischief this comet can produce. If the final absorption of the comet were likely to be very mischievous we should certainly, I think, have experienced some effect in January, 1880, and again last September. But I have not heard that the average temperature of the earth on either occasion was greater than usual. In January, 1880, we had a very bitter winter in England, and the winter in the Northern Hemisphere was, on the whole, about as cold as usual. In the Southern Hemisphere, where it was midsummer at the time of the comet's perihelion passage, they did not have any remarkable heat. Last September was warm in Great Britain and rather exceptionally warm in parts of the States, but in equatorial regions, where the most serious effects would have been produced had the supply of solar heat been increased, there was no observable change.

That the comet's entire mass is not very great is clear from the circumstances that not the slightest observable change has been produced in the motion of any planet on any one of the occasions when this comet has been for a while close alongside the sun, adding the whole of its attractive action to his.

It may, I think, be fairly assumed that though the approaching encounter between the sun and a comet—a splendid comet, if you will—will be a serious affair for one of the two bodies taking part in it, it will not be the sun which will suffer.

RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

A ROMANTIC CASE.

The Story of a Connecticut Schoolmaster Who Went to the Mexican War.

Norwich Correspondence New York Sun.

A romantic case has been brought to the attention of the Superior Court in this county. A year or two previous to the Mexican war Benjamin F. Brown, a competent schoolmaster, 21 years old, son of a well-to-do farmer, John Brown, of North Stonington, ran away from home. His parents never received any tidings of him. He went to Mexico, and in the war that began soon afterward served in a regiment of United States dragoons. As he spoke Spanish fluently he soon became interpreter on Gen. Taylor's staff. After the close of hostilities he went to Corpus Christi and married a beautiful Spanish girl, Innocente Castillo. The couple went to Laredo, Tex., and there lived happily until 1866, when Brown, who had changed his name after the close of the Mexican war to Benjamin F. Wrowan, was murdered by brigands. He left a wife and four children—Frank, Benjamin, Juan, and Isabella. During his married life he had spoken only Spanish in his household, and his family, who knew nothing of English, were unacquainted with his real name or his history prior to his marriage. At about the time that Wrowan was killed, his aged father in North Stonington died, leaving his farm, worth $10,000 or $15,000, to six heirs, including the missing Benjamin and his brother John, the latter of whom had settled in Stonington, Ill. In 1873 the heirs to the North Stonington property had it sold by order of the Superior Court, and the portion due each was properly assigned, with the exception of Benjamin's share. That was deposited in the Chelsea Savings Bank of this city in the name of Jeremiah Halsey, trustee. At the same time a copy of the court order was sent to the latest known address of Benjamin. As the family of the dead man were living under a false name, the order never reached them.

In 1881 Frank, the oldest son of Benjamin's widow, determined to learn English so as to understand the contents of his father's papers. After getting a smattering of English he found among his father's private documents a letter from the Illinois brother that furnished the first clew to Wrowan's early history. The letter was dated Stonington, Ill., Nov. 16, 1858, and was signed, "Your Brother John." It spoke of the writer's aged parents in this country, and of their life-long sorrow over Benjamin's early disappearance. The boy Frank at once wrote to the Illinois Postmaster asking about John Wrowan. The reply was that there was no such person, but that a man had lived and died in Stonington, Ill., named John Brown, and that he came from North Stonington, Conn. The boy then wrote to the Postmaster in North Stonington and established, in his own opinion, the fact that his father was B. F. Brown. Through Mr. Halsey, the trustee of Benjamin's share of the Brown estate, Frank secured the services of lawyers in this city to press the claim of the Wrowan family to their portion of the Brown estate. A hearing was had last week before Chief-Justice Park of the Superior Court, and a petition in equity granted. It is probable that the heirs of the late B. F. Wrowan will soon come into possession of their share of the Brown estate.

ELECTRIFIED.

How the Guests of a Philadelphia Hotel Were Startled.

Philadelphia Press.

A gentleman leaning against one of the iron pillars in Dooner's café on Saturday evening was observed to pitch suddenly forward and nearly fall on the marble floor. He turned very pale, and looked about him to see whether his involuntary action had been noticed. It did not appear to have been, and he walked back to the pillar and examined it critically. Then he walked around it and looked up to the ceiling. He looked at the floor, and then to satisfy himself whether the post had moved from its place and kicked him, he pressed hard against it with the palm of his hand.

In another instant the gentleman was sprawling on the floor. He got up, and, finding that he was beginning to attract attention, he walked back and sought Mr. Dooner. "Is this place haunted," he asked, "or have you a familiar spirit which knocks people down." Then he explained what had taken place. "Nonsense," said Mr. Dooner; "show me the post, and I'll hug it if you say so." Mr. Dooner was shown the post, and he put his arms around it. But it was not for long. In less than two seconds Mr. Dooner was where his guest had been a few minutes before. At the same time a howl of rage was heard in the barroom. Mr. Dooner ran back. A man was standing there with a half-emptied glass of wine in his hand. "What does this mean?" he demanded. "I attempted to take a drink and a shock went through me like a galvanic battery. Do you——" He was interrupted by another man, who entered suddenly, with a yell and a muttered imprecation. "What's the matter here?" he asked, rather angrily. "I put my hand on an iron post out there," pointing to the café, "and I believe I'm paralyzed."

By this time a group of excited men had gathered around. "The place is bewitched," said one, "or has been magnetized," suggested another. "No, gentlemen," ventured a little man, who was smiling broadly, "it's nothing of the kind. These gentlemen have all received an electric shock. Make an investigation and see if I am not right."

The hotel proprietor sent for the manager of the Electric Power Company on Arch street, above Tenth. He came, and in less than twenty minutes had solved the mystery. It was found that a steel screw, from which depended an electric light, had been pushed too far through the lath and plaster, and came in contact with an iron girder. The girder rests on the pillar, and the base of the pillar rested on another girder beneath the floor. The gentlemen who were knocked down had completed the circuit by touching the post, and the man who thought he was drinking molten lead did the same by placing his foot on the metal rail in front of the bar after he had lifted the glass to his lips. The screw was given a half turn back, the circuit was broken, and everybody was relieved.

GONE EAST AGAIN.

A "Reformer" Once More Moves Towards the Rising Sun.

The leading Western newspapers have given such close attention to the record and methods of one Williams, erstwhile of Toledo, that the gentleman in question seems to have forsaken that city and moved Eastward. Mr. Williams is the individual who for some years has had a self-appointed mission to reform life-insurance. Beginning at the City of Davenport, Ia., he has reversed the proverbial order of destiny's march and has, as fast as he could be smoked out, worked steadily to the East, to grow up with the country. First at Davenport, next at Chicago, then at Toledo, and now at New York, he has set up the banner of life-insurance reformation—at $5 per policyholder—only to take it down as soon as the sunlight of newspaper attention fell upon it, and move toward the rising sun again. His next tramp might happily dump him into the Atlantic Ocean, were he to once more head due East, but having nearly reached the jumping-off place, he seems to have concluded to work hereafter less for the ungrateful policyholders and more for himself. THE TRIBUNE is in possession of a characteristic letter written by Mr. Williams to one of his Western "agents," showing quite plainly how the whilom "President and actuary" is endeavoring to receive commissions from the companies for settling disputed claims, while ostensibly fighting for those policyholders whose imaginary wrongs were once so dear to him. The letter is full of the customary Williams attempts at mystery. The "agent" is told that "until we get the matter well in hand we must be cautious in soliciting business," and that his (Williams') name must not be used publicly in the matter. He wishes his "agent" to assure the policyholders that his "association" can get them out of their fancied trouble, but to be sure "not to tell them how or through whom." He is as anxious as ever to have his "agents" prevail upon uninformed persons to give up their policies to him, and to get them as cheaply as possible so that when he receives the full equitable value from the companies he can keep a fine margin as his "commission." In other words, he is the same old Williams, though he seems to have exchanged his blustering methods for more of a "still hunt" system. The place to find out about a life insurance policy is at the main office of the company issuing it or at any of its accredited agencies, and not of a self-constituted "actuary" whose scheme appears to be to prevail upon misguided policyholders to sell him their claims as cheaply as he can get them, after which he will obtain their full fair value from the companies, pocketing the difference as his "commission." The policyholders would save time, vexation, and the "commissions" by avoiding him and all similar would-be go-betweens.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.

Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Union-Square Theatre Company in "The Lights o' London." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Madison-Square Theatre Company in "Hazel Kirke." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.

Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.

Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Barlow, Wilson & Co.'s Mammoth Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. Bartley Campbell's new play, "The White Slave." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, near Madison. Davene's Allied Attractions. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.

Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.

Sedgwick street, corner of Division. Variety entertainment.

The Dime Museum.

Smyth's Block, Madison street, near Halsted. From 1 to 10 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—The members are notified to attend a regular communication of the lodge, to be held at the hall, on Randolph and Halsted-sts., Wednesday evening, Nov. 1, at 7:30 o'clock. Master Masons cordially invited.
CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.
M. D. RAPP, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Regular convocation Friday evening, Nov. 3, at 7:30 p. m., for business and work on the R. A. degree. Visiting companions cordially welcomed. By order
JOHN MURPHY, M. E. H. P.
CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1882.

COOLER and generally fair weather for the Upper Lake region today.

FROM information furnished by correspondents in various parts of the Twelfth Illinois District it appears plain that Gen. Singleton is making a hopeless fight against Riggs, the regular Democratic nominee for Congressman. Outside of Adams County, which Singleton will probably carry by about 3,500 majority, Riggs is quite certain to poll the full Democratic vote of the district, and there is hardly a doubt of his election.

THE Citizens' Association is interesting itself again in the matter of the safety of Chicago's theatres, and it is proposed to take steps to compel obedience to the existing ordinance on the subject. The almost instantaneous burning of the Park-Theatre in New York has suggested the possibility of an awful calamity in the event of fire breaking out during a performance in such of the Chicago theatres as are not provided with adequate means of exit.

THE financial flurry in Montreal created by the report that the Directors of the Dominion Bank had been helping themselves very freely to the funds of the bank in the way of excessive loans to themselves proves to have been shortlived. From statements made in response to inquiries as to the truth of these reports it appears that the case has been greatly exaggerated, and that there is no uneasiness in the money market and no decline in bank stocks.

NOTWITHSTANDING the present socialistic troubles in France, and the confusion prevalent on all sides, the Paris Academy of Medicine is taking time by the forelock in the investigations of the cholera prospects next year. It has decided that there is cause for the strictest precautions, and it has indicated two routes by which the scourge may enter Europe. The one is the overland route, followed by the cholera in 1832 and 1847, across Afghanistan, Persia, Syria, and the Valley of the Danube, and the other is the maritime route, shorter and more insidious, by the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Mediterranean ports. Arrangements are already being made to guard both routes against the approach of the disease. There is another route across the Pacific, to San Francisco, which threatens this country, but will anything be done until after it is too late?

THE bribery duel between the respective counsel for the Government and for the defendants in the star-route cases may be said to have begun yesterday, when the old negro Payne, accused of attempting to bribe Juror Brown, was arraigned in the police court, while Foreman Dickson came out in a letter written to the grand jury for the purpose of having himself summoned before that body to tell what he knows about the attempt at jury-bribing made by Government agents. It is a wretched mess on both sides, and the Government's hands are not so clean as to look well when raised in holy horror at the iniquities of the defense. It seems very clear that in endeavoring to cope with bribery and rascality on the other side the Attorney-General employed some rather crooked customers, and that the Government's case was in consequence seriously compromised.

ANOTHER attempt to agree upon a scale of wages to take effect Jan. 1 was made yesterday at a conference between delegates representing various Western lodges of the Amalgamated Association and the proprietors of steel-mills in Chicago, St. Louis, Springfield, and Joliet. The proposition of the manufacturers that wages be reduced 20 per cent was after considerable opposition agreed to by the delegates, but only on condition that the scale be subject to revision on the 1st of May, so that the workman might get the benefit of any advance in the price of steel that might occur. To this the manufacturers would not agree, as the effect of such a condition would be to reopen the whole question of wages after May 1. The conference therefore resulted in a disagreement, but as the employés manifest a disposition to make any reasonable concessions in the interest of peace and harmony, it is altogether likely that an understanding will be reached before Jan. 1, the date when the new winter scale goes into effect.

AN awful tragedy occurred yesterday in the family of Dr. Edward C. Seguin, the famous specialist in insanity cases, at his residence in New York City. The wife of Dr. Seguin, a lady of 36, who was not suspected of suffering from any derangement of the mind, took to the top story of her house her three children, two boys aged 6 and 5 respectively, and a little girl of 4, blindfolded them, tied their hands behind their backs, and then deliberately shot each one of the unsuspecting innocents through the head, killing them instantly. This done, the demented woman killed herself by putting a bullet in her brain, and some hours later the four corpses were found after a long search, it having previously been supposed that Mrs. Seguin had gone out with the children for a walk. Dr. Seguin, whose skill and fame as an alienist were perhaps second to those of no practitioner in America, had no suspicion of the condition of his wife's mind, and to him the shock of the tragedy came with such appalling force that it is feared his reason will be dethroned.

THE Democratic Executive Committee, fearing that one of its candidates who keeps a gambling-hell in his doggery may be defeated by the scratching of his name from its tickets by disgusted Democrats, seeks to draw off votes from Dr. E. Ingals by charging that his election will insure his appointment as Chairman of the Hospital Committee and control of the hospital by Rush Medical College, and that terrible things will then happen to the patients in the County Hospital. The argument is something like that of the nervous maiden lady of a certain age who feared that she might marry and have a baby, and that the baby might die. In order to carry out the dreadful conspiracy which the pure-minded patriots of the Democratic Campaign Committee pretend to have discovered it would be necessary not only to elect Dr. Ingals as a member of the County Board but to make him Chairman of the Hospital Committee, and to obtain the consent of all his associates on the committee and in the board to each one of his acts. We have not heard that there was any movement in the board in the direction of removing "Dr." Mattocks, the present Chairman of the Hospital Committee, from the position he now holds. As to Dr. Ingals, it is only fair to say that, as he himself testifies, he was "not consulted on the subject of his nomination," was not a candidate for the position, and has never been officially notified to this day of his nomination. He is a reputable physician of good standing in his profession and as a citizen. The circular which the Democratic Campaign Committee has had the bad taste to issue and direct against Dr. Ingals was originally an attack on another physician who is not and never has been a candidate for any office. It was prepared with reference to another person than Dr. Ingals and to a different state of facts from that presented in his candidacy. It is rather impudent for the Mackins and McDonalds to object to the election of such a man as Dr. Ingals to the County Board, while they are urging the election of low saloonkeepers and notorious gamblers to that body. There is not a man in the County Board now or likely soon to be a member of it who will add more to its character and tone in the next two years than Dr. Ingals will if he is elected.

A DISGRACEFUL EXHIBITION.

Carter Harrison's sense of propriety seems to be completely blunted. He either forgets that he is the Mayor of Chicago, or else he is utterly indifferent to the dignity and responsibility which ought to attach to that office. He is appearing at Democratic meetings in this campaign not as a private citizen but as Mayor, and in that attitude he is making a most disgraceful exhibition of himself and pandering to the lowest appetites and most depraved habits of the rabble. His speeches are of a character which might gain approval and applause in the low dens which disgrace State street, but they outrage the office he holds and insult the intelligence and decency of the respectable portion of the community. He speaks to the second-class saloon element and the loafers who hang around the barrooms. During the entire campaign he has not uttered a word calculated to reassure good citizens against the menace of corrupt government which the success of Mike McDonald's ticket presents. He demeans himself and expresses himself as if the Mayor of this great city were merely the servant of those classes which prey upon industry, debauch the youth of both sexes, and defy all the reputable influences of society. He has only words of commendation for Mike McDonald and his tools. If McDonald himself were candidate for Sheriff in place of his man McGarigle, Harrison would not be less enthusiastic and energetic in behalf of the ticket than he is now. He supports the Democratic machine without any regard to the men who run it, or the ends to which it is used. He started out in the campaign to elect McGarigle Sheriff and pave the way for his own advancement to the United States Senate, or, failing to secure a Democratic majority in the State Legislature, to compass his reëlection as Mayor. The campaign was to be run upon a single idea—the maintenance of the broadest liberty to rumsellers, and gamblers, and the vicious classes generally. Harrison has gone further in this direction than the original scope of the campaign contemplated or even Mike McDonald would have advised. He has not been content with a general opposition to prohibition or even restrictive measures, but he has elevated whisky above beer and wine as an agency of health and happiness, pictured the delights incident to its consumption, and advised his hearers to make use of it. This he has done as Mayor of Chicago, from whom the people have the right to expect an example of sobriety and counsel of good habits. His words have gone forth to the boys growing into manhood and to the laboring classes, whose chief curse is the dramshop, and they have assumed a special authority as coming from the Chief Magistrate of the city. His speeches have been so loose in tone that women have been seen to leave the hall, and German leaders on his side have demanded his exclusion from German meetings. And it was as Mayor of Chicago that he spoke. Has his experience in public life prepared him for nothing better than rhapsodies over gin-swilling? Has he no higher mission to offer for local Democratic rule than a license for universal and unquestioned debauchery? Is his estimate of the Mayor's duty and influence confined to an appeal to the vilest desires and lowest appetites of men? Has he absolutely no appreciation whatever of the responsibility of the office he holds to property-owners, taxpayers, business interests, and families? Has he no respect for the restraining influences which society seeks to impose upon the vicious elements of metropolitan life? Is it impossible for him to comprehend that his speeches degrade him to the level of the grogshop politician? Has he no concern for the good name of Chicago which he is dragging in the mire? Carter Harrison has had advantages of education and association which make it hard to believe that he is ignorant of the effect his scandalous exhibition is calculated to produce. In that case he has determined to make common cause with the depraved classes in the belief that such an alliance will promote his political fortunes. In other words, he is willing that Chicago, Cook County, and the Democratic party shall be prostituted to a reign of depravity in order to further his own political designs. This shows an error of judgment as well as of heart. He cannot sustain himself upon such props as Mike McDonald can furnish. He is disgusting intelligent and decent people and damaging his party by the course he has taken in this campaign, and public sentiment resents and revolts against his degradation of the high office he holds.

BLAINE—LOGAN.

The ingenious youth who telegraphed from Chicago to New York the story of a Blaine-Logan combination, by which these gentlemen were to become joint candidates for the next Republican nomination for President, and to take the first and second places, as should seem most advisable, displayed a lively imagination wholly unembarrassed by either facts or probabilities.

The striking objection to this story is that the two gentlemen have not hitherto trained in the same political company; that their associates have been raised in opposing schools; and that they have been instinctively hostile in their policies and their notions of how much the Government owes to the people of the country and how much the people of the country owe to statesmen who consent to serve them. Without in any way intimating at this time which has been right, or nearer right, on this subject, it is sufficient to say that wherever there was an occasion for action or speech on this great point Blaine and Logan have not been found acting in harmony. Two physicians belonging to opposing schools of medicine were never more antagonistic in their theories than these two Republican statesmen have been, and the agreement of professors of opposing schools of theology would not be more surprising than that of Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan.

Nevertheless, in the general upheaval of politics, and the dispersal of the third-term party, the brazen medals may cease to represent anything in the past. The story is to the effect that the friends of Logan and Blaine shall unite in the election of delegates to the next convention, and that if it be decided there that Blaine should have the first place then Logan is to be nominated Vice-President, and that if Logan be preferred for President then Blaine is to have his late place as Chief of the Cabinet. Those who suggest any such apportionment of the next Administration know little of the temperament of the two men whose future is thus mapped out. As Senators the two might serve at the same time on an official equality in the Senate, but it is not likely that they would ever hold the relations of chief and subordinate. They both probably have passed that point in their history, and in their hopes and ambitions, when either will voluntarily admit inferiority to the other. An alliance between them for their mutual advancement is, of course, not an impossibility, but is not at all likely.

The fact that Gen. Logan is an aspirant for the Presidency is not any more doubtful than that Mr. Blaine has been and is yet. Gen. Logan's candidacy will probably take definit form before the meeting of the next Republican Convention. While that candidacy will necessitate many new combinations, and perhaps some of them surprising and extraordinary, they will not be more astonishing than the dissolutions of combinations and partnerships which have existed in the past. When Gen. Logan comes to the front or is brought there by his friends as a candidate for the Presidency there will be a general change in several other quarters, and either a voluntary or an enforced retirement in others. We will not speculate upon the possible effects of such an alliance as is suggested between the friends of Blaine and of Logan, because we cannot regard it otherwise than as altogether too improbable to be entertained, and therefore dismiss it as not justifying any serious consideration. They may both be candidates in 1884, but in all probability neither will be such as the friend and ally or partner of the other.

OUR COUNTY UNIVERSITY.

The Board of Education of this county has recently called to the Superintendency of the normal school at Englewood Prof. Francis W. Parker at a salary of $5,000 a year. Prof. Parker has been at the head of similar institutions for a number of years, and is possibly well qualified for the place. It is evident, however, that the County Board of Education of this county and the new head of the county school have in view an establishment far exceeding that which was originally designed, and far exceeding anything which the public needs require. Cook County needs no normal school and never has needed one; certainly no school for that purpose beyond that which has been in existence.

So far as the normal school at Englewood has been a public school for that neighborhood, it has served a good purpose, and there can be no objection to its continuance. Perhaps, so far as it is a local school for the education and preparation of teachers, it might be well to continue it. But when any proposition is made to convert it into any more than a local school for the education of local teachers, the consideration of utility becomes of prominent importance. The State of Illinois has now two normal universities, both liberally endowed, both provided with large and well appointed buildings, and both maintained at the public expense. But why should Cook County be required to support and maintain at its own expense an institution of a like character? Why should this county be required to furnish for this county alone an institution rivaling that at Normal and that at Carbondale?

Is there a want of a third normal university? If there be such a necessity, we do not know that there ought to be any serious objection; but if there is to be a third university of this kind why should it not be like the others—a State university? Why should it be maintained and supported as a great school at the exclusive cost of this county?

If a third normal university be required for the education of teachers, we do not know that a better location could be selected than Englewood; certainly no other location could be so convenient for the purpose. To propose that a third normal college should be provided in this State would involve the cost to the State of a new purchase of land and large appropriations for buildings, and apparatus, and all the equipments of a well-appointed university. To this expense there would naturally be much objection on the part of members of the Legislature representing other parts of the State already amply provided with schools of that class. But if the County Board of this county should represent to the Legislature that all these expenditures have already been made; that a normal school rivaling the best institutions of the kind in the country, with site, and buildings, and furniture already provided, exists in Cook County, and should offer all these to the State on the single condition that they be taken by the State, and the school be raised to the dignity of a university, and be hereafter ranked and supported as a State institution, the objections to having it at Englewood would cease.

While we have no objection to having the school at Englewood equal if not superior to any other in this State or in the country (as it will undoubtedly be under the charge of the new Superintendent and the fostering and enlightened care of our Board of County Commissioners), we must insist that it shall be made a State institution and be lifted to the dignity of the other like schools of Illinois. This county has, at its own expense, provided the buildings and supported the institution thus far, and the State will undoubtedly promptly accept the princely gift if our County Board will merely make the request. It is rather selfish for this county to deprive the people of Illinois of the honor, glory, and profits of such an institution, and keep it for the exclusive benefit and glory of this county. We can, in Cook County, afford to be generous and liberal in this respect to the rest of the State.

AN INSULT TO THE COMMON SENSE OF THE COUNTRY.

When the people's representatives at Washington last winter shirked the tariff question by shuffling it off on a commission, there was widespread dissatisfaction. This feeling grew into indignation when the President appointed the Commissioners, and denied all representation to any other than the protectional element.

It is now announced that the forthcoming report of the commission will not recommend any changes in taxation, beyond a slight increase of some duties and a slight decrease of others. The commission has been in session three months beginning with a prolonged examination for six weeks into the infant industries of Long Branch. It has traveled 7,000 miles, has visited seventeen of the principal cities, and has taken 2,000 pages of testimony. But it has not traveled enough nor taken enough evidence.

It cannot see any reason why the mountainous burden of tariff taxation should be lifted, or why American industries should be protected by giving them their raw materials free of tax. It recommends a slight decrease of taxes to please one side, and a slight increase to please the other. The Government is taking from the people every month in taxes $15,000,000 more than its expenses and the interest on the public debt. The appropriations last year were swelled by all kinds of reckless extravagance and dishonest jobbery. On top of this, Washington advices state that the different departments have increased their estimates for the coming fiscal year by $10,000,000. Excessive taxation is bleeding business, and excessive revenues are demoralizing the administration of the Government, but the Tariff Commission think no changes are necessary.

One of the largest iron manufacturers in this country testified distinctly to the commission that the taxes on imported iron ores were a restriction of American manufacturing. These foreign ores are needed for mixing with the American ores. Every ton of foreign ore made a market for a ton of American ore, and excited a new demand for American labor. But the commission's sole recommendation with regard to the taxes on iron is that they be not increased!

These worthy men have not traveled enough. They must be started out again. They should never be allowed to stop, but kept going forever—the seven Wandering Jews of reform.

THE STANLEY-DE BRAZZA CONTROVERSY.

The controversy between the explorers, Stanley and De Brazza, as to the annexation of territory to France on the north bank of the River Congo bids fair to develop into a political controversy in the future between Belgium and France and a struggle for commercial supremacy. De Brazza first went to the Congo in 1875 in the interests of the French section of the International African Society, and since that time has been engaged in seeking a practical trade route from the coast to Stanley Pool, the point from whence the mighty river is navigable for 900 miles into the interior through one of the richest countries in the world. In 1879 De Brazza settled upon his route and advocated the construction of a railroad to Stanley Pool. He established two stations, one of them at the pool, which he himself describes as "a basis of operations and of support for the humanitarian and civilizing mission which France had the right to exercise in this country, situated within call of our French colony at Gaboon." More than this, King Makoko, whose Kingdom lies on the Congo, around this pool, sought De Brazza's friendship and at last made a treaty with him, which has now become famous, ceding to France a certain amount of territory on the north bank of the Congo, which is of the utmost value as bearing upon the future commercial development of the rich region surrounding it on all sides.

Mr. Stanley naturally feels himself aggrieved at the conduct of De Brazza. Both explorers were sent out by the same society, the former representing the Belgian section and the latter the French section, and were sent out substantially for the same purpose—namely: to establish international stations at regular intervals for the purpose of affording places of refuge for travelers and explorers. The most of this work was done by Stanley, and it was done under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty. He had to encounter hostility on all sides. He was obliged to hew out roads around the different series of cataracts, to bridge torrents and rocky ravines, and to haul his stores up almost vertical mountain sides without the aid of animals. The weight and labor of his transportation may be realized from the statement that he had no less than 2,225 packages, each weighing from sixty to seventy pounds. Besides this he had two steamers which could not be put together until he reached the Upper Congo above the falls. To do all this hauling he had a working force of 140 men, not all of whom, however, were always available. Calculating the number of days they traveled their rate of progress was but a quarter of a mile per day. After eleven months of unceasing labor the two steamers were put together at one of the cataracts, and then Stanley was prostrated with fever, barely escaping with his life after a six weeks' illness. When he recovered he set out for Stanley Pool, and on the route he met De Brazza, who said nothing, however, of what had taken place there.

Arriving at the pool he discovered from the natives, who were old friends of his, that the territory had been ceded to the French. This was a great discouragement to him, and a great disappointment after his herculean efforts in laying out the stations. He did not waste much time in useless lamenting, however. He had promised when he started to launch a steamer on the Upper Congo, and he had done so, and in his little steamer he sailed up the Congo 150 miles when suddenly a beautiful lake spread itself out before him, seventy miles long and thirty miles wide, to which he gave the name of Leopold II., in honor of the King of Belgium. Having thoroughly explored the Congo for this distance, also its great tributary, the Kwango, he returned to the pool and thence to Europe. Certainly the conduct of De Brazza was not very honorable towards Stanley, for he had taken possession of territory and handed it over to France which Stanley had explored long before, and but for whose courage and skill the entire upper valley of the Congo would probably have remained long unknown to De Brazza, as well as the rest of the world. At the same time such territory probably belongs to the one who takes it. It was Mr. Stanley's misfortune that when he first went through this region he did so as the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and not in the interests of any Government. If he had taken possession of it at that time he could have handed it over to no one but Mr. Bennett, and even that gentleman, fond as he is of roving and adventure, would have hardly cared to move to Stanley Pool, transfer his newspaper there, and try to hold the Upper Congo territory against all comers, with no army but his editorial staff, and no flag. Mr. De Brazza was on the Congo representing a Government, and seeing the chance to get some territory for France he improved the opportunity. As the territory, however, which he grabbed is only nine miles square, and land is plenty along the Congo, there is no good reason why, when Stanley goes back, he should not at once appropriate a handsome slice for his friend Leopold II., and hoist the Belgian flag on it. As he knows more about the Congo than any other living man, and has friends all along the stream, he ought to have no difficulty in getting something very rich, and thus even up matters with De Brazza.

RAILROADS, NEWSPAPERS, AND DEMAGOGS.

In a recent article on railroads and demagogs the New York *Tribune* bestows its severest reproofs on the demagogs who have meddled with the transportation problem. Demagogism is always reprehensible, either on the platform or in the press, and our contemporary will find no one, even among the demagogs, who will be bold enough to gainsay it. When it asserts that "there is not a single measure that they have proposed which has not been calculated (sic) to injure the public far more than it could benefit" no contradiction is possible. The proposals of demagogs are usually of an injurious character. But when the *Tribune* leaves this safe and proper ground, and cites figures from the Ohio Railroad Commissioners' report to show that in recent years railroad charges have been very much reduced, and that therefore all the talk of State supervision of railroad charges is demagogy, it shifts to a weak and indefensible position.

No one denies that railroad charges have been very much reduced during the last decade. There is no news in the multitudinous statistics furnished by the Commissioners and quoted by the New York *Tribune*. All these facts have been thrashed out over and over again in the debate over the "transportation problem." Telegraph rates have been greatly reduced in the last ten years, but it is still true that the telegraphic business of the country is in the hands of an overgrown monopoly, which the people feel must some day be restrained by the Government. Kerosene oil, and coal, and steel rails have grown cheaper at about the same pace as railroad rates, but the public are fully aware that each of these staples of modern life is controlled by its ring, which lives and moves solely for itself and not in any sense whatever for the benefit of the public. Although the rates charged by these various corporations have been reduced, we are not able to discern that their wealth has diminished. The ill-omened accumulation of enormous fortunes suffers no reduction.

When the New York *Tribune* asserts that these reductions in railroad rates have been "voluntarily" by the roads, we are tempted to reread its most proper denunciations of demagogy in dealing with the railroad question. What has brought down railroad rates to their present level has been competition—the competition of other railroads, and of the canals which the railroads in New York are now "voluntarily" trying to close forever. The very years cited to show the degree in which railroad charges have shrunk were years of the most furious railroad wars this country has seen. It is the invariable practice of the trunk lines to raise their rates in the fall when lake and canal navigation closes, and to lower them again when navigation reopens. This is "voluntary" in the same Pickwickian sense in which Jay Hubbell is the recipient of "voluntary" contributions from the widows and cripples in the Government service.

The brilliant journalist and public-spirited citizen who was editor of the New York *Tribune* in 1867 warned the American people in that year in an address at Minneapolis of the impending conflict with the railroad corporations. The perils which his prescient eye saw first on the horizon have since risen into the view of the multitudes.

Of the 50,000 readers of the New York *Tribune* 49,975 feel and know that their interests—industrial, political, and social—demand that the railroad power of this country be held down to its common-law and statutory duties. They know that the irregularities of even the reduced railroad rates between individuals and localities are producing an unnatural redistribution of their wealth. Possibly as many as twenty-five of its readers belong to the class whose riches and power are identified with the present system, and who think a railroad is called a common carrier because it carries as much of the common wealth to their pockets as they can hold. It is not these twenty-five for which a great public journal should be the spokesman.

MR. ABRAM S. HEWITT is a Democratic member of the present Congress, and is anxious to be reëlected. The Democratic factions of New York have lately confederated, and Tammany again rules the roast. Hence, Mr. Hewitt, speaking at the recent ratification meeting in the Academy of Music, which is next door to Tammany Hall, declared that he could see no machine in the Democratic party. But in 1880 the same gentleman declared that "Tammany Hall is a machine, the fundamental principle of which is at war with the true Democratic idea. Its source of power is not in the people but in a secret society which has no place in the Democratic scheme." Some of Mr. Hewitt's critics take a humorous view of this change of base. But it is impossible for us to see anything funny in this complete surrender of a man of wealth, character, and culture far above the average of those who go into politics to the most corrupt political machine in the country. A man who is not brave enough to face corruption in his party is not fit to represent even a Democratic constituency in Congress.

CARTER HARRISON affects to treat with ridicule and contempt the suggestion that the rule of gamblers and thieves and immunity for the criminal classes may lead to the formation of vigilance committees for the protection of this community. But that course would be the only remedy left to the people if the administration of justice were dominated and directed by men who are subservient to the most vicious influences. If Mike McDonald were the real Sheriff of Cook County and had control of the County Board what other escape would there be from the system of straw bonds, the "fixing" of juries, the defeat of justice, and the condonation of crime? Could the people afford to submit to the excesses, the outrages, and the plunder which would go on under such a rule? It was only a few years ago that there was a popular uprising against the Colvin misrule, and there were serious threats of lynching the scoundrels who stuffed the ballot-boxes at the charter and town elections in the interest of the corruptions of that day. Had not the chief conspirators of that time given way before the force of public indignation, the vigilance system could not have been averted. But at that time there was no Mike McDonald at the head of the official class, and the dangers threatened to the interests of society were not so alarming as those which now confront the community. The hope is that the public sense of decency and respect for law-abiding methods may save Chicago from the necessity of extreme measures by barring the doors against the influences which Mike McDonald and Carter Harrison would introduce into the county system.

A NUREMBERG inventor has just made public a new and interesting process of printing photographs in colors, which has been regarded in some quarters as much superior to, and destined to supersede, chromo-lithograpy. The inventor secured some surprising results in artistic photography in various public experiments recently, and won commendation from capable critics. His process consists in securing six gelatine copies on glass of a photograph negative. These plates are next painted with a combination of five primary tints, including a gray and a brown. These same tints, in a different combination, are next applied to a second plate, and so on until there are six different combinations on each plate, which series, the inventor claims, will enable him to secure any desired coloring in his photographs. After being colored, the plates are treated with bi-chromate of potash, which renders them perfectly insoluble and capable of being operated with an ordinary lithograph press. The great advantage possessed by them over the old chromo-lithography process is that the color photographs can be secured from them in complete condition in five printings, whereas a dozen or twenty separate impressions are required to produce a chromo-lithograph. Fidelity in copying the original tints of color in the object photographed is secured by means of a prepared scale, in which every possible combination of the five colors is clearly shown. By subdividing these five into fifths, the inventor has secured no less than 1,000 tints, which have been analyzed and reproduced on the scale, so that the operator of the coloring apparatus can readily discover their component colors. It is claimed that three months' practice is sufficient to impart proficiency in the process to any student of color photography.

CARTER HARRISON says "the Democratic ticket suits him," and without an exception "he intends to vote for all the nominees." He does not tell why it "suits him." But Gen. Stiles tells why it does not suit him, and, by the rule of contraries, it must be presumed that the reason why the Democratic ticket does not suit Gen. Stiles is the reason why it suits hizzoner. Gen. Stiles says the criminal classes, the confidence-men, thieves, gamblers, and pimps found McGarigle's course as Chief of Police entirely satisfactory, and that they will all, to a man, vote for him because they believe that, once in the Sheriff's office, he will be "a pleasant gentleman to do business with." It is precisely on this ground—the ground that every bad man in Chicago knows McGarigle and intends to vote for him—that Gen. Stiles proposes to vote against him. Hizzoner will doubtless deny that McGarigle is McDonald's man, but the denial is in direct conflict with the common opinion, and hence open to the grave suspicion of being disingenuous.

THERE is serious trouble with the land question in Scotland, and symptoms of disturbances of the same sort in England. Ireland is not the only part of the British Empire that has land grievances. A Scotchman writing very recently to the London *Times* says:

> It is easy to drive an agricultural population into towns, but it is impossible to send people back from the towns to agriculture. This process has been long since completed in England, to the grievous injury of the country, and there is, practically speaking, no rural population in this part of the Kingdom equivalent to the Scotch crofter or the small tenants in Ireland. There are people who look complacently upon this operation, and speak of the growing wealth of the country as a proof that all is well. I cannot agree in that opinion, for I hold that the man who produces food out of our own soil is a more valuable citizen than the worker in a factory who earns the same amount and lays it out in the purchase of foreign bread. That country is, in the long run, the richest that supplies the greatest proportion of its own necessities.

THE Albany *Evening Journal* has not much hope of the election of the Arthur-Folger ticket in New York, and gives the following reasons for so thinking:

> The more decent people study the Saratoga Convention the blacker it seems. The more the selection of John F. Smyth for Chairman of the State Committee is pondered the less it is liked. The more Republicans turn over in their minds the condition to which the Accidental Administration has reduced their party, the more they contemplate the wretched Keifers, Riddlebergers, Frenches, Hubbells, and O'Briens who buzz about in the vacant places of the departed or exiled great, the more they think over the difference between what they believe in and what these underlings and adventurers announce that the party believes in, the firmer grows their conviction that the time to cut out the ulcer has arrived.

HIZZONER says that, unlike what was done for him when he came home, the editor of THE TRIBUNE "when he returned from Europe received no ovation." Very true, and there were three good reasons for the discrimination. (1) He was not posing as Mayor, but traveling as a private citizen. (2) He was not using and controlling the police and Municipal Government in the self-glorification business. (3) He had not placed the gamblers under personal obligations to provide the expenses for fireworks nor the rabble to furnish a procession and make noise; hence his failure to compete in the ovation rôle.

THE Albany *Evening Journal* expresses itself as follows:

> Mr. Blaine occupies a position within the Republican ranks of more than ordinary strength just now. He has carried his State, capturing it from the hands of the opposition. Keifer's State has gone the other way, and the States of Arthur, Cameron, Chandler, Robeson, and Teller are more or less certain to follow. By contrast the ex-Secretary of State is a more imposing political figure today than at any time in the past. In the hour when the people revolt against the men put in office by Guiteau's bullet the demonstration of popular regard for the leader of the Cabinet disbanded by that bullet becomes peculiarly impressive.

MIKE'S man Carter says THE TRIBUNE is mistaken that "since he has got back from Europe he has made no speeches in saloons, but that he owes an apology to his saloon friends for this." From this it would appear that he doesn't get his beloved Bourbon drinks over the bars of "his saloon friends," but carries a bottle in his pocket filled from a jug in order to beat "his saloon friends" out of sundry dimes.

MAYOR HARRISON seemed to forget what his hearers at Turner-Hall remembered well—that David A. Gage was a political chum and brother Democrat of hizzoner, and that he worked and voted for the said Gage twice for the office of City Treasurer.

A CORRESPONDENT writing about the jail at Pierre, Dak., calls it a "substantial wooden structure." As a general thing pine is not deemed a very substantial building material for the safe-keeping of thieves and murderers.

AN Indianapolis woman, asking for a divorce after twenty-eight months of married life, says of her husband: "Of his home he made a prison, of his wife a prisoner, and of himself a prison guard."

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

A New York policeman arrested his own wife. Even a policeman's cloud sometimes has a silver lining.

Christine Nilsson says that Oscar Wilde is not so big a fool as he looks. Nobody out this way supposed he could be.

Japanese editors, when they find they have written inaccurately, lift out the entire article and leave a blank column for their readers. Some American editors reach the same result by leaving the article in.

A courteous husband in Denver mixed cold poison in a glass of water, gracefully lifted the same, and with "Here's luck, Hattie," to his wife, tossed off the draught. It would seem that in the presence of death even Denver men tell the truth.

They say beneath the ocean's breast
  There is a place of perfect calm,
Where winds and storms dare not molest
  The sea folks, safe from harm.

They say within the rude cyclone
  There is a place revolving not.
They say the fiercest flame must own
  One cool, unburning spot.

So in the human heart should be
  A place where cares may not intrude,
Where peace and love, secure and free,
  Maintain sweet solitude.

—*Samuel Jones Tilden.*

"Is the hymeneal-happenings editor in?"

A very pretty young lady stood in the doorway and glanced in an appealing way at the occupants of the room.

"Hymeneal means something about getting married, doesn't it?" said the horse reporter.

"Yes, sir," replied the young lady, "but I don't want to marry——"

"Oh, I know you don't," said the friend of Maud S. "Girls never do. They spend most of their time trying to escape from the dreadful abyss of matrimony into which countless young men are endeavoring to plunge them."

"The object of my visit," said the young lady, "is to see some editor in regard to a poem, and it occurred to me that perhaps the gentleman for whom I asked might be the person having such matters in charge. I have met with a sad disappointment, and have written this poem in commemoration of the event."

"I'm sorry he got away," said the horse reporter; "but perhaps you were lucky to lose him. There isn't anything in this poem about the brown mantle of October resting lightly on the hills, is there, or the deep green of the pines being reflected against the turquoise bloom of an Autumn sky? Because if there is we can't take it. There is more brown-mantle-of-October poetry stowed away here now than the window-cleaner can use in a year. If you've got anything about the white messengers of Heaven drifting silently down through the keen air, or the gaunt outline of the leafless oaks standing haggard against an unpitying sky we might do business with you. Our stock of November poetry is rather light this season. If you could ring in something about a boot-black dying on the steps of a banker's residence Christmas Eve, while inside the house the wassail bowl was going round, it would be a daisy."

"I'm afraid my poem will hardly meet the requirements you suggest," said the young lady, "because the theme is a sad one, and the treatment is naturally in accord with this fact. I can read it to you, however."

"Nothing about 'put away his little rattle' in it, is there?"

"No, sir."

"Nor 'the beautiful summer is dead, alas'?"

"Certainly not."

"Well, then, you may read it," and the horse reporter settled himself in a critical attitude.

The young lady produced a roll of manuscript and read as follows:

And this is the end of all, Ernest! The end of our happy dreams,
A walk to the quiet graveyard, where the snowy marble gleams;
Tablets of blighted hopes, and broken hearts that moan
For their buried loves, and the weary years that must be lived alone.

You go back to the world, Ernest—men's hearts so seldom break—
And under new stars, in new skies set, soon other ties will make;
But I go back to a desolate life—no man can ever be,
Though I roam the wide world over, what once you were to me.

And this is the end of all. Good-by! Perhaps it had caused less pain
To have gone our separate ways without seeing each other again,
For want of one little word, Ernest, lives often drift apart;
You spoke that word, but it came too late; it only broke my heart.

"Nice, ain't it?" remarked the horse reporter when the reading was finished. "Are you the girl that's been up to the graveyard and taken a look at the tables of blighted hopes?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ernest is going back to the world, is he? What has he been doing in St. Louis all this time?"

"I hardly think you appreciate the circumstances under which this poem was written," said the young lady.

"Oh, yes I do. Ernest is your young man, and you have quarreled with him because he only called you his tootsey-wootsey eighteen times, instead of twenty, as you had figured on. You think your heart is broken, and you want to get even by breaking other people's hearts with your poetry. That's wrong. Just now the world seems desolate, and the horizon of your life is o'ercast with leaden clouds. But time heals all wounds, and in about a month from now, when some other young man mentions oysters, the chances are you will beat the record getting your sealskin jacket off the hat-rack."

"You are very much mistaken, sir," said the young lady. "My love is no ephemeral passion."

"Do you still want Ernest?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I can tell you how to get him."

"Oh! can you?" asked the girl enthusiastically. "I shall be so thankful if you will."

"You take this poem," said the horse reporter, "and send it to him. Then drop him a line saying the papers have agreed to print it for you. If he doesn't weaken when it comes to having his name mixed up with a lot of graveyards, blighted hopes, broken hearts, and a desolate life I shall miss my guess."

"Do you really think so?" asked the girl.

"Yes; really and truly."

"And I will tell you whether or not your plan succeeds," she continued.

"Never mind that part of it," replied the compiler of the 2:30 list. "The scheme will work all right. Come around again after you are married, and I will give you a pointer on how to keep Ernest at home nights."

PERSONALS.

Admiral Seymour is only the second naval peer created during Victoria's reign. The other was the late Lord Lyons. He will take the title of Lord Alcester, and report says that a beautiful widow will share his honors.

The benefit tendered the family of the late Col. Slayback at St. Louis by John McCullough netted $6,797. The insurance companies have promised to pay the $20,000 insurance on his life, which will round out nearly $30,000 for the widow and his children.

The widow of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson and her daughter, a young lady of 19 years, are now living in Cleveland, O. Mrs. Jackson left the South because she was there compelled to mingle with society, and could not find the retirement and rest that her health demanded.

The death is announced of the chief wife of Sidi Muley Hassan, Sultan of Morocco. She was the daughter of an Italian blacksmith, and firmly clung to the Christian faith all her life, notwithstanding which she was honored by the Mohammedan Prince with the rank of legitimate Sultana.

Fashionable Newport is amused over the discomfiture of a brainless young Crœsus, who presented to one of his society belles a rare and royal pair of—well, in common parlance, "garters." They were so handsome with their jewels and precious metals that the young lady refused to return them when she refused an offer of her admirer's hand.

The Liverpool *Mercury* tells of a new religious venture in London. This is the establishment of a "Musical Church" in that city, by the eccentric Archdeacon Dunbar, to be called the "Church of the Holy Apostles." He has taken the Portland Bazaar, which is capable of seating 8,000 persons. In this place it is intended that sixty surpliced choristers shall sing the most elaborate services that were ever heard in a church at which an Anglican minister officiated. The surpliced choir will be assisted by another choir of 100 voices, and by a full band of brass, string, drum, and harp. The body of the church will be lighted by an enormous silver gilt cross with four arms, the extremities of each arm containing a red-colored lantern, illuminated by the electric light. Costly pictures will be upon the walls—one an enormous "Nativity," by Paul Veronese. There will be daily service with a quartet choir, an elaborate service on Saturday nights, and on Sunday the clash and clang of every instrument heard in an orchestra. In the morning grand masses, beginning with Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," will be said in their entirety. In the evening will be given in succession, opening with the "Stabat Mater," such oratorios as "The Messiah," "The Creation," "Elijah," Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," Sullivan's "Light of the World," and Gounod's "Redemption."

There are a very few who have not been puzzled how to pronounce some out-of-the-way word which has suddenly sprung into common use. A bewildered reader writes to the Boston *Herald* saying that the pronounciation of Whittier's "Maud Muller" has long been such a puzzle to him. "When I was a little fellow," he says, "I pronounced it phonetically, of course, Mul-ler. Well, shortly after I heard a literary gentleman—a judge, too—read the poem at an evening gathering, and I noticed particularly he pronounced it Mü-ler. I made a note of it and carried that pronounciation with confidence for a long time, until one day in high school the teacher informed us that the proper pronunciation of that name was 'Mwü-ler.' So I changed my colors again and sailed under Mwü-ler for quite awhile, until one day I got into conversation with a young physician, a good German student. 'Oh, yes,' said he, 'I can tell you how to pronounce that name! Whenever you see a German word with two dots over the letter u, it is always pronounced as if immediately followed by an r, thus: "Mur-ler, Maud Murler."' By this time I had lost confidence in every one, and decided to let the young lady severely alone, but the other day I happened to run across a German fresh from the old country, and I said: 'Do you have any people over in your land called Muller? M-u-l-l-e-r?' 'Oh, yes, plenty.' 'Well, what do you call them—how do you pronounce it?' 'Miller,' said he. 'It's a very common name—Miller.' I thanked him and left, and now if there is another way in which that word can be pronounced I should like to hear it. I am honestly seeking for information."

FOREIGN.

British Tories Plead for What They Rejected Last Spring.

They Have Now, in a Feeble Way, Agreed to Filibuster.

Norway "Goes Republican"—Russia Again Quaking with Fear—More Floods.

Alarm of the Turkish Statesmen upon Hearing of Dufferin's Mission.

The Commune—The False Prophet—Parnell as a "Cruel Landlord"—German News.

THE BRITISH COMMONS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—In the House of Commons today Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, said, in answer to a question, that no negotiations had been entered into with the Governments of France and Spain in relation to the commercial treaty since he had last communicated with Parliament upon the subject.

In answer to the question Sir Charles Dilke said that the Government was ignorant of the antecedents of the Commissioners who had been appointed to try Arabi Pasha, and that the English Government would not interfere with the details of the trial. He further stated that the counsel upon both sides had agreed upon rules for procedure which did not exclude the press. The Government had insisted on certain matters, but could not undertake trial from London.

NO DISTRESS.

Trevelyan, Secretary for Ireland, in replying to Mr. Sexton, said that the reports of distress and of imminent danger of famine in the West of Ireland were greatly exaggerated. He had communicated with the Irish local Government Board, who said that they had no reason to apprehend any distress, and had heard nothing of it from the Inspectors; that the Government had ordered Inspector Price to dispatch a boat to the relief of the inhabitants of Tory Island, taking provisions for distribution.

DEBATE ON PROCEDURE RULES

was resumed.

Gibson, Conservative, moved that the crucial amendment of the closure shall not be carried unless two-thirds of those present at any session shall vote in favor of the exercise of it on that particular occasion. He pointed out and urged upon the attention of members that this legislative body would no longer be the freest in the world, but that it would be possible if the closure was to be decided by a bare majority, for any Government party with a compact majority to suppress free speech in the House, and that such a majority might, if they chose, legislate for the country with the mouths of the members closed and the minority helpless to represent their constituents.

GLADSTONE EXPLAINED

to the House that he offered during the session last May to adopt the two-thirds majority rule, hoping thereby to forward the business of the session. As that object was not attained then, he felt justified in the withdrawal of that proposal, which was merely a plan to give a defective system, and one which he could not wholly approve, a trial. He denied that there was any desire to gag the minority, and said his only wish was to restrain debate against the evident sense of the House. Gibson's amendment would have the effect of transferring the rights of the majority to the minority.

HE WOULD NOT MAKE THIS QUESTION

a subject of appeal to the country, but he begged that the House would not assent to that amendment. It would be infinitly preferable that there should be no closure whatever than that there be one established which it should require a two-thirds majority to put into operation.

IRKSOME.

Sir John Lubbock, Liberal, spoke in favor of the two-thirds vote for enforcing the closure.

Sir Richard Assheton Cross and other Conservatives made addresses supporting the amendment. The debate, however, fell into a rut, and after a somewhat languid discussion it was arranged between the leaders of the parties that a division be taken Thursday and the question definitly settled then.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND.

The *Globe* announces that Premier Gladstone, in return for the Irish party's support on the closure resolutions in the House of Commons, will, at the first opportunity, introduce a fresh scheme for Irish legislation during the next session. It will embrace as its principal features further development of the provisions of the Land act in the direction of peasant proprietary, extension of the franchise, and a scheme of local self-government.

THE TORIES WILL FILIBUSTER.

The Conservative members of Parliament held a meeting today, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Conservative leader, being in the chair. With very little opposition they decided to combat the operation of the closure to the bitter end.

OTHER BRITISH NEWS.

MILLS BURNED AT CLONMEL.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—The large Rathbone flouring mills at Clonmel have been burned. Incendiary work caused the fire.

PARNELL AS AN EVICTING LANDLORD.

At the Wicklow Sessions an ejectment writ was granted at the suit of Parnell against three bankrupts named Ebbs, Kavanagh, and Brennan for non-payment of rent. The farms they occupy are on the Avondale estate of Parnell, and they owe four years' rent, amounting to £179. A decree for the amount was granted.

THE TEN ALLEGED ASSASINS.

In the case of the ten murderers of the Joyce family, whose crime is under consideration in the Commission Court, Judge Barry presiding, application was made for the postponement of further proceedings until the December term. Judge Barry refused to grant any postponement, and the trial will begin at once.

PATRICK EGAN,

late Treasurer of the Land League, has written a reply to Lady Florence Dixie's inquiries regarding the Land-League funds, maintaining that the accounts are strictly accurate, and are vouched for by an eminent firm of public accountants.

NORWAY.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 31.—The elections throughout Norway for Delegates to the Storthing has proved a crushing defeat of the Government. Four-fifths of the members returned are Radicals or Republicans.

RUSSIA.

ANOTHER REIGN OF TERROR APPREHENDED.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—Accounts from St. Petersburg make mention of a strong revival of the Nihilist agitation. A copy of a revolutionary reprint, *Narddnaje Wolja*, announces that the outbreak of the revolution is imminent. Since the Czar's return from Moscow fresh precautions have been taken for his safety, and no one is allowed to know twenty-four hours in advance what the Czar's movements will be. The police are in active communication with the Vienna, Berlin, and Paris police.

TURKEY.

DENIAL BY THE SULTAN—ALARM OF THE SUBLIME PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—An official denial is received of the reports that Arabi Pasha's papers reveal correspondence involving the Sultan, the Cabinets of Egypt, and Turkey, and various other prominent persons. Those who are near the Sultan and authorized to speak for him say he desired an early trial of Arabi, with open doors and no secrecy, and that he will not himself interfere with the judgment of the court, nor allow any one else to influence improperly its action.

ALARM.

It having come the Sultan's ears yesterday that Earl Dufferin, the British Ambassador here, was about to make a trip to Egypt upon a secret and mysterious mission, he summoned a council of his Ministers, which sat throughout the entire night. Said Pasha, the Prime Minister, had an interview with Dufferin today, and asked for an explanation, his instructions, and intentions. It is reported the Ambassador gave him an assurance that his instructions from the British Government were that he should insist upon the maintenance of the suzerainty of the Sultan. Notwithstanding this pacific interpretation of the interview there is much alarm in Turkish circles lest the mission may have a deeper meaning, and a darker one for the Sublime Porte.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Lord Dufferin has been instructed by Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, that during his mission to Egypt he is to confer with Vevyk Pasha regarding the corrupt practices that have obtained in the administration of affairs by Turkey, with the view of correcting them.

GERMANY.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The Government has ordered that increased surveillance of the Socialists living in Germany be exercised by the police of the various cities where they chiefly congregate. It is feared here that they have formed some sort of connection with the Geneva and French anarchists whose recent outbursts have alarmed those countries.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

has not yet submitted to Prince Bismarck any proposal for settlement of the Egyptian difficulty.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION

is going on in the principal German newspapers as to the chances for a Dictatorship, whose chief factors shall be Gambetta and Gallifet.

A BAD INVESTMENT.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* warns Germans of the folly of investing in the new loan of the Ottoman Government.

THE NEWS OF DUFFERIN'S MISSION

to Cairo has been favorably received on the bourse. Count Redowitz, the new German Ambassador to Constantinople, left for his post today. His instructions are to promote friendly relations between Turkey and Germany, without detriment to the relations with other Powers. It is reported that Prince Bismarck desires that international financial control shall replace the joint control, but opposes exclusive control by England.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET

have reported favorably a bill for the acquisition of railways by the State.

THE EMPRESS.

Prof. Tangenbeck has had special consultation in regard to the state of the Empress' health. He announces that her symptoms need not cause any alarm.

VALUABLE MANUSCRIPTS.

The *National Zeitung* announces that the Prussian Government intends to purchase the Duke of Hamilton's collection of manuscripts for the Royal Public Library. The price to be paid is said to be $375,000.

THE CATHOLICS.

Herr Schloezer, Prussian representative at the Vatican, has been instructed to maintain complete reserve on all questions of dispute with the Holy See, and if the Pope offers no concessions Prince Bismarck will not be the first to move this policy.

Prince Bismark's answer to the Ultramontanes has caused a renewal of their arrogance towards him, as they consider that the result of the recent elections affords an opportunity for them to crowd or press the Government.

FRANCE.

ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

LYONS, Oct. 31.—Seven Anarchists have been arrested upon the charge of murder. Two are also charged with the clandestine manufacture of dynamite.

A COMMITTEE OF WEAVERS

have invoked a meeting for the purpose of constituting a permanent committee whose duties shall be the defense of labor, and also to demand the organization of public workshops and distribution at the Mairies of relief to destitute workmen and their families.

THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The International Conference, which has been considering the question of the protection of sub-marine cables, has declared its approval of the principle of protection under an international agreement.

THE EDITORS ON EGYPT.

The press of this city discuss with much warmth the policy of England in Egypt. The *Journal des Debats* strongly protests against the annexation of Tunis to France, as it will afford an excuse to England to acquire Egypt.

THE WORKMEN OF THIS CITY

have singled out three leading Jewish master upholsterers and two small French firms in the same line of business for boycotting for failing to raise the wages of their employés. No artisan will be allowed to work for the boycotted firms.

WIRABLAN,

editor of *Figaro*, who challenged Wagnard, sent him two seconds. Wagnard, however, refused to receive them or to have any fight.

FLOODS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE

have caused great damage to property in the vicinity of Mentone. Its estimated the loss will aggregate 3,000,000 francs. The coast-roads from the Gulf of Jouen to Antibes is completely destroyed.

THE EMPLOYERS.

The General Syndicate of Master Cabinet-makers have postponed their decision as to closing the workshops until Friday. Meantime, the question as to whether 20,000 of their employés are to be locked out is held in abeyance. Not much work is being done in the shops at present.

AUSTRIA.

FRANCIS JOSEPH DARE NOT GO TO ROME.

PESTH, Oct. 31.—Count Kolnoky, replying to a question asked him as to why the Emperor Francis Joseph, of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, failed to go to Rome and return the visit of King Humbert, of Italy, said he could not advise the Emperor to visit the King in Rome, considering the exceptional position of things there, and also considering that there was danger that the presence of those two sovereigns might be made the occasion for demonstrations of the followers of their two camps.

EGYPT.

THE BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 31.—The total British force remaining in Egypt will number 11,000. They consist of two cavalry regiments, nine battalions of infantry, five batteries of artillery, and one of engineers.

CAIRO, Oct. 31.—Cairo will be occupied by two and one-half battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery. The company of engineers will occupy Alexandria.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

Ismail Pasha Eyoub having declined the command of the troops to be sent against the false prophet, the English Government has consented that English officers shall lead the expedition into the Soudan.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PRISONERS

are to be brought before the court-martial for taking part in the disturbances at Alexandria.

M. DE LESSEPS

telegraphs that he has sent by post a declaration in favor of Arabi Pasha. M. de Lesseps evidence is considered as being unfavorable to Arabi, as proving that whenever he exerted himself to prevent outrages he was able to do so.

ITALY.

A CIRCUS RIDER ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

ROME, Oct. 31.—Four months ago Coccapieller, just elected, was not known publicly, except as a circus rider. He was recently imprisoned for wounding Angelo Tognetti, and is just released from prison. A portion of the press express disgust at his election, and consider it a disgrace to parliamentary institutions.

SPAIN.

POLITICAL.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—The Democratic group in the Cortes, in spite of the objections of President Martos, have decided to convoke the Cortes and ask the Central Committee to sign Marshal Serano's program.

A THEATRE BURNED.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—The Massine Theatre at Barcelona has been destroyed by fire.

"COLONIZATION."

Frauds Which Will Be Punished.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The *Herald* says: "If the State's prison does not stare a goodly number of ward politicians in the face in the near future it will not be fault of District-Attorney McKean. He has proved beyond yea or nay that colonization and false registration have been carried on to an alarming extent in several districts of this city, principally, however, in the Eighth, Seventh, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts. It is estimated that fully 1,500 illegal votes have been registered in the Eighth Assembly District alone. For six weeks past Pinkerton's men have been working up these election frauds. That agency has had a large staff of its most trustworthy men going the rounds in the districts named, and the success they have met with went far beyond their own expectations. Never, perhaps, in the annals of the city, or any other city, in this or any other country, have such remarkable political developments come to light. The reports of these men are at present in the hands of the District Attorney, but others are being prepared and will be submitted in due time."

NILSSON.

An Interview with the Swedish Nightingale—She Hopes to Be Able to Retire After Three Years More.

New York Evening Post.

"Since I left here in 1873 my whole artistic being has undergone a change," said Mme. Nilsson. "I have become more of an actress without, I hope, ceasing to be a singer. But the older I grow the more pleasure I feel in swaying an audience by effects produced entirely by my acting. A great many persons have fine voices, but only a few can excite emotion solely by musical declamation; that is to me the test of an actress on the lyric stage. For this reason, and because I believe that at least half my power lies in dramatic effect. I am sorry that I am to appear for the present only in concert. I can sing in concert, as you know, for I made my first appearance in New York at Steinway Hall ever so many years ago; but I feel that I am only half myself, and I shall try as far as possible to forget that I am not on the operatic stage. If I throw away my music and act the part as well as the circumstances will permit, I know that the public will not disapprove. My wish is to retire from the stage in three years and establish a home in London. I am tired of work, of standing before the public to be applauded or criticised, as the case may be. I am tired of the strong light of a public life, and want to retire, not to give up music, but to do for my own pleasure and for charity what I have done so far for money. If the creation of any great part is offered to me I may accept it, for I love the stage, and one of the greatest pleasures of my life was the triumphant success of Boito's 'Mephistopheles,' in which I created the parts of *Marguerita* and *Helen*. Boito wants me to create the chief part in his 'Nero,' which he is now finishing, and I shall probably do so—next summer, possibly.

"I have been thinking that if Mr. Abbey does not see his way clear to giving opera this year, I may stay here all next summer, and then sing in opera next winter if your new opera-house is done, or perhaps at the Academy of Music. I do not want to go without saying good-by from the operatic stage, and I shall never have the courage to cross the ocean again.

"My parts that I have never been heard in here are in 'Semiramis,' 'Othello,' and 'Mephistopheles.' 'Lohengrin' is the only one of Wagner's operas I have sung in, although his music has a fascination for me. But to sing in all his works would cost me my voice. He has absolutely no mercy upon the voice. If he would assign to the singer a dramatic declamation with an orchestral accompaniment, it would be magnificent and not destructive to the voice. But to sing with Wagner's overpowering accompaniments is too much for the vocal cords. I should as soon think of trying to sing with an accompaniment of street-car bells and steam whistles as with some of Wagner's music.

"In my concerts I shall sing a good deal of sacred music—'Angels Ever Bright and Fair,' and pieces of that character. Then I shall recall old times here with the 'Mignon' romance, 'Connais tu le pays,' and with the 'Jewel song' in 'Faust.' The tenor of the company, Mr. Björksten, has a voice which will win immediate favor; it is not a strong voice, but is full of sweetness and pathos. I shall sing with him in duets from 'Il Trovatore' and 'The Huguenots.' I am still of the opinion that no finer dramatic music exists than in 'The Huguenots,' 'L'Africaine,' and 'Robert le Diable.'

"I am surprised that you have no National opera-house here yet. You allow all your best singers to go to Europe. There is no lack of voices here. If you could tempt Neumann over here to organize an opera company upon the thorough German method! There is nothing I should enjoy more than singing with such a company."

Utilizing Sun-Rays.

Mr. William Calver, a mining expert living in Washington, has just patented a new discovery which promises large results. It is very simple, consisting of an arrangement by which the rays of the sun are reflected from any number of mirrors upon a common focus. By accident Mr. Calver directed the light from two ordinary looking-glasses upon the same surface, and he immediately observed that the resultant heat was about doubled. Continuing his experiments in this direction, he succeeded in reducing wood to ashes, and metal to a liquid state, merely by concentrating upon them the reflected rays of the sun from twenty small mirrors with flat surfaces. Mr. Carver does not pretend to explain the principle, he has simply pursued his experiments until he has brought the process to a point where it can be patented.

A reporter of the Washington *Post* has seen the model in the Patent Office, and has witnessed some of the experiments. The model patented by Mr. Calver consists of a number of small looking-glasses arranged in rows upon a frame so fixed that they can be converged upon any one point. A working model, of which he has a number, was exhibited to a reporter in the yard in the rear of his residence. Forty innocent, guileless-looking, 15-cent, gilt-framed mirrors, each three and three-quarters by five and three-quarters inches, were arranged upon a frame propped up like an artist's easel and bearing a striking resemblance thereto. Facing the east was the fragment of what was once a barn-door, also propped up, and partly covered with a worn and faded sheet of zinc that bore unmistakable evidence of having been burned through in several places. It was but the work of a minute to converge the forty mirrors upon a space three and three-quarter inches by five and three-quarter inches upon the barn-door, and then the revelations began. As each mirror cast its quota of sunshine upon the common store, the parallelogram of light grew white and more dazzling, until at last it looked like a patch of electric light. But little patience was required to await results. In less than thirty seconds a thin curling puff of smoke gave evidence of the progress of the experiment. In a minute the board was bursting out in flames. The focus was then shifted upon the zinc. In a few minutes it began to turn color; then shrink, as if anxious to get away where it was cooler; and then, in less than three minutes, the entire surface covered by the focus was literally melting, drop by drop. To melt zinc requires a temperature of over 700 degrees Fahrenheit.

The light projected upon the focus is wonderfully white and brilliant. Each mirror adds its quota, not only of heat, but light, until the effect produced is more dazzling than that of the electric light. Mr. Calver has produced more than 400 degrees of heat with his mirrors, and it is shown by calculation that 1,600 mirrors, each a foot square, will melt iron and steel almost immediately. Even this heat can be condensed and made to produce remarkable results. The mirrors will project more heat in winter than in summer, and they may be utilized for producing power cheaply by doing away with coal and wood. Indeed, the mirrors, if they will do all that Mr. Calver expects, may be regarded as the employment of a new force to minister to the necessities of man.

Charles I. and other styles of furniture at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State.

NEW YORK.

Stage-Carpenter Leo Undoubtedly Burned to Death in the Park Theatre.

Recovery of Mrs. Langtry from Nervousness Caused by the Fire.

Madame Adelina Patti Welcomed by a Large Party of Friends.

Formal Acceptance of Dr. Scudder's Resignation—One Dollar for a Wife.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Consecration of Bishop Smith—The Wyndham Comedy Company.

THE PARK THEATRE.

STAGE-CARPENTER LEO UNDOUBTEDLY BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Workmen were today busy pulling down the dangerous portions of the walls of the burned Park Theatre and clearing away the débris about the place. There is no doubt that the stage carpenter, John Leo, who was reported missing last night, perished in the flames. His father was at the theatre, and said that his son had not returned to his home, and that he felt convinced that he was lost. Leo was in the carpenter-shop when the fire broke out. This shop was situated above the flies, and, his escape being cut off by the flames, he must have been burned to death. He leaves a wife and two children.

Henry Clark, the assistant stage-carpenter, died this afternoon in the New York Hospital. He was on the stage at the time of the breaking out of the fire, and was quickly enveloped in the flames and badly burned.

William F. Doran, sustained a compound comminuted fracture of the left leg. He is very weak and unable to converse.

MRS. LANGTRY

has determined to give a benefit performance in aid of the families of those who were injured by the fire.

The origin of the fire is still involved in mystery. The report that the curtains of the stage-boxes took fire from a bunch light proves to be incorrect, for the light could only be placed directly in front of the orchestra, in the centre of the stage, a long distance from the curtains.

THE MOST PROBABLE THEORY

is that the workman engaged in gilding in front of the private box, who is said to have been smoking, by some means ignited the lace curtains, and the inflammable nature of the stage material soon converted the place into a fiery furnace. The atmosphere in Mrs. Langtry's luxurious parlor at the Albemarle Hotel was fragrant with the perfume of many flowers this afternoon. Tables, chairs, and mantel were loaded with elaborate floral devices, many of which bore the card-labeled compliments of admiring friends to the "Jersey Lily." Even the pictures on the walls were gracefully bordered with delicate vines or dainty branches of violets. A floral bell swung from the chandelier, and upon the floor directly in front of the circular window, facing Broadway and Twenty-fourth street, stood

A MAGNIFICENT MOUND AND SHAFT

of variegated flowers, which had been designed, it is presumed, for presentation to her on the night of her first performance in New York. Mrs. Langtry, when asked this afternoon if she was not greatly disappointed at this unfortunate postponement of her début, said: "Well, I do not think that I thought about anything of that kind. In fact, I cannot recollect having formed any impressions at the time except that I felt sad to think that the theatre was destroyed. I never saw a fire before, and of course it seemed rather singular that my first glimpse of one should be afforded by the burning of a theatre in which I had so deep an interest. I was quite overcome by the excitement last night, but I feel very well today."

SYMPATHY FOR MR. ABBEY.

Mr. Abbey was the recipient of hundreds of telegrams and letters today, all tendering sincere sympathy of the senders, and some offering assistance in cash if it be required. One in particular, which, indeed, Mr. Abbey must have appreciated, was that of C. W. Couldock, who is not burdened with riches, and who telegraphed that he had $500 which was at Mr. Abbey's disposal. John Keynton, of "Old Shipmates" and the "Irish American," offered $2,500.

Mr. Lester Wallack has tendered his theatre to Mr. Abbey for Mrs. Langtry's début on Monday evening, Nov. 6. The offer has been accepted, and Mrs. Langtry will appear there in "An Unequal Match," supported by her own company.

A REVIEW OF THE LOSSES

does not change the total very much. The sufferers are all inclined to reckon their losses as total, and the fact that the insurance patrol were still in possession made an accurate estimate impossible. The agent of the buildings persists in putting the loss on them at $125,000, and Mr. Abbey his at $100,000. C. H. George claimed that he had in stock goods valued at $60,000. His insurance was placed in twenty-five companies, and amounted to $41,000. "Considering the contracts I had on hand, some not yet begun and others parly filled," said Mr. George, "I think that only $200,000 would make me whole."

THE INSURANCE IN DETAIL

is as follows:

On the theatre and building on Broadway from Nos. 932 to 938—Manhattan, $2,500; Globe, $1,500; Nassau of Brooklyn, $2,500; Royal of Liverpool, $5,000; North British Mercantile, $2,750; Williamsburg City, $2,500; London & Lancashire, $5,000; Lancashire of Manchester, England, $2,500; Manufacturers' Fire & Marine of Boston, $2,500; Manufacturers' & Builders', $2,500; Rutgers', $2,500; Guardian, $2,500; National, $2,500; Connecticut of Hartford, $2,500; American, $2,500; Home, $2,500; Mechanics' & Traders', $2,500; total, $46,750. This, the insurance people claim, will fully cover the loss.

On Mr. Abbey's property in the theatre—Lion, Scottish Commercial, and Firemen's of Baltimore, $2,500 each; La Confiance, $1,500; Boston, $1,000; and Connecticut, $500; total, $10,500.

Dr. C. H. George's stock—Globe, Hamburg, First National of Worcester, St. Paul, Sterling, New Hampshire, People's of Newark, Springfield, Hartford, Franklin of Boston, and Connecticut, $1,250 each; Niagara, Royal, and Watertown, $1,500 each; Boston Underwriters', Germania, British American, Hanover, Fire Association of London, and North British and Mercantile, $2,500 each; Rochester German, Bowery, New York, Commercial, Westchester, Germania of Pittsburg, and Newark City, $1,000 each; and Phœnix of Hartford, $1,200; total, $41,450.

On stock of Parsons & Scarlett, tailors, $3,000 in the Williamsburg City.

On stock of L. H. Goldsmith, fruit-dealer, $500 in the Royal Company.

ADELINA PATTI.

HER ARRIVAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mme. Adelina Patti is once more a visitor in this city, having reached her apartments in the Windsor Hotel this morning, after a stormy voyage on the steamer Servia. She comes back in excellent health and voice, prepared to make her appearance in opera after a short rest. The Servia was met down the bay by the steamer Blackbird, on board of which were Col. Mapleson and a party of friends. The Servia would not stop to allow Mme. Patti and Signor Nicolini to be taken off, so the Blackbird accompanied the steamer to her pier, Mme. Patti remaining on deck to watch her manager and his friends on the escorting boat. At one time, when the Blackbird drew close to the Servia, Col. Mapleson called out: "Is the voice all right? Can you sing tonight?" Mme. Patti turned for a moment to Signor Nicolini, with

A SURPRISED LOOK,

and then quickly replied, tossing a kiss: "All right; yes." The Blackbird's passengers were landed at the Cunard pier before the Servia's gang-plank was out, and when Mme. Patti came over the ship's side and down to the wharf she was received with open arms by Col. Mapleson, Mr. Gye, Signor Arditi, and Mr. Franchi. Mme. Patti will make her first appearance under the management of Col. Mapleson next Monday, when she will sing in "Lucia." By the terms of her engagement she is to sing twice a week during the season. The hardships of the voyage just ended led her to declare that she would not again be tempted to make the trip to America. Mme. Patti, it is stated, has recently taken steps to prevent any attempt by her former husband, Marquis De Caux, to claim two-thirds of her property in case of her death, by being married to Signor Nicolini a second time, in London, a few weeks ago. The first marriage with the tenor was celebrated in the Greek Church in Paris six years ago. A recently passed French law made a second ceremony advisable, and it took place not long ago.

DR. SCUDDER.

HIS RESIGNATION FORMALLY ACCEPTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The resignation of the Rev. Dr. H. M. Scudder, of the Congregational Church of Brooklyn, was formally accepted this afternoon by the church and congregational council. Among the Congregational churches that were represented at the council were the Pilgrims Church, that sent the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs and Joshua A. Vancott; the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, with the Rev. Dr. T. B. McLeod and Mr. Van Dyke; the Tomskins Avenue Congregational Church, with Capt. C. C. Dunbar as delegate; the Broadway Tabernacle, of New York; the Morrisania Congregational Church; and the Belleville Avenue Congregational Church, of New York. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs was elected Moderator and Mr. H. H. McFarland Scribe. Mr. David M. Stone, on behalf of the church, read

A STATEMENT,

in which he said that the church unanimously desired Dr. Scudder to remain. Dr. Scudder virtually repeated what he had before stated in his letter of resignation. The council then retired to an ante-room and went into executive session, but several of the ministers returned to the chapel and joined the members of the congregation in speech-making and praying. On the return of the council it affirmed the conclusion of the church in accepting the pastor's resignation. Resolutions were presented to Dr. Scudder, in which the congregation expressed its love and esteem for him, and its regret at the separation. Dr. Scudder will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday, the 12th inst., and will preach his first sermon in the Plymouth Church in Chicago on Sunday, the 19th inst.

SELLING A WIFE.

A POOR JOKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—At Mount Vernon, in Westchester County, on June 5, 1881, Edward Lautern, in jest, sold his wife, Mary E. Lautern, to Ferdinand Jansen for $1. Mrs. Lautern chose to consider that her husband had disposed of all interest in her, and, against his protest, went to live with Jansen. Lautern then sued for an absolute divorce, asserting that his wife had been unfaithful to him long before the sale, and that the sale, which he had thought a joke, a piece of nonsense, was in reality the outcome of a conspiracy between her and Jansen, who had made him

THEIR UNWILLING TOOL.

A referee reported in favor of granting Lautern an absolute divorce, and in Supreme Court chambers today Judge Barrett confirmed the report, saying: "After reading this testimony there can be no doubt of the defendant's guilt, and I am satisfied that it was without the plaintiff's privity. The pretended sale, of which we have heard so much, was plainly a very poor and stupid joke to which the defendant and her paramour have sought to give life. It may have quieted what was left of their conscience, but it can deceive no one of ordinary common sense. Justice is not to be frustrated by such trifling. The report must be confirmed and judgment of divorce granted."

BISHOP SMITH.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS CONSECRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—An unusually interesting ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Church this morning in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith, of Kentucky. Bishop Smith, in company with the Rev. Charles Petit McIlvaine of Ohio, the Rev. John Hopkins of Vermont, and the Rev. George W. Doane of New Jersey, was consecrated a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church on Oct. 31, 1832. The three Bishops who were consecrated at the same time with Bishop Smith are all dead, and Bishop Smith, who is now in his 90th year, has been for several years the ecclesiastical head of the Protestant Episcopal Church in American by reason of his being the senior Bishop in the Church.

THE CEREMONY

today was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, D. D., the rector of Trinity Church. St. Paul's was crowded for a full hour before the services began, and the seats at the head of the centre aisle, which were reserved for the clergy, were filled. Bishop Smith sat in the space set apart for the altar. Dr. Dix read the formal address of the clergy to Bishop Smith, and with a few congratulatory words presented to Bishop Smith a copy of the address in illuminated letter work on vellum, and a massive gold chalice as a souvenir of the occasion. Bishop Smith made a brief reply to the address, thanking his brother clergymen for the honor which they had conferred upon him. The Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, in behalf of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, presented Bishop Smith with a set of resolutions.

THE WYNDHAM COMPANY.

ITS APPEARANCE IN "FOURTEEN DAYS."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Wyndham company appeared at the Union Square Theatre tonight, under Brooks & Dickson's management, in Byron's comedy, "Fourteen Days," and scored an unqualified success. The play, an adaptation from the French, is one of the brightest and spiciest bits of dramatic writing that have been produced in New York for a long time. The company does not contain a single poor actor or actress. Mr. Charles Wyndham's welcome was a decided ovation, and it was several moments before the applause of his greeting subsided sufficiently for him to proceed with his lines. The theatre-goers of Chicago certainly have a treat in store in the delightful representations of this English company.

ITEMS.

A NOTORIOUS BANK-ROBBER RELEASED FROM PRISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Moses Foley, alias Vogle, a notorious bank-robber, was today discharged from the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton. Foley is the man who, with two companions—Proctor and Denning—were captured in 1872, while attempting to rob the First National Bank of Jersey City. The robbers had hired a room in an adjoining house, and had worked their way through the walls, and had reached the safe when discovered. The safe, which contained $2,000,000 worth of available securities, was at that time built on the side of the building.

DEATH OF MRS. CAROLINE RIVE.

Mrs. Caroline Rive, mother of Mrs. Julia Rive-King, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Frank King, in East Thirteenth street, this afternoon. Mrs. Rive was for many years a resident of Cincinnati, in which city her remains will be buried on Friday next. For three years Mrs. Rive had been in poor health, and for four months past she was so enfeebled that death was expected at any moment. She was 61 years of age.

Mrs. Rive was a native of Strasburg, Alsatia. She came to America in 1852, and spent nine years in teaching vocal music at New Orleans and Louisville. In 1861 she removed with her husband, who was an artist, to Cincinnati, and there continued her vocation, being actively engaged until last summer. In September she came to New York to live with her daughter. She died of Addison's disease of the kidneys. Mrs. Rive had been teacher of vocal music for sixteen years in the Glendale College near Cincinnati.

DISEASED CATTLE.

In a consignment of three cars of Texas cattle to Levi & Co., Jersey City, thirteen of the animals were unloaded at the Deposit Stock-Yard, Port Jervis, last night, dead from disease. Nearly all died between Salamanca and Deposit. The remainder are in a feeble condition, and it is feared they have some contagious disease which may spread on their arrival at Jersey City.

Mr. J. A. Jones, the stock-receiver for the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company and the Central Stock-Yards Company, stated this afternoon that the cattle alleged diseased were unloaded at 10 o'clock, and they left the cars in a manner which betrayed no signs of sickness. Sixty-one cattle were unshipped alive and three dead, the latter having the appearance of having been trampled to death. Mr. M. Levy, of the firm of Levy & May, to whom the cattle were consigned, said that he had not seen the cattle, nor had he received any notification of their being affected by disease. He did not think they were.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S TREE.

The elm known as "Washington Irving's tree," which has been for so many years a prominent landmark in the Battery Park, nearly opposit the house on State street in which Irving resided, was chopped down today. It interfered with the elevated railroad.

MR. HUBERT HERKOMER,

the noted English artist, arrived from England today on the Servia.

GERMAN SCIENTISTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The steamship Vandalia, signaled tonight off Fire Island, has on board members of the Imperial German Commission sent to this country to observe the transit of Venus on the 6th of December. The commission is composed of Dr. G. Müller, Assistant at the Astrophysical Observatory at Potsdam; Dr. Friedrich Deichmüller, observatory at Bonn; F. T. Bouschinger, Scientific Assistant; and H. Dolter, mechanician. The party bring with them thirty-six cases of apparatus, weighing in all about 10,000 pounds. The members of the commission will be welcomed by Dr. Leonard Waldo, of Yale College Observatory, on behalf of the observatory staff, whose guests the visitors will be during their stay. The commission will observe the transit at Hartford, Conn., the Legislature having voted them the use of the grounds south of the State Capitol. Their station will be connected by a special telegraph-line with the new Yale observatory at New Haven.

TEMPERANCE.

The concluding services of the Church Temperance Society were held tonight. Over $6,000 was contributed and subscribed. Bishops Gallagher of Louisiana, Dudley of Kentucky, Clark of Rhode Island, and Elliott of Texas made addresses.

THE REFORMATION.

The German Protestant Churches of this city united in the service tonight commemorative of the birth of the Reformation, Oct. 31, 1517, when Martin Luther posted his ninety-seven theses on the doors of the church in Wurtemberg.

BELMONT VS. DEVOY.

The criminal libel suit of August Belmont vs. John Devoy, editor of the *Irish Nation*, set down peremptorily for trial today, was postponed, the District Attorney not being ready to proceed. Michael Boland, of Louisville, is counsel for Devoy.

A VICTIM OF THE FIRE.

Henry Clark, stage-carpenter at the Park Theatre, burned at the fire Monday night, died today.

Gone Forever.
Corns, bunions, warts go, never to return. Use Dr. Wing's Remedy, at druggist's, 92 Lake street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Remember Tomorrow.
Tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock is the grand opening of the great bankrupt sale of four combined stocks of clothing, hats, underwear, etc., at 241 and 243 State street, corner Jackson. Everything will be sold 33⅓ per cent less than cost, as the entire estate must be settled up in five days. A chance for such bargains will never occur again.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure.
Poisonous mucus, hawking, dripping in the throat, bad breath, impaired voice and hearing, absolutely cured. $1, of all druggists.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Have you tried the Lustro Polishes? Ladies will find Lustro Stove Polish the best and most brilliant. Lustro Metal Polish for silverware, nickel, etc., cannot be excelled, and is the standard of the world.

All works on Homeopathy ever published in English and German are kept in stock at Boericke & Tafel's Homeopathic Pharmacy, 234 Wabash avenue, corner Jackson.

Use Hunter's Sifter. Hunter Sifter Co.—Kitchen specialties. Cincinnati and N. Y. Circular free.

Redding's Russia Salve has genuine merit, as all who use it will testify. Price 25 cents. Try it.

All ye weak and dyspeptics drink Arend's Kumyss and throw physic to the dogs.

C. H. SLACK,
MAIN STORE,
79 & 81 State-st.,
BRANCH STORE,
210-212 N. Clark-st.,
Is now receiving from the celebrated ROLLED FLOUR MILLS of Minnesota and Missouri,
FRESH GROUND
FLOUR!
FROM CHOICE SELECTIONS OF
NEW CROP WHEAT.

MINNESOTA PATENTS.
Pillsbury's Best, - - -
Faultless, - - - - - - $8.00 per brl.
Crystal, - - - - - - 7.50 per brl.

WINTER PATENTS.
Ten Broeck, - - - - $8.00 per brl.
Underwood's Extra, - - 8.00 per brl.

WHITE WINTER WHEAT.
Plant's Extra St. Louis, - $7.00 per brl.
Slack's Extra St. Louis, - 6.50 per brl.
Criterion, - - - - - - 6.25 per brl.

The new crop of wheat just harvested is said to be the FINEST secured for many years. FLOUR milled from the SELECTIONS is guaranteed to make 20 per cent more FINE WHEAT BREAD than on previous crops.

EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION OR NO SALE.

DR. PEIRO
Devotes, as for years past, special attention to
Catarrh,
THROAT and LUNG DISEASES.
The only office in Chicago where the
Compound Oxygen
Is freshly generated daily and administered.
Offices, 83 East Madison-st.,
Opposite McVicker's Theatre. Hours, 9 to 4.

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West End Dry Goods House
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS
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DEPARTMENT.

We have just added to our stock a very large assortment of fine
SEAL
DOLMANS,
ULSTERS, &
SACQUES,
Made of choice London dyed Alaska Skins, which we offer at our usual low prices.

100
Fur-trimmed Black Satin Dolmans, warmly wadded and quilted, at
$13.50!

50 heavy Satin Marveilleux Dolmans, fur-trimmed, solid fur collar, and rich ornaments,
$17.50!

Elegant fur-trimmed Diagonal Dolmans at
$13.00!

Our Improved Russian Circulars, imitated everywhere, are not equaled anywhere, either in quality or style, at the prices for which we sell them.

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Present a Complete Exposition of Choice
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FOR
Interior Decorations,
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ALSO
Turcoman,
Madras and Crete
Curtains.

Table and Piano Covers.

Brass Bedsteads.

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106 & 110 State-st. 56 & 62 Washington-st.
CHICAGO.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS
Dr. Price's
SPECIAL

FLAVORING
EXTRACTS.
Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.
Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,
Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

WEDDING CARDS, Crests, Monograms, Fine Stationery and Engraving at lowest prices. BIRMINGHAM BROS. 123 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

THE RAILROADS.

Commissioner Fink Opposed to the Newspapers Getting the News.

The Burlington Makes a New Contract with the American Express Company—Western Pools.

Rates for the Knights Templar Conclave—Annual Meeting of the C., I., St. L. & Chicago Road.

Return of the Colorado and Mexico Excursion of the General Freight Agents and Fast Freight Line Agents—A Most Successful Event—Thanks to the Burlington and a Steinway Grand Piano to Mr. Ripley.

The Fast Freight Line Agents and General Freight Agents who returned at an early hour yesterday morning from their excursion through Colorado, New Mexico, and Old Mexico as far as Chihuahua speak in the most glowing terms of the splendid time they had. They are unanimous in declaring that they never before took part in so pleasant and successful an excursion. The success of the excursion is credited to the efforts of the officers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, who stood all the expenses of the trip, and particularly to General-Freight-Agent E. P. Ripley, who had charge of the excursion. Great praise is also betowed upon Mr. J. P. Roach, Superintendent of the Burlington dining cars, and G. W. Pierce, conductor of the dining-car which was attached to the train, for the excellent manner in which they had provided for the tables. No such meals as they had during the trip, it is claimed, are furnished at the best hotels in the country. Before arriving in the city the excursionists arranged a meeting and gave vent to their exhuberant feelings in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The railway representatives here assembled have now about completed an excursion extending over nearly 4,500 miles of railway; and

WHEREAS, Every stage of this journey has been fraught with interest, charm, and instruction; and

WHEREAS, All our wants and conveniences have been anticipated, met, and constantly supplied with a profusion, perfection, and delicacy never before surpassed, if at any time equaled, upon a like occasion; therefore,

Resolved, That our best and heartfelt thanks be and are hereby tendered to Mr. E. P. Ripley, General Freight Agent of the Burlington, whose thoughtful and inventive genius suggested, planned, and put into operation and carried out this most successful and memorable of all railway excursions.

Resolved, That as we have thus been permitted to look with admiring wonder upon mountain ranges, deep ravines, smiling valleys, and boundless plains; also upon cities, places, and costumes ante-dating ours, and for a brief time mingle with people of a civilization strange to us, we shall in the months and years to come, as we recall these incidents, gratefully associate with them the man to whom first and foremost we are indebted for the experience through which we have just passed.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the management of the Burlington Railroad for the munificence, luxury, and comfort which that superb and unsurpassed company has displayed towards us from the beginning to the end of this excursion.

Resolved, Also, that we have cause for mutual congratulation in that a trip so extended and protracted, comprising so many persons, has been conducted without the occurrence of a single incident to mar the good feeling, courtesy, and propriety which should and which has characterized it throughout, and, as we separate to our respective homes with enlarged ideas and better conceptions of the vast and rapidly-growing but as yet undeveloped West, we unitedly wish to our friend and benefactor, E. P. Ripley, long life, health, prosperity, and happiness.

But the "boys" were not satisfied with this expression of their gratitude to Mr. Ripley. They showed it in another and more substantial way. When Mr. Ripley arrived at his residence yesterday morning he found there an elegant Steinway grand piano, a gift from the excursionists. Those from the East who participated in the excursion, about forty in number, departed in a special car by the Michigan Central at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. A number of the Chicagoans were at the depot to see them off. As the train started out the air resounded with cheers and the unearthly war-whoop "Chi-wa-wa," which was invented during the trip, and which is called the war-whoop of the "Montezumas," a society by that name having been organized among them. The officers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé were also thanked in a series of very complimentary resolutions passed during the journey over that road for courtesies and favors extended.

Rates to the Next Triennial Conclave at San Francisco and the Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Denver.

The committee of fifteen appointed at the meeting of the National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents held at Montreal last September to agree upon rates to the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar at San Francisco next August met yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel to do the work assigned to them. There were present: France Chandler, Missouri Pacific; James Charlton, Alton; P. Lowell, Burlington; William Hill, Chicago & Eastern Illinois; A. F. Merrill, Milwaukee & St. Paul; S. K. Hooper, Hannibal & St. Joe; George H. Smith, Rock Island; W. H. Hulbert, Canada Southern; George K. Barnes, Northern Pacific; C. S. Stebbins, Union Pacific; W. A. Thrall, Chicago & Northwestern; T. H. Goodman, Central Pacific; W. F. White, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé; D. W. Hitchcock, Union and Central Pacific; J. R. Buchanan, Sioux City & Pacific; T. W. Pierce, Galveston, Houston & San Antonio; D. Wishart, St. Louis & San Francisco; T. W. Teasdale, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.

After a long discussion it was agreed that the rate from any point east of the Missouri River to Kansas City or Omaha and return should be one fare for the round trip to Knights Templar and their ladies exclusively, and from Kansas City or Omaha to San Francisco and return $75.

For the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Denver in June next the rate was fixed at one fare for the round trip from any point east of the Missouri River to Kansas City or Council Bluffs and return. The rates west of the Missouri River will be agreed upon at a future meeting, which is to be called by the Chairman, Mr. France Candler, and the Secretary, Mr. W. H. Dixon.

Western Pool Meetings Today—An Arbitrator to Be Elected.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the various Western pools will meet today at Commissioner Midgley's office to receive the report of the committee appointed some months ago to provide rules for arbitration and to elect an arbitrator. All questions of difference arising in the Southwestern, Iowa, and Colorado pools will be submitted to the arbitrator, and his decision is to be final. It is not yet definitly known who will be selected to fill the responsible position of Arbitrator, but it is generally believed that Mr. E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific, will get the place. Of Mr. Vining's qualifications there can be no doubt. He has been General Freight-Agent of the Union Pacific for many years, and he has a fine reputation for ability and good judgment.

After the conclusion of the arbitration meeting the Southwestern Railway Association, the Colorado Traffic Association, and the Iowa Trunk-Line Association will hold meetings and settle their differences and place the pools in good working order.

Annual Meeting of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Yesterday—Arrival of the Officers and Directors of the Road in This City Last Evening.

At about 11 o'clock last night a special train arrived over the Illinois Central Railroad. It contained the officials, Directors, and stockholders of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, who were on a tour over their road. They held their annual Directors' meeting at noon yesterday in Indianapolis. Of the $7,000,000 stock there were $5,500,000 represented at the meeting. The following Board of Directors was unanimously elected: J. H. Deveraux, R. R. Cable, M. E. Ingalls, C. W. West, C. P. Huntington, George Bliss, Theodore A. Morris, Thomas H. S. Sharpe, S. J. Broadwell, George Hoadley, George Wilshire, D. F. Evans, and Lars Anderson. The following officers were then elected: President, M. E. Ingalls; Secretary and Treasurer, E. F. Osborne; Superintendent, J. W. Sherwood; General Freight Agent, H. J. Paige; General Passenger Agent, John Egan.

The President's report showed that the road, which is 360 miles in length, was in exceptionally good condition and the outlook most encouraging. The business for the past four months, estimating that for October, showed gross earnings of $985,000, a gain of 11 per cent over the same time last year. The net earnings during the past four months were $381,000, and after all interest, taxes, dividend, and other liabilities had been paid there was a net surplus of $21,000 over all liabilities, in addition to $100,000 worth of permanent improvements which have been made and charged to operating expenses. The liabilities of the road consist of $9,000,000 of bonds, and $7,000,000 of stock. Besides being in splendid condition it has seventy-five engines, 3,200 freight cars, and seventy-five passenger cars. The Pullman cars are used on this road, and it is building new equipments right along. Two of the finest parlor coaches ever run between Chicago and Cincinnati have just been completed. The road has very valuable terminal facilities at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Lafayette, and enters Chicago over the Illinois Central. The party will leave here tomorrow in their private car over the Rock Island to Seneca, and there strike their own line, upon which they will return to Cincinnati. They will spend today visiting Chicago and Pullman.

Commissioner Fink Notifies the Railroads that They Must Not Furnish His Circulars to the Press.

Commissioner Fink notifies the officials of the roads in the Joint Executive Committee that the practice of furnishing his circulars to the newspapers is a violation of confidence, and must be stopped, otherwise he will be embarrassed in the performance of his duties. Such circulars as are intended for the public, he says, will be furnished the press from his office.

Commissioner Fink evidently means to conduct the affairs of the railroads on the star-chamber plan. The circulars heretofore published in the papers were all of a public nature, and concerned the public interests. The railroad officials who furnished them to the press were always careful not to give anything that should not have been exhibited to public gaze. The railroad officials here are certainly the best judges of what news should be given out, and do not need to be muzzled by Commissioner Fink. They are supposed to know their own affairs as well as he does, for he is simply the employé of the Eastern roads. If the papers should depend for their news upon Commissioner Fink they would not be apt to get much railroad information of interest. Mr. Fink, like Vanderbilt, evidently thinks the press, as well as the public, may be—blessed, and have no business to meddle with railroad affairs.

The Burlington Railroad Company Makes a New Contract with the American Express Company to Do Its Express Business for Eight Months Longer.

The publication in THE TRIBUNE a short time ago of the fact that the Burlington Railroad Company contemplated doing its own express business stirred up the officers of the American Express Company, which had been doing that company's express business east of the Missouri River, and they have been working hard ever since to prevent the consummation of that project. Several conferences between the managers of the Burlington and the American Express Company have since been held, and at another meeting held yesterday an arrangement was made by which the American Express Company will continue to do the Burlington's express business for eight months longer, the Burlington being granted a much larger remuneration for the privilege than heretofore. By the time the new contract with the American Express Company expires the Burlington contract with the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express for doing its express business west of the Missouri River will also expire, and it is quite probable that by that time the Burlington will carry out the project of doing its own express business on its lines east and west of the Missouri River.

The Trunk Lines Resolve to Charge Full Rates on Articles Sent to the Chicago Exposition for Exhibition.

The regular weekly meeting of the Chicago Committee of the East-Bound Pool was held yesterday at the office of Joint Agent T. C. Moore. The only business of interest transacted was the adoption of the following resolution regarding the return of Exposition freight:

The freight sent from the East to the Chicago Exposition for exhibition should be returned at the same rate per 100 pounds as was charged west-bound.

Heretofore it has been the rule to charge full rates on such freight one way and return it free upon a proper statement showing that the article has been actually on exhibition. Most of the parties who sent articles here for exhibition did so under the impression that it would cost nothing to return, which would have made a half-rate for the round trip. By the action taken yesterday, exhibitors from the East will have to pay full fare both ways. This action of the trunk lines will no doubt cause considerable bad blood among those from the East who had articles here on exhibition, and it will have the effect of preventing Eastern people from exhibiting their goods in this city hereafter.

A Belt Line to Be Constructed Around Kansas City—A Modest Proposition by the Stock-Yards Company of That City.

A TRIBUNE representative learned yesterday from a Kansas City railroad man that a movement is on foot to build a belt line around that city. The scheme is fathered by the Kansas City Stock-Yards Company, which proposes to take half of the stock and divide the other half between the nine roads centreing in Kansas City. For this consideration the railroads are asked to guarantee 6 per cent interest on the whole of the stock and pay actual cost for all transfer service. The railroad officials think these conditions are altogether too modest. Mr. Charles Francis Adams Jr. is the President of the Stock-Yards Company at Kansas City.

Gath's Gossip About the Sale of the Nickel-Plate.

"Gath" in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has the following in reference to the Nickel-Plate sale:

Mr. Brice, of the Nickel-Plate Railroad, said to me tonight that Vanderbilt had undoubtedly bought it on the advice of Devereux, whom he pronounced the ablest lieutenant and purest character Vanderbilt had. He was piqued at the recent spat he had with Jewett, and wanted to shut the Erie line out of a rich lake-shore business. Vanderbilt was dumb enough to believe that no road was building; but Devereux knew better, and said they were spending great sums about Cleveland. The purchase was a hard blow at the Hudson River West Shore Railroad, whose construction stock was already below par. It hurt the Lackawanna's Buffalo Extension, too, though they claim only to want to carry coal to the lakes. Vanderbilt bought just as the Hudson River rival road was trying to place the bonds and before the Nickel-Plate had concluded any long contracts with connecting companies. The purchase left the Lake Shore still the king of link railroads, and made Eastern construction companies sick, with the present money market saturated with untaken syndicate schemes. Some day a third lake shore railroad will be built.

Promotion of Employes of the Union Pacific Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 31.—The following circular is issued from the headquarters of the Union Pacific Railway, under date of Nov. 1:

Mr. E. P. Vining has been appointed Freight Traffic Manager of all lines and branches operated by the Union Pacific Railway Company, with headquarters at Omaha. Mr. P. P. Shelby has been appointed General Freight Agent of the same lines, with headquarters at Omaha. The foregoing to take effect on and after the above date.

S. H. H. CLARK,
General Manager.

The creation of the new office for Mr. Vining and promotion for Mr. Shelley, who have been respectively General and Assistant General Freight Agent since the early days of the road, has been anticipated for some time. No appointment has been decided upon for the position of Assistant General Freight Agent, although many names are spoken of in connection with it.

Changes in Boston & Albany Officials.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Charles O. Russell, owing to ill-health, today resigns the office of General Superintendent of the Boston & Albany Railroad, which he has held since 1866. During the thirty-seven years he has been in the service of the Western and Boston & Albany Railroad Companies he has held various responsible positions. Walter H. Barnes is appointed General Superintendent in place of Russell, and will enter upon the duties Dec. 1, with headquarters at Boston. Edward Gallup is appointed Assistant General Superintendent, with headquarters at Springfield. Mr. Gallup will also have general charge of the passenger traffic.

What They Know in Indianapolis About the Sale of the Nickel-Plate Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—E. B. Thomas, General Manager of the Bee Line, in answer to the question, "What do you know about the sale of the Nickel-Plate?" said: "I simply know that J. H. Devereux and Judge Burke purchased the property, and that, through this purchase, rates will be maintained. As a pointer, I will say that several of the heavy ten-wheel freight engines belonging to the Nickel-Plate Road are now hauling freight-trains between Cincinnati and Cleveland over the Bee Line, and doing excellent service."

The Question of Extending the Hannibal & St. Joseph to Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—William Dowd, President of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, will go to Missouri Friday to attend a meeting of the Directors of the road. Among the subjects that will come up will be the proposed extension of the Hannibal & St. Joseph from Quincy to Chicago, a distance of 257 miles. The engineer estimates that it will cost $20,000 a mile to build, and that one year will be occupied in its construction.

An Amicable Settlement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—Presidents McKeon, of the Vandalia, and Ingalls, of the Kankakee Line, met here today, and succeeded in settling all the differences between them amicably. The roads will continue to work together between Cincinnati & St. Louis, as heretofore, the Vandalia arrangement with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton being off.

The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Narrow-Gage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 31.—The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the new narrow-gage railroad running through the Southern part of this county, has been completed, inspected, and received by the stockholders as far west as Ramsey, on the Illinois Central. Trains will begin running next week.

A Disappointed Community.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELLYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 31.—The report that the Nickel-Plate Railroad had been sold is a source of great disappointment to our people. It was expected that the St. Louis connection would run through Shelbyville. Pledges have been made and bonds voted, but, temporarily at least, our hopes are dashed.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. D. Howard has been appointed Acting Local Freight-Agent of the Chicago & Alton in this city in place of Mr. F. L. Eastman, resigned.

Mr. O. W. Ruggles, the General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central, was presented yesterday by Mr. F. R. Bromley, the well-known artist, with an elegant oil-painting of Niagara Falls. It is one of the finest pictures of the Falls ever produced.

Mr. T. W. Lippincott has been appointed General Agent in charge of freight matters pertaining to the Wabash Company's line north of Centreville, including the narrow-gage branch north of Des Moines. His headquarters will be at Des Moines.

Mr. D. S. Mackay, during the last twelve years connected with the Blue Line, has been appointed Contracting Agent of the Nickel-Plate in this city. Mr. Mackay is well qualified for the new position, having much experience in the business, and is popular with shippers.

Mr. C. M. Lawler, for the past year Local Freight-Agent of the Wabash Railway in this city, and who for many years was Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago & West Michigan Railway, having resigned to accept the position of General Superintendent of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway, Mr. F. L. Eastman, for a number of years Local Agent of the Chicago & Alton Railway in this city, has been appointed Local Agent of the Wabash. He assumes the duties of his position today.

Charles Francis Adams Jr., arbitrator of the trunk-line pool, who came here to inspect the terminal facilities of the roads leading east from this city to enable him to fix percentages for the various roads, made no further inspections yesterday, having gained sufficient information the day before to enable him to arrive at a conclusion, and he departed for the East yesterday morning. Mr. S. R. Calloway, General Manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, accompanied him as far as Detroit.

Sir Charles Young, Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, accompanied by Lady Young and his son William Young, has been making a trip of inspection over the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio (Atlantic & Great Western), Ohio & Mississippi, and other roads in which he and other English bondholders are interested. He left Cincinnati last evening in a private car over the Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, and is expected to arrive here this morning. Rooms have been secured for him at the Tremont House.

JUDICIAL CHANGES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Gov. Long today made several important changes in the State Judiciary. Judge Colburn, of the Supreme Court, is advanced to the Supreme Bench, in place of Judge Endicott, and James M. Barker, of Pittsfield, has been appointed to Judge Colburn's place. Judge Endicott was appointed to the Supreme Bench in 1873. For nearly a year past his health has been precarious, and in the early spring he went to Europe in the hope that he would soon be in his normal physical condition. He presided on the bench with dignity, and was a general favorit with the lawyers practicing before him. Judge Colburn is a Democrat. In his career on the bench for several years he has made many friends. Mr. Barker is a lawyer of considerable fame throughout the State. He was one of the Commissioners on the revision of the statutes made in 1881, and was prominently before the Republican State Convention as candidate for Attorney-General. Both Judge Colburn and Judge Barker are in the prime of life.

YELLOW-FEVER.

PENSACOLA, Oct 31.—Fifteen new cases of fever were reported today, and four deaths. Two of the deaths were outside the city—twin children of Mr. Nixon, 7 years old. Nixon had already lost two children by fever. The weather is showery, but very warm. Capt. Bilson, of the British bark Rhoda, and the Captain of another ship wrecked, also two citizens of Pensacola, left this morning by special car, completely isolated from other passengers, for Louisville, Ky., beyond the bounds of the southern quarantine. This privilege costs the party $100 in addition to the usual fare for the passage.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 31.—Joseph Hopkins Jr., only son of Postmaster Hopkins, died today of consumption. It was the first funeral attended by Americans since the commencement of the epidemic. Dr. Murray, just returned from an inspection of the cordon, reports good health all along the line. The weather is warm.

A FEARFUL DEATH.

SILVERTON, Colo., Oct. 31.—Two miners were found dead Saturday, supposed to have been killed by a blast in the American Eagle tunnel, on Boulder Mountain, near here. They must have been killed on Wednesday. The names of the men are James Sullivan and Homer Stewart. Stewart was killed instantly, but Sullivan crawled nearly a quarter of a mile down the mountain before dying. He had both eyes blinded, and must have suffered terribly. The men were experienced miners.

WILL SHUT OFF THE GAS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 31.—The Gas Light Company today informed the City Council that, on account of non-payment on the part of the city for months, and no prospect, the company will stop lighting the city Nov. 8.

THE MAN WHO SHOT AT BOOTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 31.—The writ in the Mark Gray case was issued at Carthage last week. There has been no hearing in the case yet.

WASHINGTON.

Dr. Loring's Taffy Prizes Hanging Fire—Report of Gen. Sturgis—Justice Harlan—Notes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, last June issued circulars to agriculturists throughout the country offering prizes of $1,200 each, to the amount of $15,000, for the best productions of sorghum and of beet-root sugar. The department has already received notice of 100 competitors for these several prizes, but it appears that the accounting officers have raised a point as to the power of the Commissioner of Agriculture to make such an expenditure of money, and the office of the First Controller, Judge Lawrence, has intimated to the Department of Agriculture that it would be wise to make no awards, as proposed, until the First Controller shall have definitly reached his conclusion. The ground of doubt is that there is no law authorizing any such specific expenditure of money, and the accounting officers, who are always disposed to be technical, question the authority of the Commissioner of Agriculture to make such a disbursement under any general appropriation which he may have. The 100 competitors who have entered their names are distributed as follow: Sixteen from Kansas, fifteen from New York, thirteen from Ohio, eight from Wisconsin, seven each from Iowa and Minnesota, seven from Illinois, five each from Indiana and Nebraska, three each from Louisiana and California, two each from Virginia, Missouri, and Texas, one each from New Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Michigan, Oregon, and Utah.

GEN. STURGIS

has made his annual report upon the condition of the Soldiers' Home. The total number, present and absent, on the rolls is 623. The yearly increase is such as now to demand additional accommodations. The report upon the discipline and police of the buildings shows both to be excellent and thorough. The means of recreation of all kinds are very limited. The report shows that, while the expenses of the Governor in official entertaining and kindred expenses are very heavy, the Commissioners, since the term of the present Governor began, have restricted allowances which have always been granted heretofore, and made it quite impossible for the Governor to live according to the actual demands of the place upon the salary attached to his rank. The Governor asks that these restrictions be removed. The Governor concisely states the case: "The recent action of the board (by which his expenses have been so largely increased beyond those of his predecessors) would long ago and of necessity have driven him from his position if he had been dependent simply upon his salary as an officer of the army." The extensive orchards and gardens have yielded abundantly, and the home has been well supplied.

ATTORNEYS FOR INDIANS.

The Interior Department has made a decision which is very annoying to a lot of speculating attorneys who have large contingent fees in Indian claims, and whose business is likely to be greatly interfered with by this decision. Congress, in 1872 and 1874, passed laws providing that attorneys making claims to fees in Indian cases should be required to file copies of their claims in the Interior Department, otherwise the department would not recognize the attorneys and would not allow the fees out of the Indian funds. This law was designed to protect the Indians from fraud, and to interfere with the designs of speculators who had organized to rob the Indians. The law, in its terms, applied to all claims which were adjudicated from that date, whether or not they had been filed before that. Certain attorneys, thinking evidently that their plans would be interfered with, have appealed from this decision of the Secretary of the Interior, claiming that these laws could not apply to claims which were filed, and as to which the rights of the attorneys had rested prior to the passage of these laws. They maintain that the decision of the Secretary of the Interior gives the laws a retroactive effect which is not constitutional. The Attorney-General has been asked to pass upon the subject.

THE CONTEST IN THE COLUMBIA LAW-SCHOOL

on the colored line has resulted in the triumph of the negro, who is to be permitted to retain his place in the class.

JUSTICE HARLAN,

of the United States Supreme Court, being asked what the truth was as to the rumor that he had changed his residence from Kentucky to Illinois, said today: "The rumor is true. I recently changed my residence from Louisville, Ky., and am to be hereafter a citizen of Illinois." Being asked what the object of the change was, the Judge replied: "When I was appointed to the bench and assigned to the Illinois circuit, and have since been reassigned to that circuit, I have felt that I ought to move into the circuit to which I was assigned. I could in that way be more convenient to the business of the lawyers of the circuit during the vacation. That is the reason for the change."

THE SOTELDO MURDER TRIAL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The jury in the Soteldo case is completed—eleven white and one colored, the latter a local Methodist minister. Witnesses were examined as to the location of the premises where the homicide occurred and weapons used. Dr. Z. T. Sowers, one of the attending surgeons, testified as to the nature of the wounds of Barton and Soteldo, and was on the stand when recess was taken. After recess testimony was given to show that the bullets taken from the body of Soteldo and from the neck of Barton were not fired from Barton's pistol. It was also testified that the defendant had said on the afternoon of the tragedy that there would "be the devil to pay tonight," and that fifteen men were looking for Barton.

THE DEBT.

It is estimated that the reduction in the public debt for October was about $15,250,000. The amount of 3 per cent bonds issued in exchange for 3½ per cents was about $259,000,000 leaving $119,752,500 of uncalled 3½ per cents outstanding, exchangeable into 3s at the option of holders.

OIL CLAIMS.

The chief clerk of the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury has just returned from Indiana, where he has been taking depositions in an ejectment case brought at Pittsburg by the United States for the recovery of valuable oil lands in Forest County, Pennsylvania. The possession of this land was taken from the Government a few years ago by one John Sliney, who, it is stated, took advantage of the fact that certain deeds completing the chain of title in the United States had been lost or unrecorded, and procured quit-claim deeds for a nominal consideration from the heirs of the former owner.

SAILORS.

The Board of Naval Officers suggest the abolishment of the following rates: Finisher, boilermaker, seamen, extra and ordinary seamen, extra cooper, jack of the dust, baker, and second-class painter. There is to be one blacksmith for the general shipwork, and two grades of seamen established. The rate of ordinary seamen, second class, will be for apprentices only. Landsmen enlisting for the general service agree to serve in the engineer force. The name "apprentice" is to apply to lads enlisting to serve until 21 years of age; the term "boy" to young men enlisting for general services for three years. All men enlisting on foreign stations except "continuous service certificate men," will be enlisted for the cruise. The board recommends an increase of pay of petty officers and enlisted men in view of the increased wages received by persons in civil life. The board also fixes the complements of all classes of vessels.

THE PRESIDENT.

It is probable that the President will return to Washington Thursday.

JOHN G. COWIE, OF IOWA,

has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury.

THE GARFIELD FAIR.

At a meeting of the Board of Direction of the Garfield Monument Fair Association tonight encouraging advices were received from different points throughout the country. The whole space of the rotunda of the Capitol is already taken. The Secretary of the association is in daily receipt of gifts and exhibits from all parts of the country. The board has decided to offer a premium of $500 for the best bale of upland cotton offered as a donation to the monument fund. A program was finally agreed upon: Saturday, Nov. 25, opening ceremonies; 26th, Garfield memorial-day; 27th, the Army of the Cumberland day; 28th, public-school children's day; 29th, wheelmen's day; 30th, Knight Templar day; Dec. 1, military day; 2d, District of Columbia day; 3d, closing ceremonies.

FIRE RECORD.

The Loss by the Kinzie Street Fire Monday Night—Other Disasters.

The loss occasioned by Monday night's fire in the three-story and basement brick building Nos. 227 and 229 Michigan street, owned by C. Mears, and occupied by the Western Refrigerator Company as a warehouse, was greater than at first supposed. The loss on the building alone will probably reach $15,000. It was insured for $15,000 in the Western, Northwestern, National, and Girard Companies. The machinery is insured for $5,000 in the Fire Association, British American, American of Philadelphia, and Commerce.

The loss to the company and the different merchants who used the building for cold-storage purposes will probably aggregate $35,000, divided up as follows:

Refrigerator Company, insured for $13,000 in the Manufacturers' of Boston; Boylston, Pennsylvania Fire, New York Alliance, and People's of New York. G. Rutson, butter and eggs, insured for $11,000 in the Rutger, United States, Merchants', and People's of New York. F. Welker, eggs, insured for $5,000 in the Boston Underwriter's, Neptune, and Firemen's of New Jersey. Woodcock & Dexter, butter and eggs, insured for $9,000 in the American of Philadelphia, Fire Association, and Alliance. Hawthorne Bros., butter, insured for $2,000 in the New York Alliance. Porter Bros., fruits, insured for $2,000 in the Queen. A. Fish & Co., butter, insured for $2,000 in the Shoe & Leather and Hamburg & Bremen. P. H. Bolten & Co., eggs, $1,000 in the Ætna. W. H. Colvin & Co., groceries, $7,850 in the Williamsburg, Kings County, British America, and Union of Philadelphia. K. Haxter & Co., butter, $1,000 in the Pennsylvania of Pittsburg and Tradesmen's. J. Barrett, eggs, $5,000 in the Orient and Lion. G. C. Frey & Co., butter, $3,000 in the Lion and London Providence. B. Lipman & Son, butter and eggs, $1,000 in the Orient. Blozer Bros. & McDonald, butter, $1,000 in the Pennsylvania Fire. J. Brennan & Co., groceries, $1,200 in the Providence of Washington. Sprague, Warner & Co., groceries, $26,500 in the Royal, North American, London & Lancashire, and Glens Falls. J. K. Armsby & Co., canned goods, $4,500 in the Allemania and United Firemen's. A. C. Knopf, butter and eggs, $8,000 in the Hamburg & Bremen, Rochester German, and Transatlantic. N. K. Fairbank & Co., butter, $22,000 in the Factors' & Traders', Watertown, New Hampshire, New Orleans, Kings County, and Farmers'. Sundry owners $52,000 in the German American, National, Irving, North British, Hartford, St. Paul, American Fire of New York, People's of New York, Trader's, La Confiance of Paris.

The origin of the fire is still unknown.

The alarm from Box 288 at 1:45 yesterday morning was caused by a defective-flue fire in J. H. Ward's three-story frame building, No. 14 South Desplaines street. Damage $50, covered by insurance.

The alarm from Box No. 854 last night was caused by some clothing igniting from a lamp placed too near them on a bureau at No. 8 Church street, owned by Jacob Huck and occupied by August Smith. Damage to building $50.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 31.—Edward A. Cory's new frame residence on his farm about four miles south of this city was consumed by fire just before midnight yesterday, the fire occurring during a heavy shower. Several neighbors who observed it soon after a heavy thunderbolt were satisfied it was ignited in this way, but the family, who were asleep at the time, do not credit this theory, and cannot determine the cause. The property was insured in the Insurance Company of North America, building $2,100 and contents $1,000. A large portion of the furniture was saved.

NEW STEAMERS.

A Lot of First-Class and Powerful Boats to Be Built by the Canada Pacific Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 31.—A Winnipeg special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: The Canadian Pacific syndicate have appointed Capt. Henry Beatty, late of the Sarnia line, manager of the steamers they will put on between Algoma Mills and Prince Arthur's Landing. The line will connect between the Thunder Bay and Nipissing sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway pending the construction of the section north of Lake Superior, so that by the opening of the season of 1884 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company may be ready to transport emigrants and freight by their own line through Canadian territory from tidewater to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The vessels of the new line are now being built on the Clyde. They are to be of steel, and swift enough to make the run of 360 miles from Algoma Mills to Prince Arthur's Landing in twenty-four hours, and powerful enough to face any gale which may blow on the lakes. In construction they will closely resemble ocean steamers. They will be constructed especially with reference to passenger travel, but each will have capacity for about one thousand tons of freight on a draft of nineteen feet. The intention is to construct them so they will run, like Atlantic steamers, by time table, regardless of weather, and a boat will be dispatched each way per day, making a daily line east and west between Algoma Mills and Prince Arthur's Landing.

FAILURES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 31.—Meyers & Marcus' wholesale dry-goods house has made an assignment. Reported liabilities, $200,000; assets, in stock and accounts, more than liabilities. The failure is attributed to inability to make collections.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 31.—The well-known wholesale and retail dry-goods establishment of John G. Allen, of this city, has made an assignment to John N. Dalby. Liabilities unknown, but large; assets believed to be sufficient to pay dollar for dollar of all indebtedness.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 31.—At 11 o'clock this forenoon Jules Roeder, of St. Louis, late drummer in Arkansas for Shapleigh, Cannell & Co., was found dead in bed at the City Hotel. There were no marks of violence, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury was that the cause of death was unknown. It is understood that Roeder had been taking morphine regularly for some time, and his friends believe his death was accidental from an overdose. He had been in the city several weeks, and was unmarried.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., Oct. 31.—A colored woman at Ivy Depot, Albemarle County, attempted last night to drown her 2-year-old boy. She was caught in the act. A cloth was tied over the boy's face and a rope tied tightly around his throat, and she was hauling him up and down the stream. It is thought the boy will not recover. The mother was placed in jail.

OBITUARY.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 31.—Harry J. W. Garland, editor of the *Catholic Telegraph*, died today of pneumonia, after three days' illness. He was 31 years of age, and a native of England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 31.—Frederick MacCrellish, senior proprietor of the *Daily Alta*, died tonight after a long illness.

SALE OF A WRECKED STEAMER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 31.—The remains of the steamer R. E. Lee, burned below Vicksburg Sept. 30, were sold at auction today just as she lay, all except her freight and safe and contents. The wreck was bought by M. Schwartz for $4,350. He will at once proceed to raise and dismantle her.

A WEDDING AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—Charles W. Washburne, a prominent coal merchant, and Miss R. C. Spence, daughter of the Hon. Carroll Spence, were married this evening. The wedding presents aggregated $50,000. Many guests were present from Chicago and the Eastern cities.

LOTTA TRIUMPHANT.

TAUNTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—In the equity suit brought by Lotta, the actress, against B. F. Randall, a cotton broker of Fall River, for money loaned for business purposes, the Auditor of the Supreme Court makes an award for the plaintiff of $17,000.

GOV. ORTIZ FLEES.

Arrival at Benson, Ari., of the Governor of Sonora—Circumstances of His Flight.

BENSON, Ari., Oct. 31.—Gov. Ortiz, of Sonora, has just arrived with a body guard from Hermosillo. He is a refugee from the State. A correspondent called upon the Governor, who stated that Sunday he, with his Cabinet and troops, returned to Hirmosillo from Guaymas. He disbanded his troops last night at a late hour. Gen. Reyes' troops, under Mytadano,

ATTACKED THE HOUSE OF ORTIZ,

and commenced firing, killing four of his body-guard. Ortiz's men returned the fire, killing five Federals and wounding others. The railroad officials, seeing the danger, tendered Ortiz and his guard a special train

TO FLEE FOR HIS LIFE.

He crossed the line this morning. He leaves for the City of Mexico tomorrow via New Orleans. He says he will make an appeal to the Central Government for aid. Antonio Esculante, Vice-Governor, has assumed the Gubernatorial authority. This is what Gen. Reyes demanded from the first.

ORTIZ IS MUCH DEJECTED

and worn out. Some of his attendant friends say he will never return to Sonora. This ends the revolution.

BLAINE'S NEW HOUSE.

The Residence He Is Building at Washington.

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

Ex-Secretary Blaine's new mansion, which for over a year has been building, is not yet nearly enough completed for any time to be set for the family to move in. None of them, except Mr. Walker Blaine, are now here, and he is reported to have said that possibly his parents would not occupy the new house at all this winter, but would remain in the old one on Fifteenth street. Although that is for sale there seems no prospect of its being sold soon. To furnish the new one will require at least $50,000 at once, says one familiar with such matters, and more, in addition, to run it. It is the largest private dwelling ever erected here, I am informed. It covers nearly as much ground as the British Legation, which was built by the same architect, Mr. Fraser, formerly of Philadelphia, and, being higher, has actually more rooms. Mr. Blaine's house is by far the most conspicuous in the neighborhood, many as are the handsome new houses near by. This is not wholly due to the size, but also to the commanding situation on a tongue of land with a street in front (Twentieth) and one also on each side. It faces Dupont Circle, in which the statue of Dupont is to be placed, and has an uninterrupted view for a great distance towards the east. On the north front is Massachusetts avenue, which is parallel with Pennsylvania avenue and is the only uninterrupted street in the city, and on the south side P street. The lot is so large that on the west, or rear side, which has a fine view of Georgetown, Kalorama Woods, and Arlington Heights, the prospect is no more likely to be interrupted than on the other. The eastern front, which looks beyond the circle towards the Capitol along Massachusetts avenue, which is destined to be the finest street for residences in the world and is now being rapidly built up, has a view of the Scott and Thomas statues, both within six squares of the mansion. The house is of rather a plain style of architecture on the exterior, having no gables, bay windows, or projections, and balconies save the large porch in the rear, which is covered so its roof forms a balcony for the second story. The house is built of the finest pressed brick, and all the stone work is in brown-stone from Humellstown, Pa. It has three stories above a high basement, and is approached from Twentieth street by a double staircase of stone, with a doorway ornamented with terra-cotta work. On the Massachusetts avenue side there is a porte cochere and another stone staircase leading to a handsome entrance door. The ground plan of the house measures about 75 feet by 70.

The interior is worthy of the imposing, massive style of the exterior. The halls, which run through the house at right angles to each other, are very spacious, one being fifteen feet wide and the other, or staircase hall, twenty feet wide. In the first, which is forty-five feet in length, a prominent feature is four handsome carved oaken columns; farther back in the hall is a picturesque fireplace. Both halls are finished in oak and have heavy paneled ceilings of that wood. The broad staircase is also of oak and will be lighted by beautiful stained-glass windows. The five rooms and halls on the first floor can all be thrown together and are thus admirably adapted for entertaining. These rooms are the drawing-room, dining-room, and library, each measuring twenty by twenty-five feet, and the reception-room and parlor, the two latter being a trifle smaller.

As an unfounded item as to Mr. Blaine desiring to imitate Mr. Tilden's dining-room, and, being deterred by the cost, has been frequently published lately, some description of what the room really is becomes necessary. It was finished in mahogany and has a wainscoating five feet eight inches high, surmounted by a narrow shelf, on which bric-a-brac and fancy china are to be placed all around the room, the plates and saucers edgewise. This is Mr. Blaine's own idea. The walls, like most of those on the first floor, will be covered by the new wall decoration—Lincrusta Walton.

The library is similar in plan to the dining-room, and is also finished in mahogany, but is the handsomest room in the house, and opens through low windows on the porch in the rear. It has a handsome writing-desk to fit in between two windows and bookcases made after a special design on three sides of the room. They are five feet high and are surmounted by paneled wainscoting two feet high, all of mahogany. The mantel-shelf has consoles on each side ornamented with very elaborate lions' heads. This is between two windows. Above the mantel is a plate-glass mirror with two shelves. The fireplace is bordered with very handsome tiles. There are open fireplaces in every room in the house, yet the whole house is heated by steam.

The second floor is finished in poplar, except the main staircase, which is paneled oak all the way to the top of the house. There are several bed-rooms and three bath-rooms on this floor, and in one of the latter is a Russian hot bath, specially for Mr. Blaine's use to aid his rheumatism.

The basement is also perfectly finished and has ceilings ten feet high. In this, in addition to pantries, laundry, wine and provision closets, kitchen furnace, and linen rooms, is a billiard-room, in which the large brick fireplace is a special feature. The whole is made of plain and ornamental brick and has pilasters on either side, surmounted by a cornice reaching to the ceiling.

Mr. Blaine's house, originally estimated to cost $60,000, will run up at least $10,000 more before completion.

THE PORT OF MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 22.—Arrived, the steamers Ohio, S. Moore, A. J. Hackett, R. Wallace, Colonial, Glasgow, and S. Chamberlain; schooners J. T. Johnson, Speculator, William McGregor, Thomas Gawn, J. Martin, Genoa, Eureka, India, J. Ralston, and Dashing Wave, Teutonia, and Shawnee.

Cleared—Steamer J. N. Glidden, S. Chamberlain, and Glasgow, schooners S. Minch, H. J. Webb, India, J. Ralston, Eureka, and Dashing Wave.

Passed down—City of Duluth.

Passed up—Steamer Kate Butteronia.

The Salisburys and the Abercorns.

New York Times.

This week sees two notable celebrations in British historic families. Hatfield House is once more in its existence of 271 years the scene of festivities in honor of the coming of age of the heir of the junior branch of the Cecils, and Lord and Lady Salisbury, who cling to aristocratic traditions, are intent on celebrating Lord Cranborne's majority with as much splendor and liberality as their grand old palace has ever seen. There will be guests from far and near, and tables will groan and wine flow as in a coming of age in the olden time. No single English family possesses two such homes as Burleigh and Hatfield, and if the famous Lord-Treasurer is conscious of what passes in this world below he must be gratified to see what oaks have grown from the acorns he planted. The other celebration takes place in the North of Ireland. The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn commemorate at Barons Court, their fine seat in Tyrone, their golden wedding. And no two other persons in England can point to nuptials which have been attended with such splendid success, so far as their progeny is concerned. They have six sons who are heirs prospective to peerages, two to Dukedoms, while one is a peer already, and grandchildren and great-grandchildren to the number in the aggregate of over threescore, and this albeit the Duke is two years Mr. Gladstone's junior, and his wife a year or two younger. A finer race than the Abercorn Hamiltons it would be hard to find. The daughters are beautiful and of excellent repute, the sons popular and distinguished. Lord George at 23 was member for Middlesex, and sits for it still. His brother Claud represents Liverpool. It was a younger brother, in the diplomatic service, whose quick eye and ready hand saved Lady Dufferin from imminent peril in Russia two years ago, and who delighted the Czar by daring to depart from diplomatic usage by replying to him in Russia. The rise of the Hamiltons has latterly been rapid. In the last century the Earl of Abercorn had a Scotch and Irish but no English peerage, which was only granted in 1786, but the ninth Earl, a man endowed with what Lord Beaconsfield termed "eminently acquisitive powers," became a powerful henchman to Pitt, and got not only an English Marquisate, but the Garter. The present Duke when a child succeeded his grandfather. He was deemed at 21, when he married Earl Russell's charming sister, then as handsome as she is good, the "great catch" of the day. Disraeli made him an Irish Duke after his Irish vice-regalty, and expressly said in Parliament that he could have had an English dukedom. Probably with a sense of the fitness of things he took a dukedom in the land where his chief possessions lay, and where ten years ago he could return three members. Now he could not return one, unless the Land League approved, and his property has probably depreciated 25 per cent in value. Still, most persons will be disposed to think that on his golden wedding-day his Grace has much to be thankful for. It is fair to add that he ranks among the best landlords in the country.

M. Kemphill's Breakfast.

Quiz.

M. Kemphill, in Paris, invited three Englishmen, with whom a few days previously he had struck up an acquaintance in London, to breakfast with him. Just as breakfast was over M. Kemphill excused himself for a moment, as he had an engagement to meet a person who was to pay him 10,000 francs. When he returned two of his guests had gone, while the third was awaiting him.

"Well, did you get the money?"

"Yes; here it is," said M. Kemphill, displaying a pocketbook filled with notes.

The stranger uttered a cry of alarm.

"What is the matter?"

"Why the money is counterfeit. Let me have the bills a moment. I will take them to a money-changer. Then we will make sure and know what to do," and away rushed the man.

And of course he never came back.

M. Kemphill had in addition to pay for the breakfast, which cost a hundred francs.

CUTICURA
THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER
RESOLVENT

Mr. Albert Kingsbury, Keene, N. H., troubled with bad humor on hands and neck, caused by lead poisoning. (He's a painter.) At times it would break out, crack open, and the skin separate from the flesh in large pieces, suffering great continued itching and stinging. Purchased your remedies; used CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and in less than three months effected a complete cure, and has not been troubled since. Corroborated by Bullard & Foster, Druggists, Keene, N. H.

MOTHER DIED FROM IT.

J. W. Adams, Newark, O., says: "Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case salt rheum in this county. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, breast, and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally."

PSORIASIS.

H. E. Carpenter, Esq., Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy of twenty years' standing by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. The most wonderful case on record. Cure certified to before a Justice of the Peace and prominent citizens. All afflicted with itching and scaly diseases should send to us for this testimonial in full.

SALT RHEUM.

Those who have experienced the torments of Salt Rheum can appreciate the agony I endured for years, until cured by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally.
MRS. WM. PELLINGTON, Sharon, Wis.

CUTICURA

and CUTICURA SOAP externally and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally will positively cure every species of Humor, from a Common Pimple to Scrofula. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold by all druggists.
Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

A single dose instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents ringing noises in the head, cures Nervous Headache and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough, and arrests the progress of catarrh towards consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' PLASTERS

100 TIMES MORE EFFECTUAL than any other plaster or electric battery for pain and weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary organs, Partial Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Nervous Pains and Weaknesses, Malaria, and Fever and Ague. Price 25c. Sold everywhere.

Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

203 S. Paca St., Baltimore,
Nov. 28, 1881.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.
JOS. MCCAWLEY.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is *not* a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is the only preparation of Iron that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Don't be imposed on with imitations.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mayor Harrison Delivers His Last Speech on the North Side.

Settlement of the Trouble in the Fourth Legislative District.

The Work of Registration—Civil-Service Reform Letters—Headquarter News.

The Republicans Waking Up—Large Meetings in the South and West Divisions.

Mayor Harrison's Last Speech on the North Side.

Mayor Harrison also spoke at Uhlich's Hall last evening. He said, among other things, the Republican party was trying to invade the homes of the Germans and say what they should eat, and drink, and wear. It had ceased to fight the battle on principle, but cried out only "Mike McDonald is a gambler and Carter Harrison is his apologist." The statement that he went from saloon to saloon and apologized for McDonald was a lie. Mike had nothing to do with the City Administration. Lie after lie had been put in the papers that he was a factor in the election. His Honor denied that if the Democratic ticket was elected that the County Government would be turned over to the criminal classes. There was a Democratic Mayor of the city, and he had behind him 500 policemen and 400 firemen, and if any one got up a riot after election because the Democrats were elected, and hanging was to be done, the victims would come out of THE TRIBUNE office, and would be the first ones put under the lamp-post. The Democratic ticket would be elected notwithstanding the vituperation heaped upon the candidates. It had been asserted that McGarigle was an Orangeman. His Honor read a letter from B. P. Reynolds, the P. G. M. of the order, in which he said that McGarigle had never belonged to it "to his knowledge." The police force under McGarigle was efficient, and the Mayor wanted to keep him, but he had resigned and would never get back. He wanted McGarigle elected Sheriff, and would do all he could to aid him. With the Democrats in the county offices, there would be fair elections.

"We will see," said he, "that the ballot-boxes are kept open, and the people have the right to deposit their ballots and get them in before 7 o'clock."

The Democrats would get a majority, in spite of Federal Marshals and Federal intimidation. Every Democrat should be at the polls and see that "the people were not defrauded."

He stated that this would be his last speech on the North Side. But he did not give his reason therefor—German disgust at his talk.

The Fourth Senatorial Trouble Settled—No Democratic Nominee in the First Congressional Yet.

The Republican Campaign Committee held a splendid meeting yesterday morning, and the reports from the several wards and towns were very encouraging—especially those from the Fifth and Seventh Wards, both of which are Democratic strongholds. It was represented that work in the Fifth Ward was being vigorously prosecuted, and that it was confidently expected that better results would be shown there than ever before. There was unusual enthusiasm in the Seventh Ward, but they were sadly off for places to hold meetings. It was recommended that West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall be engaged and a rousing mass-meeting held there before the close of the campaign. A member called the attention of the committee to the necessity of missionary work among the Bohemians in the southwestern part of the city, who had been promised great things by Mayor Harrison in order to catch their votes.

By request of the committee the following additional names of Deputy-Marshals were handed in:

Third Ward—J. H. Burke, Robert Anderson, A. Macallester, D. F. Morgan, C. G. Bennett, William Clay, John Gyer, C. Wood, J. H. Baker, and P. D. McDonald.

Fourth Ward—Henry Best, J. W. Brown, Walter J. Ballou, Otto Hagist, E. B. Longley, Samuel Wright, W. Van Olinda, George Young, P. L. W. Jansen, Col. D. E. Livermore, A. C. Calkins, J. N. Smart, Robert Vierling, D. Harry Hammer, G. W. Bell, Eli A. Beach, A. N. Eddy, and T. C. Clarke.

Eleventh Ward—O. E. Hogan, M. J. Scanlon, James Lee, John Hartford, George Dow, David Hinchcliffe, J. J. Reardon, W. A. Goss, George J. Minskey, D. F. Simons, Rufus Chapin, C. D. Hathaway, L. S. Hodge, O. L. Fox, Ham Ball, and M. Donnegan.

Twelfth Ward—A. W. Brickwood, Jacob Gross Jr., B. Hilliard, D. S. Balcom, J. Prince, J. Brigham, T. K. Eby, John McDevitt, C. G. Day, J. W. O'David, J. D. Everett, W. S. Fox, H. A. Spencer, O. L. Dudley, Henry Hewes, J. S. Varley, John McRae, J. P. Ellicott, T. A. Parker, L. E. Clarke, Charles Crandall, and T. J. Smith.

Thirteenth Ward—Chris Frauenberg, B. F. Nicholson, J. B. Buchau, W. Williams, S. O. Vaughan, P. J. Cahill, H. N. Alexander, John Buckley, H. S. Cosson, J. Russell, John Pike, George Mattocks, W. G. Wood, and John Dickie.

Fourteenth Ward—Jens Olson, John Gibbs, George Haefner, Matt Hanson, D. Hessemer, George Homel, F. Kummro, Henry Dresselhaus, H. Kersting, James Raffen, N. Ludwig, W. Moore, John Peterson, John Bell, Thomas Pullas, Jacob Deutsch, W. Ierle, Pat Griffin, Fred Green, W. Parker, Louis Cook, Cass Phillips, John Arnold, Thomas Brown, and Charles Peters.

Fifteenth Ward—Thomas Hyslop, Ed Duddles, S. Campbell, W. Haussner, Charles Macauley, F. Vandercook, E. E. Witt, Ernst Marohn, M. Molan, J. Kaufmann, Julius Heinceberg, J. H. Healy, Charles Vorges, Chris Stromberg, P. T. Kelly, and J. Westfal.

Sixteenth Ward—H. O. Collins, J. Roelle, Ed Reichoir, Fred Herring, Julius Kuerth, M. Koenn, John Gerloch, Fritz Schultz, W. Beberstadt, C. Dabuke, Frank Williams, H. Klio, Adam Jilick, and Martin Waldtner.

Seventeenth Ward—Conrad Einestadt, W. D. Moore, Peter Johnson, John Sampson, John Casey, and Charles Prentice.

Lake—Eugene Riley, Patrick Delaney, E. Sidders, John Herbert, Henry Lindstrom, Jacob Dahlson, John Hardacre, R. J. Colburn, James Curran, and James Johnson.

Evanston—Winchester Clifford, C. H. Jennings, and Robert R. Sampson.

Soon after the Executive Committee assembled yesterday morning they took a vote on

THE TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT CASE,

which resulted in the removal of Messrs. Campbell and Whitney from the field, leaving the race to Messrs. Parish and Lawrence. Before adjourning Monday evening Messrs. Campbell and Whitney pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the committee, and it is believed that they will do so. However, in conversation with Mr. Campbell he said that he was not much surprised at the decision, and that he understood that a third man would be put in the field. Who the third man was he was not prepared to say, nor would he state who would put him up. The case was decided in favor of Messrs. Parish and Lawrence for the reason that the members of the committee were convinced by the evidence that they and not Messrs. Campbell and Whitney were the regular nominees in the district. In the afternoon the committee took up the Ninth District squabble. All of the candidates, Peterson and Wendel, who are claimed to be regular, and Phelps and Nicholson, who bolted the nominations, as is claimed, presented their cases to the committee. The matter was taken under advisement, and a decision will be rendered this morning. It is believed that Peterson and Wendel will be sustained.

The committee has arranged for a large mass-meeting of business-men to be held at Central Music-Hall Saturday evening, which will be addressed by "Gallant Dick" Oglesby and a number of local orators.

The Executive Committee yesterday ordered a telephone to be put in at headquarters, and during the afternoon the assistant secretary was kept quite busy answering the "machine." It is the intention to connect the headquarters with every precinct in the city, and by to-night the service will be complete.

MR. HUTT,

candidate for Treasurer, who with Mr. Hanchett has been "doing" the country towns, got back yesterday morning, and reports the prospect for the ticket as very bright indeed. There is no disaffection among the Germans, and if nothing serious occurs between now and next Tuesday, Mr. Hutt is of opinion that the ticket will be elected by not less than 10,000.

It was stated yesterday afternoon by a gentleman who claimed to know whereof he spoke that the Republican Executive Committee had concluded to "sit down" on Mr. Artley, who claims the endorsement of the Republican party for Congress in the Second District, principally for the reason that there is no Republican candidate in the field, and that they had about concluded to put Mr. Finerty's name on the ticket.

About the same crowd that has haunted Democratic headquarters since they were opened was on hand yesterday, and the usual amount of boasting about the party's strength and Capt. Finerty's weakness was indulged in. It is remarkable how much attention Capt. Finerty's campaign in the Second District is attracting, from the element which claims that he hasn't the ghost of a show to be elected. Mr. Curran, the gentleman who, it will be remembered, a few days ago withdrew from the canvas in favor of Mr. Sheridan, was about headquarters offering to wager a lumber-dryer against almost anything that his favorite would be elected. Up to a late hour, however, neither the dryer nor anything else had been put up. The First District Congressional Committee is still in search of a candidate. A TRIBUNE reporter met a member of the committee yesterday afternoon, and asked him what was being done about a standard-bearer, and what the prospects of securing one were. The committeeman replied that they were looking for a man, but they had very little hope of securing one who had any standing in the community; and that they would be satisfied if they secured a man who was willing to pay the assessment for the amount of newspaper notoriety it might bring him. It now looks very much as if Mr. Dunham was going to be compelled to run against time alone.

The Campaign Committee yesterday decided to hold a mass-meeting at McCormick Hall next Saturday evening, which will be addressed by William Springer and Mr. Jenkins, of Milwaukee.

The Last Day of Registration—A Few Comparisons.

Yesterday was the last day allowed under the law for the registration of voters, and THE TRIBUNE presents some figures showing the number registered, as compared with the Garfield vote. So many changes have been made in the precinct boundaries that a comparison by precincts is impossible in many of the wards. The figures for the First, Second, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, where no such changes have been made, afford, however, a fair index of the city at large, and are as follows:

FIRST WARD.	Registered.	Vote in 1880.
First Precinct	375	520
Second Precinct	400	866
Third Precinct	400	614
Fourth Precinct	614	734
Fifth Precinct	150	953
Total	1,939	3,687
SECOND WARD.		
First Precinct	250	680
Second Precinct	220	715
Third Precinct	450	294
Fourth Precinct	325	750
Fifth Precinct	369	557
Sixth Precinct	340	865
Total	1,954	3,861
NINTH WARD.		
First Precinct	1,100	885
Second Precinct	1,050	866
Third Precinct	450	683
Fourth Precinct	703	1,011
Total	2,393	2,535
TENTH WARD.		
First Precinct	450	699
Second Precinct	380	619
Third Precinct	600	594
Fourth Precinct	517	796
Total	2,347	2,708

It will be noted that in the First and Second the registration hardly exceeds one-half of the vote of 1880. In the Ninth and Tenth it approximates fairly well to the vote of the wards. It is too late now to remedy any neglect of this important matter, but Republican voters should remember that their right to deposit their ballots is in no way impaired by their failure to register, and Tuesday they should go to the polls and vote even if they are compelled to submit to the inconvenience of having to swear in their votes.

Civil-Service Reform—More Replies to the Circulars of the Chicago Club.

Some days ago THE TRIBUNE printed some of the replies received by the Executive Committee of the Chicago Civil-Service Reform League in response to inquiries made as to the sentiments of candidates for office and others in regard to civil-service reform. Additional replies have been received, among them one from Mr. William P. Black. This much-nominated gentleman answers the queries by saying that he is in favor "of any measures giving fair promise of a tendency to reform the administration of the civil service," and approves what is known as the "Senate bill" to regulate and improve the same, and the bill for the prevention of political assessments. He repudiates the Democratic doctrine that the spoils belong to the victors, and says:

> Appointments to public office should be determined upon the same principles and retention in office conditioned as in the administration by wise men of their private affairs. Public offices are not spoils to be captured in the party struggles for supremacy and power, but trusts to be executed for the benefit of the whole people.
>
> As to the political assessment business, I regard it as utterly villainous, and I would labor earnestly for its prevention and punishment. The present prevailing prostitution of public service to party advancement I regard as pernicious in the extreme; and, while every official should be left to the free exercise of his franchise, and to work honestly for what he believes to be the public good in political affairs, unthreatened by the "party lash," yet such service should always be subordinate to the faithful and complete discharge of public duty, and should not be made either a condition of retention in or a cause or occasion for expulsion from the service.

Mr. N. B. Boyden, Democratic candidate for Coroner, replies that he would favor by all means in his power any fair and honorable measure which has for its object the realization of the principles and methods advocated by the league.

Adam Ochs, candidate for County Commissioner, states that he heartily indorses the circular received by him, whatever that may mean.

The Fourth Ward and Hyde Park Will Give Their Usual Republican Majorities.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans of the Fourth Ward and the Town of Hyde Park was held last night under the auspices of the Oakland Republican Club at Huston's Hall, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue. Mr. L. H. Bisbee was elected Chairman and made a short speech, in which he reviewed the magnificent record of the Republican party. He deprecated the system of assessments for political purposes, and said that it was the work of a few men, and not of the party. The question before the people was not one of either National or State policy, but relates to the good government of Cook County. It appealed alike to the pockets and the patriotism of the citizens. The Sheriff's office was of the greatest importance. Grand and petit jurors and the important question of bail and bail bonds came within the scope of this office. It was a mighty and powerful machine. Would they turn it over to Mike McDonald? [Cries of "No, no."]

Mr. C. C. Kohlsaat spoke of the composition of the county ticket, and referred in eulogistic terms to Louis Hutt and Seth Hanchett. Judge Knickerbocker he pronounced the best qualified man in the United States for the position which he has so ably filled. Mr. Galloway, the candidate for County Clerk, they all knew well, and the ticket throughout was far preferable to that offered by the Democracy.

Col. W. S. Scribner said that the enthusiastic meetings which he had attended during this campaign augured most favorably for the success of the Republican county ticket. The better class of Democrats could be found at such meetings, for the question at issue had risen far beyond party, and it was a simple question whether the good or the bad people were to run Cook County. He knew that the German Republicans were never more solidly in line with the party than at this time. Reviewing the merits of the candidates, the speaker said that Mr. Dunham would represent the district in Congress in first-class style. There was no question of his election, for the Democrats did not dare to even nominate a man against him. The speaker contrasted the manner in which the Democratic Convention was packed by Mike McDonald with the representative body which put in nomination the Republican county ticket. He reviewed the record of the candidates and paid a high but well-deserved compliment to Judge Knickerbocker for the fearless manner in which he had discharged the important duties of the office of Probate Judge. Mr. Kohlsaat, he said, far outweighed in ability and experience the young man who had been nominated against him. Mr. Galloway was a tried and true Republican, and knew everything pertaining to the office of County Clerk. Col. Scribner closed by reminding his hearers of the importance of selecting Republican County Commissioners in order to save the County Board from the clutches of Mike McDonald.

Mr. H. A. Anderson, of the Fourth Ward, nominee for County Commissioner, made a short but effective speech.

Mr. R. W. Dunham was received with much applause. He said that the outlook for the entire Republican ticket was first-class. He reminded his hearers of the importance of the Legislative election, inasmuch as the next Legislature will have to elect a United States Senator, and besought them to stand firm and vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom.

Mr. Irus Coy said the only possible danger to the Republican party in this important campaign would be that arising from Republicans staying at home on election-day. He dwelt on the paramount importance of the Shrievalty election, and said that every thief and gambler in town would go to the polls and vote Mike McDonald's ticket. Any Sheriff elected by such an element would be under the domination of those who elected him, and could not do his duty toward the citizens even if he wanted to do so. There never was a man in public office in Chicago more obliging and courteous to those having business in his office than Seth Hanchett. Mr. Hutt was honest and reliable, and would make a first-class Treasurer. Mr. Anderson, a neighbor of their own, should receive the full support of the Republican voters, for the interests of the county would be safe in his hands.

Capt. H. A. Parker, of Englewood, candidate for the Legislature in the Second District, said he hoped the result in Ohio would act as an alarm-bell in the night, and impress its lesson on Republicans who might otherwise plead business as an excuse for staying at home. Republican apathy made Democratic success possible, but he did not believe that apathy existed in Chicago.

Mr. W. H. Harper, colleague of the last speaker in the Legislative race, said the Fourth Ward and the Town of Hyde Park would give its usual Republican majority or more.

Commissioner John O'Neill adjured all present to vote the entire Republican ticket, for there was not a man upon it who did not in character and capacity outweigh his opponent. He contrasted the management of the county affairs under Democratic rule from 1873 to 1877 with the Republican administration during the last five years. In 1873 the Democrats exacted $1,600,000 taxes, while this year with a far greater population and largely increased amount of taxable property, the tax-levy was only $1,213,000. In Gen. Lieb's time the expenses of the County Clerk's office over the receipts were $180,000, while under Republican rule the receipts exceeded the expenses by $28,000. Mr. O'Neill concluded by reviewing the capabilities of the Republican candidates, and prophesied the success of the whole ticket Tuesday.

Eleventh Ward Republicans—A Speech from Col. Davis.

The Eleventh Ward Republican Club held a large and very enthusiastic meeting in Martine's hall last evening, Samuel Kerr in the chair.

Col. G. E. Davis expressed pleasure at finding such an enthusiastic meeting. He said he was aware of the feeling created by the primaries held in the Eleventh Ward. They were called in the regular way, did their business regularly, and he did not see why Republicans should object. He went into the convention with twenty-one neighbors as delegates from the Twelfth Ward, and he wished it recorded that he did not ask any man outside the Eleventh Ward to assist him in it, and so far as he could remember did not ask any man in the ward to help him get the nomination. He spoke of the primary last September as being not the only disgraceful one, and referred to an Aldermanic primary which he understood ended in a row. It was charged that he (Davis) had a hand in the appointment of the judges. He protested that he did not even suggest the name of a single judge in the entire district. His friends he thought were not the only zealous ones at the primaries. The precinct system he favored, and was instrumental in having it introduced in the Twelfth Ward. Col. Davis also denied the charge that he had a machine working for him, and that money had been spent to secure his nomination because he was a member of a Congressional Committee. He then reviewed his record in Congress, speaking of the important bills acted upon, among others the Lake-Front and the River and Harbor bill, defending the latter and his course in regard to it. He closed with a strong plea to his hearers to vote the county ticket.

Mr. M. Howard, of the Twelfth Ward, said he would have been glad to see Gen. Stiles there to speak. If there were a few more such Democrats as Gen. Stiles there would be no need of Democratic headquarters in the city. [Cheers.]

Mr. Kohlsaat, candidate for County Judge, declared he was a full-blooded Republican, and should remain in the party till it ceased to be the friend of humanity and became ignoble and dishonest. He wanted the best men to fill the county offices, and he would vouch for it that when they had put the best in these places the Republican party would still be in office. The Democrats were backed by their worst element, and their best men, knowing this were, growing to believe it was not for the best interests of the people that the Democrats should get into power.

The Way the Democrats Intend to Work for Victory.

The following circular is being mailed to Democrats all over the State from the Democratic State Headquarters. It is printed in full herewith, not only for the purpose of informing Republicans what their opponents are doing, but because the circular contains suggestions that it might not be amiss for them to act upon as well:

> [Confidential.]
>
> HEADQUARTERS OF DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PALMER HOUSE, ROOM 23, CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1882.—*Mr.* ——— —DEAR SIR: It is the judgment of this committee that Illinois can be made to wheel into Democratic line this fall if proper effort be made. There are large accessions to the party in many localities, and with a full Democratic vote cast the State must follow in the wake of Ohio.
>
> It is the desire of this committee that *private consultations* be held in each township in the State; that these caucuses be attended by the township and school district committeemen, and that they invite into such caucuses all reliable working Democrats; that the township be apportioned among the workers, and that every Democrat be visited and *urged* to attend the election on the 7th of November.
>
> The Chairmen of the County Committees have been requested to order caucuses in every township and precinct of their respective counties, and it is expected that they will do so at once; but if you do not receive suggestions from your county Chairman before Nov. 2 you will then consult with your reliable Democrats, and proceed to call a caucus in your township *as soon as possible*, appoint your workers, and see that every Democratic voter is gotten to the polls.
>
> The weight of the State canvass really rests upon the township committees and workers, for they are nearest the voters. We trust and believe you will see that this work is performed, and we hope to realize good results from your efforts.
>
> As above stated, it is the desire of this committee to have this work done in every township in the State; and if such caucuses are held, and the work performed is indicated above, Illinois will become a Democratic State beyond a peradventure.
>
> JOHN H. OBERLY, Chairman.
>
> W. J. MIZE, Secretary.
>
> Hand a copy to other committeemen and reliable Democrats.

Notes.

The total registration of voters in District No. 1, Hyde Park, is 764—the largest on record—about 500 having been polled on the Garfield vote.

Several hundred people assembled in the Chicago Avenue Church last evening in the interests of prohibition. Mr. C. G. Nelson delivered an address in the Swedish language.

A Prohibition meeting, with an attendance of about 100, was held last night in Flood's Hall, Hyde Park. Addresses were made by the candidates for office on the Prohibition ticket.

The Republicans of the Ninth Precinct of the Eleventh Ward held a meeting at 424 West Van Buren street last night, listening to speeches from Col. Davis, C. H. Harris, and other candidates.

The Prohibitionists of the Twelfth Ward, to the number of about twenty-five, had a rally in the Christian Church on Oakley street last night. Mr. Fanning made a speech condemning both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The meeting of independent colored citizens advertised to be held at No. 356 State street was called to order by Mr. Leyerdecker. About five colored and fifty white Democrats were present. Mr. E. C. Dawson (colored) stated that the meeting was in the interest of the Democratic ticket and party from first to last.

A meeting of the Independent voters of the First Senatorial District was held last evening at 275 West Madison street. After perfecting an organization, Mr. Gustav Demars was unanimously nominated as the Independent candidate for Senator from the First District. A committee of five from the Workingmen's Protective League arrived with the information that that body had also nominated Gustav Demars for Senator, with a pledge that 800 of that body who lived in the district would support him at the polls.

Capt. John F. Finerty spoke last evening in Lawndale, the outlying district of the Sixth Ward. The population there is by no means closely packed, but nevertheless the popularity of the speaker drew an immense and enthusiastic crowd. Capt. Finerty made a strong speech, as usual, and was received with manifest appreciation of the merits of himself and his popular canvass.

The Republican Club of the Seventh Ward met at the corner of Twelfth and Waller streets last evening and appointed notaries and a few ticket peddlers. The work will be completed at a further meeting to be held Saturday evening. The registration in some of the precincts during the day was reported to be unusually large, and the opinion was expressed that Ald. Hildreth had been getting in some work in his own and his party's interest.

In the First Ward, District 2, the polling-place has been changed to 213 Washington street, and in District 4 the place is 309 Fifth avenue. The voting place for District 5 is not yet decided on. The Third Precinct polls will be at No. 10 Monroe street. In the Second Ward the Third Precinct or District polling-place has been changed to 540 Wabash avenue, and the Fourth to No. 72 Thirteenth street. In the Tenth Ward the First District is at No. 119 West Indiana street.

THE GERMANS STAY AWAY.

The Democrats of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards gathered in considerable numbers at Müller's Hall last evening, but the comparatively small number of Germans present was a noticeable fact. The session was opened by August Hillinger, who at once introduced Charley Cameron. The latter at once went into a piteous plea for the party. He wanted the chance of counting the money in the County Treasurer's hands, and wanted it bad. He took a turn at the prohibition question and made a blasphemous allusion by which he attempted to show that even the Almighty couldn't secure the enforcement of a prohibition or sumptuary law in the Garden of Eden. He closed his address with a supplication "for the Democratic party which has been out of power so long," winding up with the hungry appeal with which he began: "Let the Democrats handle the money." He was followed by Col. Jüssen, who made a speech in German of interminable length. He spoke of temperance, politics, love, religion, taxes, newspapers, grand juries, and several other subjects. He was especially touching on the subject of grand juries and talked with feeling on the subject of his own case. He talked as though he would never stop, and many a head was bowed in sleep. Mr. Jüssen was followed by Col. Tom Shirly, who made an old-time Bourbon address, claimed that the Democrats were the legitimate heirs of the Declaration of Independence, and wound up with a poetic peroration, in which the Democratic lion wiping the dew-drops from its mane was in some manner, which he did not elaborate, connected with a sweeping victory next week. The next exhorter was Harry Rubens, who started out with an address in German. The small number of Germans present was then demonstrated, for the audience began to leave in a steady stream, and in a few moments three-fourths of those in the hall had left. At last accounts Rubens was still orating.

DE BELLEVILLE'S STORY.

Why He Left His Former Companion and Took Unto Himself a Blooming Bride—He Does Not Fear the Wrath of the Scorned Beauty.

Many persons who witnessed the performance of "The Merry War" at the Grand Opera-House last week will doubtless remember a very pretty woman, with short black hair, who appeared in the first act as a peasant, and in the last two acts as an aide-de-camp of the Amazon commandant. The lady's beauty of face and figure made her quite conspicuous on the stage, and attracted the attention of the audience toward her. She did not leave the city with the company Sunday night, and Monday afternoon she was united in marriage to Frederic de Belleville, who is the present leading man of the Union Square company, and is playing *Clifford Armytage* in "The Lights o' London" at Haverly's Theatre.

This marriage of Mr. de Belleville and the young German actress—Miss Pferdner—would call for nothing more than a usual mention were it not for the fact that another lady claims to be the lawful wife of the gentlemen. This lady claims that she was married to Mr. De Belleville in Australia some three years ago, and that she has lived with him as his wife during that time. She further claims that he deserted her in San Francisco a few weeks ago, leaving her destitute, and came on East with the company. She says she secured money enough from Mr. Burt, manager of the California Theatre, and Mrs. Starkweather, the proprietress of the Arcade House in San Francisco, to pay her fare to New York. She arrived here last Thursday and registered at the Tremont House as Mrs. F. de Belleville. Mr. de Belleville was stopping at the same house, and she told Mr. George Cobb that she did not care to see him. Monday afternoon she took the 3:30 train for New York, where she says she intends to make it warm for Mr. de Belleville when he reaches there.

Yesterday afternoon a representative of THE TRIBUNE called at the Tremont House and sent his card up to Mr. de Belleville's room. Word came down that the actor would be pleased to see him, and the reporter went up. Mr. de Belleville greeted him cordially and introduced his wife, who carries her attractiveness beyond the footlights. She does not speak a word of English, and her greeting was interpreted to the reporter by her husband. The reporter made known the nature of his errand, and Mr. de Belleville said:

"THIS IS A PAINFUL SUBJECT FOR ME TO CONVERSE UPON,

but I will tell you the whole story. While in Australia, some three years ago, I met this woman, who claims to have been married to me. I became infatuated with her, and went with her a good deal, and when a friend of mine informed me she was a hard case I could not bear to leave her. She had represented herself to me as a widow, and I had believed her. When I heard this report against her character I went to her and told her that if she would confess to me her past life I would take her to America with me, and eventually marry her and make her a respectable woman. She consented and we came to this country. For three years we lived happily together, and I was as devoted to her as a dog to a master, giving her all my salary and providing her with everything."

"Did you ever marry her?" asked the reporter.

"I never did. I swear it by the memory of my old father," said Mr. de Belleville, "whose portrait you see over there," indicating a picture on the wall.

"But to continue," he said, "she went with me to San Francisco on this last trip, and while there behaved somewhat loosely with certain gentlemen whose names I do not care to mention. We had some words on this account, and I left the city without her. I told her at the time I would send her money to go to New York, and after I returned she could say she had obtained a divorce from me on the ground of adultery. That, you see, would leave her with a stainless character, even though my own reputation was sacrificed, but I was willing to do this to get rid of her. In San Francisco, after our quarrel, she never used to notice me. I sent her the $100, as you can see from this receipt," showing a Wells, Fargo & Co.'s receipt for that amount, "and as to leaving her there destitute, as she claims, you can see from this that I did not," and he showed the reporter a receipt for the lady's board at the Arcade House for $153.

"I came East," he continued, "after agreeing to give her $20 per week out of my salary to live on in New York.

I HAD MET MISS PFERDNER HERE

with the German opera company, liked her very much, and proposed marriage. I told her how I was situated and agreed to marry her when the other woman circulated the report in New York that we had been divorced. She consented. When this woman came here and registered at the hotel as my wife I was thunderstruck, and resolved to put an end to her persecutions at once; so I summoned Miss Pferdner, and we were married in my room by a Justice of the Peace. A friend of mine in the company procured the license and witnessed the ceremony, and here is the certificate," producing it.

During this conversation, which was unintelligible to Mrs. de Belleville, she had been hunting through a dictionary on the table, and when she found what she wanted she showed it to her husband. He informed the reporter that she wished to correct a statement to the effect that she was a member of the chorus in the opera company.

"She was not a member of the chorus," said Mr. de Belleville, "but stands well in her profession. She is a fine pianist, a member of a splendid family in Germany, and I think I have gained a prize," gazing affectionately at his bride, who responded with a pretty smile, which seemed to indicate that she understood what he had said.

"Do you think this woman will molest you when you reach New York?"

"I do not. She would not dare to do so. What she has said about me to a reporter she would never repeat under oath in a court of justice.

SHE SAYS SHE SUPPORTED ME

during the summers. That is absurd, as I get a good salary during the season, and need no one to support me during the summer. Her talk about making me what I am is all bosh."

"Will Mrs. de Belleville retire from the stage?"

"Oh, no. She has left the 'Merry War' traveling company, but will probably go on the stage again when we reach New York.

"I want you to say one thing," he continued, "and that is that I did not introduce this woman to my professional friends knowing her to be a hard case. I fully intended to marry her, and should have done so had she behaved herself. If she molests me I have plenty of evidence to prove that we were never married. I am very sorry that this matter has been made public, as I have no desire to see my name in print except upon the program of the theatre, but as the matter has been made public, I think it is best to set myself right before the public, both in justice to myself and my associates. What I have told you is the absolute truth, and time will show that it is," and Mr. de Belleville and his wife bid the newspaper-man good afternoon.

The members of the Union Square company all express confidence in Mr. de Belleville and say they believe his story.

A DEADLY COMPACT.

An Agreement Between Father and Son that the Former Shall Commit Suicide and the Latter Shall Kill His Father's Former Employer—The Compact Partially Carried Out.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 31.—Several weeks ago an old man named Isador Cazat, for thirteen years stationary engineer in the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad machine-shops in Argenta, opposit the city, was discharged for a frequent neglect of duty. Since then he has repeatedly said he intended suicide, and about 2 o'clock this afternoon he rose from the dinner-table at his residence on West Markham street, bade the family good-by, put the muzzle of a pistol to his temple, fired, and fell dead. An hour later his son, Deno Cazat, about 27 years old, but who was not at home at the time, crossed the river to Argenta, determined to avenge his father's death. He entered one of the machine-shop offices and inquired for Master-Mechanic Richardson, who had discharged his father. Richardson was absent, but George F. Barnes, his clerk and timekeeper, was there. Cazat began cursing him as the cause of his father's discharge, and drew a pistol and ordered Barnes to get on his knees and beg his pardon. Barnes expostulated, then Cazat exclaimed that he would kill him anyhow. "One, two," and while pronouncing the word "three" thrust the pistol into Barnes' face and fired as the victim suddenly stooped in an effort to dodge. The bullet struck Barnes in the forehead, coming out at the right eye. Cazat fled and hid in a clump of willows near the river edge, where he was arrested and brought over to the city. Barnes, who is a young married man, is still living, but is mortally wounded. No doubt it was Cazat's intention to kill both Richardson and Barnes. A strange feature of the affair came out in the testimony of Mrs. Cazat before the Coroner. She stated under oath that an agreement had been made in her presence between her husband and son that the former should commit suicide and the latter kill Richardson. She believed the compact the result of frenzy, and idle, but it was strictly carried out.

THE ASHLAND FIENDS.

A Change of Venue to Carter County Secured by Neal and Craft.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Oct. 31.—In court this morning counsel for Neal and Craft applied for a change of venue. Judge Brown took it under consideration, and adjourned court till 1 o'clock. Meanwhile, he notified Maj. Allen that trouble might be expected. This afternoon the men were ordered to retain their side arms and keep their guns handy. By the afternoon details of the Lexington and Louisville guards were placed on either side of the doorway of the court-house. The Judge was about to read his decision on the motion for a change of venue, and there was a very large crowd both within and without the building. The decision was in favor of the change, the venue being changed to Carter County. The witnesses were called and identified and the court adjourned. The prisoners retired up-stairs and the McCreary Guards marched into the court-house. While the last preliminaries were going on in the court-house a citizen tried to get to the window outside, but was stopped by the sentry and the officer of the guard. He insisted, but was brought to a stop by a leveled rifle. He complained to the Major, for a long time creating a little excitement, but the coolness of the officer prevented any trouble. About this time a telegram arrived from Ashland stating that trouble may be expected from there. The men needed no further preparation for it than to obey their orders to keep their arms by them. An alarm was created this evening by the accidental discharge of a sentry's rifle, but only for a moment. The prisoners will be removed in a day or two, and, though resistance is talked of, it is not likely any crowd will make a run on the guns here ready to protect the prisoners from mob violence.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31.—A sensation was created here today by the announcement of the Board of Police Commissioners that S. B. Fauth, a Lieutenant of Police, and Solomon Freerburger, one of the leading city detectives, had been charged with bribing voters to vote illegally at the recent City Council election. The Lieutenant, an old and efficient officer, was immediately dismissed from the force for not appearing this morning before the board when summoned to answer the charges. Both officers were then arrested on the charge above stated, and gave bail for their appearance before the grand jury. It appears that they connived with others to buy up colored men to vote the Democratic ticket in the several precincts of one of the wards on the names of colored Republican voters. It is likely that when the case comes to trial some of the Democratic party managers will appear in rather a bad light.

PARENTAL CRUELTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 31.—A case of parental cruelty hard to equal comes from Akron. A boy named George Williams, living in East Akron, had his foot badly crushed in machinery at the Akron Straw-Board Works last Tuesday. Some days ago the parents had thrust the boy from home, and now refused him admission in his lacerated condition, even going so far as to say if carried home he would be kicked out. The boy was laid upon a pile of waste, and the wound dressed. Sunday morning he was discovered with terrible lockjaw, and died yesterday afternoon. The parents refused to bury him even, though they drew the boy's pay, and the city will bear the expenses. Sunday afternoon, while the child was suffering untold agony, the mother came and wanted him to retract an alleged lie told her.

NEWS FROM THE WHALERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31. — The whaler John Howland has arrived from the Arctic with news from the fleet to Oct. 1. The latter part of the season was more prosperous. The Sea Breeze, of San Francisco, had sixteen whales, the steam-whaler Bowhead fifteen, the Hunter fourteen, the Fleetwing and Mary and Susan eleven each, Rainbow and Northern Light ten each, the steam-whaler Belvidere and barks Helen Mar, Dawn, Coral, A. Baker, and Hidalgo seven each, the Mabel and Bounding Billow six each, the Francis Palmer and Louisa five each, the Ohio, Eliza, Atlantic, George and Susan, and Jacob Howland four each, the Stamboul, the Phœnix, and Josephine two each, and the Gazelle one.

The human body is the nearest approach to *perfection*; next comes Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

WESTERN INVENTORS.

A List of Patents Issued Yesterday by the Office at Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The following is a list of patents which were issued today to Western inventors:

Cyrus W. Baldwin, assignor to Hydraulic Elevator Company, Chicago, Ill., hydraulic elevator.

John E. Bemis, Waupun, Wis., dumping-car.

William L. Bergin, Batavia, Ill., plumb bob.

Arthur C. Blayney, Chicago, Ill., door bolt.

John W. Blodgett and B. F. Felix, Chicago, Ill., cheese-cutter.

Joseph Blum, Chicago, Ill., brick-mold.

Manfred A. Brown, Attica, Ind., trace-bearer for harness.

Joseph B. Bullock and J. F. Appleby, Beloit, Wis., grain adjuster for harvester binder.

Frank W. Burr and O. A. Smith, La Fox, Ill., corn-cutter and shocker.

Sanford S. Burr, Winnetka, Ill., folding bedstead.

John S. Burton, Paris, Ill., folding joint.

Eleazer D. Carter, Terre Haute, Ind., running gear for cars.

Ashley R. Cooper, Mooresville, Ind., automatic weigher for grain, etc.

William B. Dell, West Croydon, County of Surrey, England, assignor to G. T. Smith Middlings Purifer Company, Jackson, Mich., centrifugal flour dressing reel.

William W. Doolittle, Chicago, Ill., liquid distributor for refrigerating machines.

John C. Duke, Ottumwa, Ia., insect-screen.

William Fenner, Battle Creek, Mich., clothes-drier.

John R. Fish, Grand Rapids, Mich., furnace-grate.

David R. Fraser, Chicago, Ill., rock or ore crusher.

David Goodwillie, Chicago, Ill., egg-carrier.

David Goodwillie, Lake View, Ill., egg-carrier.

William A. Hazlerigg, Napoleon, Ind., fertilizer and planter.

Frank H. Heimsath, Chicago, Ill., window platform and fire-escape.

William W. Jackson, assignor of two-thirds to G. H. Eaton and C. W. Webster, Chicago, Ill., faucet attachment or cask-stopper.

Bernard Leusing, Evansville, Ind., weighing attachment to carts.

Walter A. Lovelace, West Depere, Wis., charcoal-kiln.

Huze B. Malo, Wellington, Ill., trace-carrier.

Louis Mann, Detroit, Mich., connecting device for operators' telephones.

Louis Mann, Detroit, Mich., implement for closing and testing electric circuits.

Elijah B. Martindale, Indianapolis, Ind., wheel or pulley.

Elijah B. Martindale, Indianapolis, Ind., wheel or pulley.

Elijah B. Martindale, Indianapolis, Ind., pulley.

James McCormick, Princeton, Ind., harvester-knife.

Samuel McKenna, Memphis, Tenn., separating-machine.

Robert F. Meissner, Chicago, Ill., wardrobe-bedstead.

Andrew C. Miller, Sparta, Ill., assignor of one-half to D. M. Osborne, N. Y., self-binding harvester.

Edwin Miller, Chicago, Ill., curry-comb.

George Moebs, Detroit, Mich., cigar-bunching machine.

James G. Miller, Green Bay, Wis., gas-burner.

William S. Morgan, Evansville, Wis., bench mortising-machine.

Olaf R. Olsen, Indianapolis, Ind., machine for pointing bolts.

Andrew J. Petrie, Melrose, Minn., self-loading cart.

Charles W. Rasmunsen, Chicago, Ill., traction railway apparatus.

Samuel H. Savine, Fort Wayne, Ind., fire-pot for blacksmiths.

Carl Shroll, Chicago, Ill., boiler-furnace.

Adolph C. Scholz, La Salle, Ill., bottle-stopper.

James A. Sheffield, Boaz, Wis., egg-tester.

Jonathan Sherman Jr., Chicago, Ill., assignor by mesne assignments to American Pressed Tan-Bark Company of New Jersey, preparation of tan-bark for transportation.

James Stephens, assignor of one-half to J. Q. Sparks, Washington, Ind., bed-spring.

John F. Steward, Chicago, grain-binder.

John F. Steward, Plano, Ill., grain-binder.

Charles J. Vanderpoele, Chicago, Ill., inductorium.

Samuel C. Westerling, Rockford, Ill., sewing-machine.

Betsy S. Wheeler, North Wauwatosa, Wis., dish-washing machine.

William T. Williams, Shenandoah, Ia., washing-machine.

Relly M. Williamson, Chicago, Ill., box-fastener.

James A. Wilson, Marengo, Ia., hay-stacker.

Thomas L. Wilson, Port Hope, Ont., assignor of one-half to E. H. Davis, Toronto, Can., freight car.

Augustus F. Woodham, Minneapolis, Minn., ice-velocipedes.

Trade-marks were issued to the Adams Packing Company, of Indianapolis, for mincemeat; to Egbert W. Gillett, Chicago, for perfumes.

The Commissioner of Patents has affirmed the decision of the Board of Examiners in chief against the reissuance of the Prandler patent for brewing apparatus, commonly known as the Miller & Hoffman process.

TURF EVENTS.

Races at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—October meeting Mystic Park. In the 2:50 class, Mambrino George had the race all his own way, and easily won in three straight heats. Summary:

Mambrino George	1	1	1
Princess	2	2	4
Frank S.	4	4	2
Belle Mahone	3	3	5
Rosa	5	6	3
Pennacook	6	5	6

Time—2:33¼, 2:35¾, 2:36¼.

Two thirty-two class:

Nickel	2	1	1	1
Lady Thornton	1	3	5	5
Ellen	3	2	3	4
Carrie B.	4	4	3	2
Fondling	5	5	4	3
Alice	dis.			

Time—2:26¼, 2:26¾, 2:26¾, 2:28¼.

Races at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Extra fall trotting meeting, Belmont Park. Three-minute class:

Billy Button	1	1	1
Young Morrissy	2	2	3
Belle Almont	3	3	2

Time—2:29½; 2:32½; 2:38.

Two thirty-five class (unfinished):

Lady Horton	3	1	1	3
Brown Billy	2	2	3	1
Tempest	1	5	4	5
Mambrino Hasson	4	3	2	2
Shaughran	6	4	5	4
Pawnee Squaw	5	6	dr.	

Time—2:35¼; 2:34¾; 2:39; 2:38.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amusement Notes.

Bronson Howard, the American dramatist, and Charles Wyndham, the English comedian, were tendered a banquet by the Lotos Club in New York City Saturday evening.

Luke Schoolcraft, the negro comedian, while in New Orleans recently, was made the recipient of a handsome solid gold badge from his old associates of the Perseverance Fire Company. Mr. Schoolcraft prizes it highly.

The testimonial tendered William Warren, the comedian, at the Boston Museum Saturday afternoon and evening was a great financial and artistic success. The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of the veteran actor's first appearance on the stage.

Monday evening next will be doubly notable at McVicker's as marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of that theatre, and the first appearance in this city of Mr. Lawrence Barrett in Mr. Boker's new play of "Francesca da Rimini."

Miss Mary Beebe, who is to sing with the Boston Ideals, was the leading soprano of the company during the first year of its existence. Mr. Herndon Morsell, the new tenor, is a graduate of the Italian school, and has a robust voice which has been highly praised in Boston.

William Cahill, who is playing *Barney O'Flynn* in "Hazel Kirke" at McVicker's, was a partner of Harry Beckett, who died some time ago while holding the position of comedian at Wallack's Theatre. The two were members of Lydia Thompson's burlesque troupe, and will be remembered by the patrons of the old Crosby Opera-House.

Last Thursday evening Sig. Salvini opened his season in "Othello" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, and the press of that city is enthusiastic in praise of the Italian tragedian. Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Labouchère witnessed the performance from a box. Sig. Salvini begins an engagement at the Grand Opera-House, this city, Dec. 11.

A BOOM IN OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—There is just now a boom in ocean freights at this port. The steamers now here, as well as those that are en route hither, have been engaged to carry full cargoes to Liverpool and the Continent. Vessels that are to leave this port during the latter part of November are already contracted for. All sail-room now in port for Liverpool and Havre is engaged. The rate to Liverpool by steam is nine pence and to Havre one cent. It is many years since there has been such a demand for and scarcity of freight-room at this port.

LUCKY NUMBERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 31.—The forty-ninth drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Company took place today, when the following prizes were drawn: Ticket 6,307 drew the capital prize, $30,000; ticket 89,077, second prize, $10,000; ticket 23,289, third prize, $5,000. The following tickets drew $1,000 each: 19,134, 25,377, 53,659, 87,986, 92,292, and 95,187.

Make yourself healthy and strong. Make life happy by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Great Success of the First Lecture of the Second Course of

THE RAGAN

Illustrated Lectures.

NEXT LECTURE

On Saturday, Nov. 4, at 2:30 p. m.

EXTRA MATINEE.

Subject: "Paris—The Magnificent."

Saturday Evening, Nov. 4,

"London—From the Top of an Omnibus."

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 7,

"Ramblings in Rome."

MATINEE PRICES:

1,200 Reserved Seats at........25c each

500 Reserved Seats at........50c each

Tickets for Evening Lectures, 50 and 75c.

N. B.---ALL SEATS RESERVED.

Tickets now on sale at the Box-Office of Central Music-Hall. Lecture promptly at 8 p. m. Order carriages at 9:30.

N. B.—Thursday Evening, Nov. 2, last Lecture at Farwell Hall. Subject:

"Glimpses of Scotland."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

J. H. HAVERLY..............Proprietor and Manager.

GRAND MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2.

EVERY EVENING AT 8,

THIRD WEEK OF

A. M. PALMER'S

Union-Square Theatre Company

In Geo. R. Simm's great popular melodrama, THE

LIGHTS O' LONDON.

SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

JOHN A. HAMLIN..............Manager

MATINEE TODAY AT 2.

Tonight and Every Evening this week, and Saturday Matinees,

Barlow, Wilson & Company's Minstrels.

A MAMMOTH COMPANY OF STARS.

MILT G. BARLOW. GEO. WILSON.

LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT. GEO. H. COES.

HAPPY CAL WAGNER. THE ONLY NAONI.

THREE UNRIVALED QUARTETTES.

CLASSIC. ECCENTRIC. GROTESQUE.

Eddie Fox's Melodious Orchestra. Brass Band of 20 Pieces

Next Week—THE BOSTON IDEAL OPERA CO.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

The First Concert of the Eleventh Season of the

APOLLO CLUB!

Will occur tomorrow evening. On this occasion the Club will give GADE'S "CRUSADERS" and MENDELSSOHN'S "HYMN OF PRAISE," and will be assisted by MISS

HENRIETTA BEEBE,

MISS EMMA HECKLE, W. T. W. MOCKRIDGE, CHAS. A. KNORR, JOHN E. McWADE, FULL ORCHESTRA, AND ORGAN.

Reserved seats can now be secured at the Box-Office at 50c, $1, $1.50, and $2, according to location.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S

WHITE SLAVE!

IN FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.

The Public Enthusiastic.

Splendid Cast.

Magnificent Scenery.

Music, Romance,

Poetry, Realism.

Plantation Scenes.

Thrilling Situations.

MATINEES TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Secure seats in advance.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Grand Matinee This Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

This Evening at 8 o'clock.

The Madison Square Theatre Company

In the famous comedy-drama,

HAZEL KIRKE!

Elegant illuminated programmes presented to all ladies attending at each performance.

Next Week—LAWRENCE BARRETT in the new play, FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.

JAS. H. MEADE..............Manager

The only First-Class Variety House in the City. Admission one-half that of any other theatre.

Every evening this week, also Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, ST. FELIX SISTERS, Specialty and Pantomime Co. Monday, Nov. 6—M. B. Leavitt's Rentz-Santley Novelty and Burlesque Co.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted and West Madison Streets.

DAN'L SHELBY..........Proprietor and Manager

During this week,

DAVENE'S COLOSSAL ALLIED ATTRACTIONS,

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra performances Sunday afternoon and night.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

DIME MUSEUM, West Madison-st., near Halsted.

A Wonderful Exhibition. Crowded daily. Ladies and children come during the day; avoid the crowd at night. Open from 1 to 10 p. m. Admission only 10c.

THE PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHT, U. S. Patent allowed May 25, 1882. Price, only $3.00, delivered to any address free of express charge. An economical and safe apparatus. Every house in the nation wants one. Liberal discounts to the trade and agents. Inclose stamp for circular. PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., 22 Water-st., Boston.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

Old fashioned remedies are rapidly giving ground before the advance of this conquering specific, and old fashioned ideas in regard to depletion as a means of cure have been quite exploded by the success of the great renovant, which tones the system, tranquilizes the nerves, neutralizes malaria, depurates and enriches the blood, rouses the liver when dormant, and promotes a regular habit of body. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

CASTORIA

Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

H. M. Huydeckoper, Amsterdam, Holland, is at Grand Pacific.

Maj. Daniel Goodwin arrived home yesterday from a five months' tour in Europe.

E. M. Moore, F. L. Pomeroy, and William Gastry, Chihuahua, Mexico, are at the Palmer.

The Society of Ethical Culture met last evening at the Grand Pacific, and revised its by-laws.

Maj. G. J. Lydecker, Engineer Corps U. S. A., and Lieut. L. M. Brett, U. S. A., are at the Leland.

J. N. Dunham, President of the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass., is at the Pacific.

Col. Joseph Quirk will arrive in Chicago this morning with the remains of his son Frank, who died in Los Angeles, Cal.

W. Sentenel and D. Weld, Shanghai, China; J. M. Campbell, London, England; Maj. T. F. Barr, U. S. A.; the Rev. Dr. Allen Spence, Australia, are at the Grand Pacific.

C. E. Mason, Detroit; M. C. Burch, Grand Rapids; J. C. Hoadley, Boston; R. N. Waite, Steamboat Rock, Ia.; and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Pope, St. Louis, are at the Tremont.

Mr. W. W. Byington, Superintendent of Agencies, and Mr. Bloomfield J. Miller, Actuary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J., are at the Palmer House.

W. C. Culbertson, Girard, Pa.; E. W. Curtis, New York; W. A. Warren and family, Toronto; L. J. Bush, Ilion, N. Y.; Henry Sayers, St. Louis, and John E. Triller, Winnipeg, are at the Sherman.

Gov. J. J. Gosper, Arizona; A. F. Miller, New York; W. H. Hurlbut, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Canada Southern Railway, Buffalo; and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gibson, Louisville, are at the Palmer.

Warren Butterfield, a Rock Island brakeman, fell from the top of an outgoing freight-train and was run over at the corner of Clark and Fourteenth streets, his left arm and leg being crushed. He was taken to the County Hospital by the Harrison street patrol.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 54 degrees; 9 a. m., 54; 10 a. m., 56; 11 a. m., 57; 12 m., 59; 1 p. m., 60; 3 p. m., 58; 6 p. m., 57; 8 p. m., 57. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.25; 8 p. m., 29.49.

During the storm Monday night an awning in front of D. G. Bardon's grocery store, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, was blown through a plate-glass window, doing damage to the extent of about $100. The storm did some damage to J. R. Bird's shoe store at No. 253 State street.

The corner-stone of the new St. Luke's Hospital will be laid by Bishop McLaren this afternoon at 3 p. m. on Indiana avenue, near Fourteenth street. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Courtney, the Rev. Mr. Holland, and others. Music by the Cathedral choir. All interested are invited.

The Chicago Bicycle Club held its first meeting last night in the rooms of the Yacht Club, 186 Michigan avenue, which it is to occupy this winter as headquarters. The club is to give a house-warming one week from Friday night, which is to be exclusive to its members. They are to have a banquet at the Leland Hotel, followed by a "social hop" at their club rooms.

Shang Andrews, a well-known sporting character and editor of a sensational local publication, was arrested yesterday upon complaint of "Cap" Rounds, a gambler, who charges that Andrews libeled him in an article in his paper last Saturday. The warrant was sworn out before Justice Kaufmann, and Andrews was taken to the Chicago Avenue Station though arrested by Harrison street officers.

Officer Tom Murphy, of the Desplaines Street Station, saw a human hand sticking out of the mud near the corner of Harrison and Halsted streets early yesterday morning, and began to dig for the rest of the body with the hope that he was about to furnish the sequel of a mysterious disappearance. But the hand was a lone one and had probably been dropped from the basket of some medical student.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Dock & Canal Company was held yesterday forenoon in the office of Ogden, Sheldon & Co., corner of Clark and Lake streets. The following Directors were elected: Charles Butler, William M. Halsted, New York; Orvin B. Green, Edwin B. Sheldon, Edwin H. Sheldon, Chicago. Edwin H. Sheldon was reëlected President and Treasurer, and Edwin B. Sheldon Secretary.

Mr. Henry M. Knickerbocker, well-known in business and social circles here, died Monday night at 12 o'clock of pyæmia, after an illness of four weeks. Deceased was a native of New York State, and at the time of his death was 39 years old. He came to Chicago twenty years ago, and for the past nine years has been engaged in the paper trade. He was Secretary of the George H. Taylor Paper Company at the time of his death.

A burly negro named Charles Isabel wanted to play pool in "Black Jack" Yattaw's saloon on State street, and because objections were made both Jack and his better half were assaulted by Isabel with a knife. Mrs. Yattaw was so badly injured that it was found necessary to put her under the care of a physician. The negro was arrested yesterday morning by Officers Goggin and McCormick, and held to the Criminal Court by Justice Wallace in $300 bail.

Kate Connelly, a young woman who seems determined to lead a life of shame despite the prayers of her mother and the expostulations of her friends, was arrested out of a house of ill-fame on complaint of her mother, Mrs. Mary Connelly, who charges her with disorderly conduct. Kate has been to the House of the Good Shepherd on two occasions, but is now of age and cannot legally be sent there. The probabilities, therefore, are that she will be sent to the bridewell for a long term.

Last evening Prof. Ragan commenced a series of three lectures on some of the interesting points in Europe at Central Music-Hall. He gave a dissertation upon "Venice, Milan, and the Italian Lakes," illustrating them with beautiful photographs brilliantly illuminated by the lime-light. The lecturer has the faculty of making the evening's trip exceedingly interesting. The house last evening was crowded by an intelligent audience. The next lecture will be the 4th inst., and is entitled "London from the Top of an Omnibus."

About fifty ladies of the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society met in North Star Church yesterday afternoon. Reports of the Secretaries of the Mission and Industrial-School work were received from the First, Emanuel, Memorial, South, Olivet, Fourth, Western Avenue, North Star, Central, and Morgan Park Churches, stating the work in both branches was in a flourishing and encouraging condition. Mrs. Swift, who has just returned from a Western trip, having attended conferences in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, reported favorably on the progress of the work there, and read a letter from a friend who was doing mission work in the Indian Territory. The meeting was also addressed by Mrs. Arthur, a returned missionary from Japan.

Thomas McNeiff, from the Town of Lake, who, unable to write his own name, made "his mark" to a warrant sworn out before Justice Brayton yesterday afternoon charging J. T. Meagher, an attorney, with the embezzlement of $550. The money, it appears, was due Mr. McNeiff from an estate, and he engaged Mr. Meagher to collect it for him. Because the attorney did not turn it over he was arrested. But it also appears from what Mr. Meagher stated that he did not turn the money over for the very good reason that he did not collect it. It is understood that a reverend father in the Town of Lake has Mr. McNeiff's wealth in charge. The accused attorney gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance Nov. 3. There will probably be no prosecution.

William G. Greenbauer and William Seifreid, who keep a saloon at Nos. 222 and 224 State street, were held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $200 each by Justice Prindiville on the charge of selling liquor to minors. Thomas Coughlin, who keeps a saloon at No. 392 South Ashland avenue, garnisheed the wages of a boy named Thomas Powers, who works in the rolling-mill, for over $29 for a whisky bill. The case was set for the 31st inst. before Justice Brown. The evidence went to show that Coughlin had sold the boy liquor to the amount of over $59 in about six weeks, and many times when he was drunk. Powers swore that he was 19 years of age. The Justice gave a verdict for the boy, and now the league proposes to arrest the saloonkeeper on two charges—selling liquor to minors and selling liquor to a person intoxicated.

Tom Nolan, half blind and totally depraved, who is a familiar figure about the streets with his disfigured face, shoe-blacking materials, and a camp-chair, imbibed too freely of the flowing bowl last night and went up Clark street behaving in a very boisterous manner. At the corner of Clark and Harrison streets he broke a window in White's saloon, and was found by the police shortly afterward lying upon a heap of stones with an ugly gash upon his forehead, from which he was bleeding freely. He was escorted to the Harrison Street Station, where he was locked up for disorderly conduct. It took four stalwart men to get a knife out of his pocket and put him down-stairs. In his prime old Tom was a hard citizen, and five policemen used to have a hard time in handling him.

J. L. Eagan, a coal-dealer at No. 430 West Twelfth street, would like to have a police officer accompany him from his office to his residence every evening to protect him from the highwaymen who infest the neighborhood. Mr. Eagan reports that last Saturday night, just after it had grown dark, he was assaulted by three men at his own gate, dragged into an alley, and robbed of his cash and the few valuables he had about his person. Then the robbers, who had kept him muzzled so that he could not call for assistance, gave him an extra kick, which sent him out of the alley, after which they made their escape. The street all this time was filled with pedestrians, but no police appeared. When assaulted Mr. Eagan was just returning from his office, where he had left a large sum of money which the robbers evidently knew about and expected to find on the person of their victim.

The usual number of mysterious disappearances were reported to the police yesterday. Monday morning Moore Deluce, aged 14 years, took a sudden departure from the Industrial School at South Evanston in company with a Chicago miss named Ella Clark, and neither of them has been heard from since. Bernard Smith, a night-watchman at Armour's packing-house, was paid $124 Monday morning, and that was the last seen of him. As he is a temperate man, his wife fears that it was not his fault that he did not return home with his money, as was his custom. John Dawson, 35 years old, tall and slim, with light mustache and dark clothes, and fortunate enough to have a good watch and chain and $150 in cash, was reported through the telephone to the armory police as a missing man. It was asked that information as to his whereabouts be left at the Commercial Hotel, but at that house no Mr. Dawson was known.

The Young Men's Christian Association opened a new Railway Men's Reading-Room last evening at No. 141 Stewart avenue. The association has had rooms in the vicinity for some time on Canal street, but they proved inadequate, and mainly through the generosity of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company the new rooms have been supplied. The formal opening was well attended, and the exercises consisted of a luncheon, brief addresses by W. J. Midler, O. S. Lyford, A. T. Hemingway, E. D. Ingersoll, and others, and vocal and instrumental music. The new quarters are admirably adapted to the work of the association. The railroads centering there have agreed to contribute $75 apiece per month to maintain the enterprise. The membership fee of the association is $2 per year, which entitles one to all of the privileges, and non-members can enjoy the privileges of a bath, lodging, or lunch at a nominal figure at any time. The reading-room is supplied with the leading publications of the day, and is free to all.

Mr. Sam Keith, the veteran and well-known railroad man, returned yesterday from Kentucky to the Grand Pacific, mad as a March hare. And Mr. Keith has reason for feeling sore. He went to Cincinnati last Tuesday evening by the Kankakee Line, and in a Pullman sleeper during the night he was chloroformed and robbed of a diamond shirt-stud valued at $700 and $250 in money. He had put both in his inside vest-pocket, and he placed his vest under the mattress and slept upon it. The conductor saw a man who occupied a berth next to him up several times during the night, and the fellow got off at Indianapolis at 3:40 in the morning, though he had a through ticket to Cincinnati, and at the time he left was only partially dressed. The conductor, it is alleged, made no effort to detain the man, and did not telegraph the loss to Indianapolis as soon as it was discovered. Mr. Keith thinks that he can hold the Pullman Palace-Car Company responsible, and says if it will not make good his loss he will try the case in the courts.

Yesterday afternoon Annie Carroll, an unsophisticated girl about 17 years of age, who lives near Palos, Ill., came to this city with an idea of finding work. When she arrived at the Rock Island depot she, in her innocence, asked an expressman who stood near if he could tell her where she could find work. He told her that he knew of a first-rate place to which he would take her for $2. She paid him the money, and he drove her to Jennie Love's notorious bagnio on Clark street. Here the expressman, whose name is Curran, told her to take off her things and sit down and wait for the landlady. He then drove away and left her. The proprietress of the house, upon talking with the child, saw that she had been deceived, and refused to receive her as the expressman undoubtedly thought she would. Then, quieting the girl's fears, she sent one of her women with her to the depot, where they consulted with Officer Traynor and pointed out Curran, who was arrested. He was taken to the armory and booked upon a charge of abduction. The girl was turned over to Mrs. Leytelle, the matron, who found her a place at the home on Fourth avenue. Curran was bailed out shortly afterward, and will be arraigned before Justice Wallace this morning.

The ladies of the South End Flower Mission, who have visited regularly the various charitable institutions south of Twenty-second street, and at times the Home for the Friendless, have distributed during the season in the various institutions 9,362 bouquets, 270 scriptural texts, 144 magazines, 278 papers, and on the Fourth of July 576 flags. At the last distribution of the season the ladies took to the Erring Woman's Refuge thirty-six vases, forty handsome illustrated scriptural cards, eighteen papers, and eighty-one bouquets; to the Hahneman Hospital, forty-two cards and twenty bouquets; to the Jewish Hospital, fifty cards and fifty bouquets; to the Old Ladies' Home, seventy-two bouquets of winter flowers, seventy-two cards, and fifty books and papers; to the Orphan Asylum, 200 cards and 132 children's papers; and to the Woman's Hospital, twenty-five cards and twenty-five bouquets. A vote of thanks was passed by the ladies of the mission to the Trustees of the South End Congregational Church for the use of the building during the summer, and to the South Park Commissioners, who have been most liberal in the supply of flowers from the South Park gardens. Special thanks were extended to Mr. Fred Kantz, head gardener of the South Park gardens, for his many favors and polite attentions. The mission has adjourned until next summer, but will meet and distribute gifts Thanksgiving and Christmas.

DRESSED BEEF.

Armour & Co. find that it is impossible to get cars enough to carry the meat which they would like to ship East. While they are having a very large equipment of cars built of the latest and most approved character they are also using a great many of the old refrigerator cars, which have been rebuilt and remodeled for temporary use. The firms at present engaged in the business are all busy enlarging their capacity and several other firms are reported to be nearly ready to embark in the business. One thing alone deters a more wholesale extension of the business, and that is the uncertainty as to what course the railroads will finally pursue towards the business. Much depends upon whether they are disposed to continue the present freight tariff on dressed beef, which gives general satisfaction, or whether they will mark freights way up, and attempt to crush the business while it is yet almost in its infancy.

HUMANE WORK FOR OCTOBER.

The October report of the Illinois Humane Society shows the largest amount of work accomplished in one month since the organization of the society twelve years ago. The total number of cases investigated was 185. The fines that accrue to the city by last month's work amount to $284. It is supposed by many that these fines go to the treasury of the society, which is a mistake. The society receives no financial benefits from its successful prosecutions. The number of children looked after last month was 89; prosecutions for cruelty to or neglect of children, 6; surrendered to charitable institutions, 12; the condition of the remainder, in a few cases of which it was not thought necessary to take special action, was remedied by cautioning unkind or intemperate parents or removing the children from them temporarily. Cases of horses investigated, 100; successful prosecutions for cruelty to horses, 32—the forms of cruelty being mostly overloading, using poor old horses and those with sore shoulders; horses laid up from work, 25; reprimands, 43; disabled and abandoned horses destroyed, 18; removed by ambulance, 9. No charge is made for the use of the ambulance, although every trip costs the society $2, a man being necessary to go with it to see that it is returned in good order and to keep it clean and oiled. Down on Water street the owners of thirty coops of geese and chickens were compelled at different times to remove the coops and give the fowls more room and air. The last hours of the last day of the month wound up with the trial of the notorious Clem Alexander, who has often been in the clutches of Officers Dudley and Mitchell for general ill-treatment of his animals. He now declared he had disposed of them all, and by paying over the sum of $5.60 Justice Demars released him from custody.

THE LOST LAMB RETURNS.

Mamie Winchester, the young woman who earned some newspaper notoriety by confessing to a clandestine marriage and then suddenly disappearing from her home at No. 15 Depuyster street without even so much as saying good-by to her parents, is back with the old folks. She did not throw herself in the lake, and was not chased to Indianapolis by the Chief of Police. Mamie returned Saturday night after an absence of three weeks, during which time, as she claims, she has been traveling about the country with her husband, George E. Williams. Miss Winchester—or, rather, Mrs. Williams—was visited by a Tribune reporter last night. He found her in excellent spirits and the old folks satisfied. Apparently married life agrees with the young lady. She is very reticent regarding her marriage, declining to divulge the name of the clergyman or tell anything about her husband, except that he is traveling for a St. Louis firm. "I came home," Mrs. Williams said, "because I was afraid mamma would worry herself to death."

"Did Mr. Williams come here to the house with you?" was asked of her, and she nodded her head.

"We are satisfied," spoke up the mother, "and as long as we are satisfied it is not necessary for Mamie to parade up and down the street with her marriage certificate in her hands—mine has not been out of its box for fifteen years." The mother also explained that during her daughter's absence a medium set her mind at rest by imparting the information that "Mamie was on wheels," and Mrs. W. says she has been on wheels nearly the whole time since she joined her husband, accompanying him wherever he went. Mrs. Williams does not explain why she left home without telling any one about it, or why she did not write to relieve her anxious mother's fears. She also says she does not know the name of the firm for which her husband travels, or just where he is at present.

THE CITY-HALL.

The water tax for the next six months is due today, and people who pay during November will have 10 per cent deducted from their bills.

The improvement of West Taylor street, between Canal and Blue Island avenue, will be completed today, and work commenced on Twenty-fourth street, between State and South Park avenue.

Three cases of small-pox were reported yesterday: No. 671 South May, No. 33 Elston road, and No. 422 Larrabee. The last is a case of variola. There was one death from the disease at No. 591 South Laflin.

Alphonse Lande, clerk for Justice Demars, complained to the Mayor yesterday about Billy Whalen, the West Side bailiff, who, he said, had "slugged" him and given him a black eye. He was told to get out a warrant and seek redress in that way. Whalen is too useful a man to the Democracy during election times to be dismissed for such a trifling thing as knocking a man down.

Contagious diseases were reported yesterday at the following places: Scarlet fever, No. 927 West Lake, No. 96 Judd, No. 166 South Throop, No. 75 Brown, No. 395 Western avenue, No. 753 West Harrison, No. 146 Henry, No. 185 Warren avenue, No. 801 West Kinzie, No. 631 Fulton (lower flat), No. 35 Arthur, No. 75 Stanton, No. 126 West Fifteenth, No. 148 South Sangamon, No. 2838 Butterfield, No. 3809 Dearborn, No. 69 Ogden avenue; scarlatina, No. 1939 Homan; diphtheria, northwest corner Harrison and Sangamon, No. 82 Ewing.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: N. K. Fairbank, three-story factory, 72x100 feet, Nos. 219, 221, and 223 Eighteenth street, $13,000; E. G. Russell, two-story dwelling, 25x56 feet, No. 245 Robey street, $7,000; F. R. Otis, repairs to Nos. 236 and 240 State street, $10,000; William Busby, three two-story dwellings, No. 3204 Forest avenue, $6,500; S. H. Curtis, two-story dwelling, 20x40 feet, No. 2500 Indiana avenue, $12,000; J. H. Loveday, three two-story dwellings, 54x50 feet, Hoyne avenue, near Harrison street, $12,000; C. W. Shonk, two-story dwelling, 22x56 feet, No. 188 Winchester avenue, $5,000; A. T. Ewing, three two-story dwellings, 66x36 feet, Nos. 3737, 3739, and 3741 Ellis avenue, $12,000; Zangeler Manufacturing Company, one-story boiler-house, 26x36 feet, Weed and Dayton, $2,000.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The grand jury disposed of the usual grist of jail cases yesterday. Some of them were of marked importance.

The discharges threatened by the Sheriff were to have occurred yesterday, but they did not, and now the opinion is that none will be made.

The Hospital Committee will meet tomorrow afternoon and consider the recent purchase of blankets for the sick. A full attendance is expected.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Scoville, recently adjudged insane, and who is now in Canada, is set for a hearing Friday morning in the County Court. It is not thought that she will be present, but this will not interfere with the hearing.

The following were discharged from the jail yesterday, the grand jury having failed to indict them: Emma White, burglary; William Hennessey, burglary; James Brown, false pretenses; E. S. Sandberg, burglary; Joe Lyons, burglary; William Howard, larceny; and Edward Garrett, assault.

The County Attorney has been besieged the last few days by the parents of Laura Bell Reed, aged 14 years, who want to get possession of her. The story goes that she was sent to the Industrial School at Evanston in July last against their will, and they have ever since wanted her back, claiming that they are able and willing to support her. Mr. Bliss has written the authorities on the subject, and if the girl is not released and returned to her parents he proposes to commence habeas corpus proceedings to restore her.

U. S. A.

The receipts from dutiable goods yesterday were $17,756.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $6,000 of silver was taken in and $35,000 of gold paid out.

The internal revenue receipts were $28,655, whisky paying $19,251, cigars and tobacco $7,848, and beer $1,517.

Inspector Henshaw left for Minneapolis yesterday with the young man Bennett who stole drafts from his employer's letters.

Tom Duffy, of No. 145 Canal street, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on the charge of selling liquor without a Government license. The case was a very complicated one, a horse and buggy and three or four sales of the saloon being mixed in, and the Commissioner concluded that Duffy was not guilty and discharged him.

One of the Special Inspectors seized a "30-carat diamond" at Goldsmid's pawnshop yesterday because, as is alleged, it had been smuggled. The stone, which is said to be worth $3,600, is off color, and was, as alleged, brought from London with a number of others. This one was left with Goldsmid for sale, and the officer claims to know where some of the others are. The owner is also known and will be arrested, probably, when he is found. The customs authorities are very reticent regarding the case.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR—HAVERLY'S DECLARED IN BAD CONDITION—BUYING THE STREET RAILWAYS.

The annual meeting of the Citizens' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the association. Among those present were C. B. Holmes, E. L. Brown, G. K. Hazlitt, A. A. Carpenter, Samuel Appleton, M. A. Meyer, William M. Dee, J. T. McAuley, D. W. Irwin, H. N. Fay, F. F. Elmendorf, John Wade, Henry Strong, Arthur Ryerson, S. A. Brown, N. K. Fairbank, Fred Bauman, W. C. Grant, James Turner, J. M. Larimer, H. M. Sherwood, George C. Clarke, O. F. Aldis, Henry Booth, William E. Hale, George F. Harding, Lazarus Silverman, A. M. Day, F. P. Peabody, Max Wineman, George M. Bogue, Albert Hayden, A. F. Seeberger, H. C. Rew, E. F. Cragin, George F. Bissell, P. B. Wight, J. H. S. Quick.

Mr. N. K. Fairbank presided. An amendment to the constitution was offered providing for the division of the Executive Committee into three classes, so that one-third of the whole number shall be elected each year, the term of office being three years.

Mr. E. F. Cragin gave notice of a constitutional amendment changing the time for holding the annual meeting to the third Tuesday in November. It will be two years before the amendment can come into force, even if it shall be carried.

Mr. Brown said that, in view of the fire at the Park Theatre, New York, he could not agree with the findings of the Executive Committee in regard to theatres. Haverly's Theatre was notoriously unsafe, and if a fire occurred when that theatre was full of people not one-fourth of the audience would get out alive.

Mr. Max Wineman said that the younger Mr. Carson had promised to make the alterations suggested by the committee, but that nothing had been done. He considered Haverly's the worst place in the city.

M. A. Meyer said that McVicker and Hooley had made their houses safe, while Haverly had done nothing but make promises. If he had the report on theatres before him at this time he would demand that it be made much stronger than the printed report.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following as

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

A. A. Carpenter, Henry W. King, T. W. Harvey, Murry Nelson, Marshall Field, Mark Kimball, M. A. Meyer, F. B. Peabody, E. L. Brown, M. Wineman, Edson Keith, R. T. Crane. The report was indorsed "Choice of C. B. Holmes." It was approved and the committee declared elected.

A discussion followed as to the advisability of adopting the proposed constitutional amendment. Nobody seemed to know whether it was designed to perpetuate the present incumbents in office or to secure an infusion of new blood.

Lazarus Silverman moved that retiring members of the Executive Committee should be ineligible for immediate reëlection. George F. Harding amended so as to make one-third of the Executive Committee ineligible. Judge Booth showed that this would be impracticable and inoperative, as no one could decide who should be ineligible.

The Chairman decided that under the constitution the amendments could not be entertained at this meeting. Gen. Strong, Judge Booth, and George C. Clarke held opposit views, believing that the amendments were germane to the original printed amendment. Mr. Harding appealed from the decision of the Chair, and carried his point. He then amended his amendment so as to make the members of the outgoing class ineligible for immediate reëlection. Then he discovered that there was no chance to secure the necessary two-thirds majority for his amendment, and moved to lay it on the table. So ordered.

Mr. P. B. Wight, Chairman of the Committee on Theatres, said there had been many improvements made in

ALL THE THEATRES EXCEPT HAVERLY'S.

They had some correspondence with the owners and lessees of that house, which at the proper time they would make public. Some of the theatre-owners had made some objections to the work of the committee, but had afterwards made the alterations suggested. He owned that the report was mild in its language, but claimed that leniency was the best at this time, the powers given by law being reserved for the future.

Gen. Strong said the report of the Executive Committee on the theatre question should have been more definit, and should have named the dangerous theatres, which were only dimly referred to in the report. He did not want any mealy-mouthed statements. If Haverly's Theatre was a dangerous place to go to, he wanted the committee to come out and say so.

Lazarus Silverman said that if there was any city ordinance bearing on the subject he would move the appointment of a special committee to prosecute the offenders.

Secretary Ambler said the existing ordinance was entirely inadequate, as it only provided for one fine. An ordinance imposing a fine for every violation had been introduced in the Council, but was hung up in committee.

Mr. E. F. Cragin moved that when the meeting adjourned it be for four weeks, and that the Committee on Theatres and Public Buildings be instructed to report then which theatres are safe and which unsafe. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Silverman moved the appointment of a committee of five to report on subjects to be presented to the next Legislature. The Chairman said there was such a committee, and that Mr. Silverman was a member of it. It was further explained that all such committees were appointed by the Executive Committee.

Mr. Henry C. Rew offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the President to investigate the right of the people to purchase the city railways in 1883 at an appraised value, and report what action, if any, is necessary on the part of this association and of the people.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, the resolution was referred to the Executive Committee to report at the meeting four weeks hence. The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. A. Carpenter, President; Henry W. King, Vice President; George Schneider, Treasurer; John C. Ambler, Secretary. The Secretary was directed to place the annual dues in course of collection.

HUNTER AND WEBER.

THE WAY IN WHICH THAT ADULTERY CASE WAS SETTLED.

The very sudden manner in which the Hunter-Weber sensation came to an end Monday morning in Justice Brown's court, and the extreme reticence of all the parties connected with the affair, led to the belief that the milk in the cocoanut had not been accounted for. Detective Sam Ellis, of the Central Station, interested himself in the case somewhat, and yesterday presented the sequel to the same.

Annie Hunter and Theodore Weber were arrested from a house on Wabash avenue Sunday night on a charge of adultery, the warrant having been sworn out by one B. W. Hatch who called himself a Cincinnati detective. It was alleged that Weber, who was said to be a New Orleans drummer, had deserted his wife and eloped to Chicago with Miss Hunter, his wife's cousin, a prepossessing young miss, whose parents were understood to reside near Cincinnati. The prisoners gave bail, and the following morning, as no one appeared to prosecute them, they were discharged.

When Hatch first came to Chicago he called at the Central Station, said that he was in search of a runaway couple, and asked that the city detectives help him on the case. He was asked to show his credentials, and said he had none. Then he was asked to telegraph to Cincinnati to have his identity and responsibility established. This he was unwilling to do, and, of course, was refused assistance by the city detectives. After that he called at Horr's Agency, and one of Horr's men found the couple for him. A warrant was then sworn out by Hatch, after which came the arrest and sudden collapse of the case.

Yesterday Sam Ellis telegraphed the Chief of Police of Cincinnati, asking if Hatch was known there. The answer came back that he had never been heard of in Cincinnati. Further inquiry developed the fact that before the case was called in Justice Brown's court Monday morning Hatch's attorney and Weber's attorney held a consultation. Shortly thereafter, it is alleged, a big roll of bills changed hands, and instead of appearing in court to prosecute the case the "detective" was in a saloon near by. It is also alleged that Miss Hunter and Mr. Weber drove away together in a hack and are still living in Chicago as man and wife. It has not yet been denied that Weber has a wife, but it would appear that, if he has gone astray, some one has made money thereby. Instead of being "only a drummer," Mr. Weber is credited with being worth about $25,000.

WAGES IN STEEL MILLS.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS CONFERENCE—THE MEN CONCEDE A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT, BUT ON CONDITIONS WHICH THE EMPLOYERS REFUSE.

A number of delegates from the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the Northwest assembled yesterday with a view to come to some agreement with the manufacturers in regard to the scale of wages for 1883. Delegates are here from the Carondelet Vulcan Steel Works, Joliet Steel Company, and the Union Iron and Steel Company, and the North Side Rolling-Mills of this city. The companies are represented by O. W. Potter, of the North Side company; John E. Fry, St. Louis; R. R. Jones, Union Company, and Horace S. Smith, Joliet.

A conference was held between the same parties about two weeks ago, at which the delegates from the association proposed a reduction on the present schedule of 10 per cent, and afterwards agreed to 12½ per cent. Both propositions were refused by the manufacturers, who wanted a cut of 20 per cent, and the conference was temporarily dissolved for the purpose of allowing the delegates to consult with their fellow-workmen. They were then authorized to propose a reduction of 15 per cent from last year's schedule. This proposition was submitted to the manufacturers yesterday morning, but was not accepted by them. The committee returned to their headquarters at the Briggs House to discuss the matter further. They remained in secret session all the morning without coming to any conclusion. In the afternoon another session was held, at which President Jarrett and A. L. Carpenter, Vice-President of the Fourth District, were present. They remained in session until 4 o'clock, and then proceeded to the office of the North Side Rolling-Mills to hold another conference with the manufacturers.

The conference at President Potter's office lasted about two hours. The manufacturers were firm in their demands for the 20 per cent reduction, which they claimed was just on account of the low price of steel rails. The workmen, after vainly endeavoring to compromise on a figure lower than 20 per cent, finally yielded, provided the manufacturers would agree to a revision of the scale on the 1st of May, so that the workmen might have the benefit of a raise in wages should the price of steel advance. This proposition the manufacturers would not agree to, as it would leave the question of wages again to be arbitrated after May 1. The conference then broke up, leaving the question still unsettled. The delegates say they cannot tell what the outcome will be.

A Tribune reporter had a short conversation with President Jarrett previous to the conference. He was hopeful of the situation, but was non-committal as to what the association would do in case the manufacturers asked too much. He said all was peaceful in the Pittsburg region, and, so far as he knew, in all the steel-making places. There was no talk of strikes, and the men were satisfied with any reasonable reduction the manufacturers might make.

Most of the out-of-town delegates left for their homes last evening. President Jarrett will remain in the city a day or two.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—E. B. KNOX CHOSEN COLONEL.

The event of the season for the First Infantry Regiment occurred last evening, and an entirely new field was elected. Immediately upon the appointment of Col. Fitz-Simons as Brigadier-General in command of the First Brigade a week ago his first official act in his new position was to call an election for Colonel of the regiment to fill the office just vacated by himself. Lieut.-Col. D. Welter, commander of the First Cavalry, was assigned to preside, and he filled his position with easy grace. A little caucus of the line officers was held immediately before the election, in which every officer expressed his individual preference, so that when the final struggle came not a dissenting voice was heard, and the following named officers received the unanimous vote of the fully-attended meeting, and all appeared happy in the selection made: For Colonel, Lieut.-Col. E. B. Knox; for Lieutenant-Colonel, Maj. Charles S. Diehl; and for Major, Capt. Harry S. Bowler, of Company B. The electors could not possibly have made a better choice.

Edwin Burgin Knox, a native of Eastport, Me., came to Chicago about 1854; was one of the earliest members of the National Guard Cadets; was Second Sergeant of the United States Zouave Cadets, who made their celebrated Eastern tour, commanded by Ellsworth in July and August, 1860. At the commencement of the Rebellion he was appointed First-Lieutenant of the Eleventh New York Volunteers (Fire Zouaves), Col. Ellsworth, and was with him when he was killed. The following is from the "Military Record of Civil Appointments, United States Army," by Col. Guy V. Henry: "First-Lieutenant Eleventh New York Volunteers, April, 1861, and engaged in the battle of Bull Run, Va.; First-Lieutenant and Adjutant Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, August, 1861, engaged at the siege of Yorktown, action of Hanover Court-House, Va. (wounded), and battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; Captain Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, July, 1862; Major, August, 1862; Lieutenant-Colonel, August, 1863; engaged in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania (wounded), siege of Vicksburg, and battle of Weldon Railroad, Virginia; First-Lieutenant Twelfth United States Infantry, June, 1865; transferred to Twenty-first United States Infantry by the reorganization of the army; Regimental Quartermaster from January, 1867, to April, 1869; Brevet-Captain United States Army for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Hanover Court-House, Va.; Brevet-Major for battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel for battle of Spottsylvania, Va.; retired from active service May, 1871, on account of incapacity resulting from wounds received in the line of duty." Col. Knox has been connected with the First Regiment for nearly eight years; has filled the offices of Captain, Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel, and has the reputation of being one of the best tacticians in the State.

Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Diehl, a journalist of long-standing and good repute, began his military career in Chicago over eight years ago, when little more than a boy, by starting the organization now so favorably known as the First Regiment. His first idea was to have a "pony" regiment, but when he and a few of his young comrades called their first meeting in agitation of the subject, the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Pacific was completely filled—not with "ponies" but full-grown men, and the original idea fell flat at the very outset. So rapidly was the quota filled that at the second meeting, held at the Sherman House, an organization of two companies, A and B, was effected. Company C was not long in filling up, and the seven other companies necessary to a full regiment were speedily organized, armed, and officered. Young Diehl accepted the position of Second-Lieutenant, modestly refusing two or three more pretentious places which were pressed upon him. He ultimately became Adjutant and then Captain of Company H, which latter position he held until called by his brother officers to fill his late office of Major to the regiment. In each and every position he acquitted himself with such ability that he won the admiration and support of all officers of the command who were actuated by unselfish motives and who had the interest of the organization at heart. His name is in the Adjutant-General's office at Springfield as the founder of the First Regiment and the prime mover in the present militia system of the State. He has the respect and confidence of all who know him in the city, and probably has more real, warm friends among the desirable classes than any one other officer in the military of the State.

Maj. Harry S. Bowler is equally well-known, and a great portion of what has been said about the last-named officer may be said of him. He also was a charter member of the First Regiment, being assigned to B, with which company he has been connected from 1874 to the present time. He began his career as a Sergeant, was soon promoted to a Lieutenantcy, and finally to Captain. He has always been noted for his loyalty and his devotion to his men and their interests. In the whole course of his military career Maj. Bowler has not missed more than two or three drills, meetings, or parades of his company and regiment. He has for a year or more enjoyed the distinction of being the senior Captain, with his company on the right of line.

The entire field is believed to be the strongest that could have been selected, and the election will add to the respect in which the regiment is held by the community.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees held an adjourned meeting Monday afternoon.

A communication from Oscar Charles, Collector, asking leave to employ additional help and also for an allowance for advertising and extra expenses was referred to the Finance Committee.

H. E. Seelye addressed the board against the Belmont avenue sewer and C. E. Thornton in favor of it. The board ordered the Town Attorney to proceed with the assessment.

The contract for the Fullerton avenue sewer was awarded to H. H. Remington for $26,033.

ENGLEWOOD.

The appointment of Col. Francis W. Parker, of Boston, to the principalship of the Cook County Normal School, gives very general satisfaction to the citizens of Englewood.

The Rock Island Railroad Company have notified its employés that the practice of jumping on and off of moving trains must be discontinued, and all who persist in the dangerous practice will have their passes revoked. The company is determined to break up the practice if possible.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The new bridge over the Calumet River at Ninety-second street, South Chicago, will be 190 feet in length, with draws seventy-five feet in width, eighteen feet roadway, and five-foot sidewalks on each side. It will stand twenty feet above low-water mark, resting on a crib eighteen feet deep and thirty-one feet square, covered with solid masonry twenty-eight feet in diameter and sixteen feet high. The aprons will be thirty-one feet wide.

A BIG SUIT.

A Brother-in-Law Charged with Breach of Trust in the Disposition of Real Estate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Oct. 31.—The papers in an important suit, intitled Howard Newkirk against Daniel C. Rogers and others, involving $15,000 directly, and over $100,000 indirectly, were filed at the court-house today. Howard Newkirk is a brother-in-law of Mr. Rogers, admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of New York, and has resided in the South and East until quite recently, when he arrived in Milwaukee and took a position in the Auditor's office of the St. Paul Railway. The suit which he has been instrumental in starting is a sequel to the famous Odell case of 1878, one of the most important suits ever tried in Milwaukee, which attracted widespread attention, and the outgrowth of which is a large legal volume. That suit was also against Mr. Rogers, and by it he was compelled to relinquish his claims on some 100 lots and $10,000 cash.

The Judge of the Supreme Court also severely reprimanded him for unprofessional practices as an attorney. The complaint in the suit instituted this forenoon is in substance as follows: It seems that in 1866 Mr. Newkirk resided at Raleigh, N. C., and, as the complaint alleges, at that time gave to Daniel G. Rogers a power to buy lands in the State of Wisconsin, to bargain for, sell, and convey the same, and to execute deeds and such other necessary conveyances of said lands owned by said Newkirk, or bought for him by said agent. During the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 Mr. Rogers, for Newkirk, whom he represented to be a wealthy Eastern capitalist, purchased and held a large number of lots and blocks on the south side of Milwaukee, which Mr. Newkirk alleges to be worth the sum of $15,000. He further alleges that Mr. Rogers, as his attorney, from the year 1881 to 1882, sold or conveyed away all of that property, and that he never informed him of having made these sales, and never accounted to him for any of the proceeds of such sales. Mr. Newkirk brings this action to compel Mr. Rogers to account to him and pay to him the proceeds of these sales; furthermore, to deed to him the land remaining unsold.

A FIENDISH ASSAULT.

A Young Married Woman in Maryland Assaulted and Terribly Maltreated by a Negro.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 31.—An outrage was perpetrated by a young negro last evening on Mrs. George Wolf, the wife of a farmer living near Cumberland, Md. She was returning home from church alone, and her way led through a thick clump of trees. As she was about emerging from the woods, within a half-mile of her home, the negro sprang out from behind some bushes, drew a dirk-knife, and, clutching hold of her hair, forced her head back, nearly strangling her, and at the same time threatening to cut her throat if she resisted or gave an alarm. He also stuffed an old glove in her mouth, tied her hands behind her with a handerchief, and secured her feet with pieces of rope, after which he accomplished his purpose. He then removed the gag from her mouth, nearly stripped her of her clothing, and left her lying in a fainting and exhausted condition. The fiend also untied her feet before he escaped back into the woods. An hour afterward, in a nearly nude condition, and bleeding and bruised from the brutal treatment she had received, the young woman reached her home. She told her husband of the fiendish assault, and stated that, in her struggle with the negro before he succeeded in tying her hands, she lacerated his face with her finger-nails, and nearly tore out one of his eyes. It is thought the negro is one Wesley Fisher, who a short time ago assaulted a young girl near the same locality in the woods where he assaulted Mrs. Wolf. The screams of the girl, however, attracted several farmers to her assistance, but the villain escaped. Mrs. Wolf's husband and a number of his friends started in pursuit of the negro last night, and if caught he will no doubt meet with quick justice.

HOG-PACKING AT CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 31.—During the summer packing season, which closed today, local packers have killed 165,000 hogs, against 235,000 last summer.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, Chicago.

Buck & Rayner have a dentifrice which whitens and preserves the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Gustav Schnucke, Chicago	22
Anna Kruger, Chicago	23
C. David Blide, Chicago	21
Ella Strutz, Chicago	21
John A. Thompson, St. Charles	26
Jennie May, Washington Heights	26
John Kreutz, Chicago	21
Kattie Kolletz, Chicago	20
Alexander Nadolney, Chicago	23
Anna Machoewska, Chicago	20
Saefel Kolusa, Chicago	25
Maria Kolisowska, Chicago	19
Axel W. Bergstrom, Chicago	24
Emma A. Forsberg, Chicago	24
Albert Grundy, Chicago	24
Mary E. Gray, Chicago	22
Fred Sterling, Chicago	25
Annie Ceneler, Chicago	23
Ddward E. Harbert, Chicago	28
Augusta Ruck, Chicago	21
Carl Penshorn, Hyde Park	41
Mattie M. Witt, Hyde Park	34
Gustav L. Morgenthau, Chicago	29
Julia R. Mayer, Chicago	21
Ernst Schroeder, Chicago	28
Wilhelmina F. H. Dieckmann, Chicago	25
Albert Miller, Chicago	29
Mina Meyer, Chicago	30
Thomas J. Kinsela, Chicago	28
Carrie Humphrey, Chicago	26
John Johnson, Chicago	23
Christina Jensen, Chicago	21
Heinrich Rinne, Chicago	24
Maria Thies, Hanover	18
Lars Larson, Chicago	29
Gunilla Nilson, Chicago	26
Frans Fromm, Chicago	22
Henrietta Deakum, Chicago	28
Peter Doody, Chicago	25
Katie Kenny, Chicago	21
Herman Priebe, Chicago	21
Paulina Solonke, Chicago	19
Karl Isel, Chicago	29
Katharina Erhardt, Chicago	22
Michael J. Crowley, Chicago	25
Mary Cilla, Chicago	16
Frank Siweetski, Chicago	25
Francisa Wolwatka, Chicago	17
Henry Speckim, Chicago	20
Augusta Busack, Chicago	19
Frank Dobrzykowski, Chicago	25
Mary Bulmunska, Chicago	18
William D. Smedley, Chicago	32
Dolly F. Daupheir, Chicago	21
Gottlieb Pfromer, Chicago	31
Maria Kling, Chicago	20
George C. Olsen, Chicago	23
Carolina Hirly, Chicago	18
Charles O. Winter, Chicago	24
Barbara Kirby, Chicago	23
Otto V. D. Mosel, Chicago	25
Augusta Gust, Chicago	23

DEATHS.

MALONEY—Oct. 30, Patrick Maloney, aged 44 years. Funeral Nov. 1 from 82 Brown-st., at 10 o'clock, to Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

KNICKERBOCKER—Monday, Oct. 30, at midnight, of pyæmia, Henry M. Knickerbocker, aged 39 years. Funeral from his late residence, 377 Superior-st., on Thursday at 10 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends are invited to attend.

HOMBURG—Oct. 31, at 9 a. m., Frederica W. Homburg, beloved wife of Theodore Homburg, aged 35 years 11 months and 24 days. Funeral Thursday, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock, from 437 Centre-av. to Oakwoods.

WADE—Oct. 31, at 3 a. m., Edwin Daniel Wade, aged 16 years and 7 months. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 601 West Erie-st., at 1 p. m. Nov. 1, by carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Isle of Man papers please copy.

BUCKLE—Tuesday, Oct. 31, at his father's residence, Turner Junction, Ill., Frank Buckle, aged 18 years. Funeral on Thursday, Nov. 2.

SWEENEY—Annie Sweeney, aged 18 years and 8 months. Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 10:30, from her residence, 54 North Peoria-st., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

May her soul rest in Heaven.

CORWIN—At the Congregational parsonage in Hudson, Wis., Thursday morning, Oct. 26, of diphtheria, Ray Eugene, son of the Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Corwin, aged 2 years 8 months and 20 days.

FOX—In this city, Oct. 31, Mabel May, infant daughter of H. D. and Mary J. Fox, aged 4 years and 5 months. Funeral from No. 797 West Twenty-second-st. today, Nov. 1, at 10:30 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

☞ Burlington (Vt.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

A. J. GALLOWAY, JNO. RHEINWALD, E. D. Cook, Col. Theo. Stimming, and other prominent speakers will orate at Bahring's Hall, No. 499 Larrabee-st., this evening.

C. GREELEY, WM. D. KENT, H. A. Anderson, T. W. Sennott, C. E. Piper, J. J. Rook, and Jas. H. Lawrence will speak tonight to the Republicans of the Fifth Ward at 2830 Archer-av. The Glee Club will be present and sing some of their stirring songs.

EMIL DIETZSCH, S. F. HANCHETT, Col. Stimming, and L. C. Collins will address the Republican mass-meeting at Steinbacher's Hall, Lake View, Thursday evening. All are invited.

GEORGE E. ADAMS, GEN. H. H. Thomas, C. C. Kohlsaat, and Col. Clark E. Carr will address the mass-meeting of Republicans at Lyon's Hall, Evanston, Thursday evening.

HANK RUGER, JNO. L. PARISH, E. E. Wood, Dr. Ingals, A. O. Cooper, G. Davoust, A. M. Linscott, Simeon W. King, C. H. Harris, and other prominent speakers will be on hand and address the Republicans of the Eighth Ward at corner of Taylor and Canal-sts. this evening.

JAS. P. ROOT, GEO. C. KLEHM, A. S. Cutting, August Arnold, Louis Hutt, and R. S. Williamson will speak to the Republicans of Arlington Heights at Meyers' Hall Friday evening. Glee club will be present.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND MASS-meeting of the Scandinavians of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards at Aurora Turner Hall tonight to listen to addresses on the topics of the hour from Col. A. Jacobson, P. A. Sundelius, Luther Laflin Mills, Col. D. W. Munn, Chas. J. Sundell, Martin Howard, E. C. Elliott, Col. L. H. Whitney, Col. Wm. Armstrong, and W. W. King. Knight's Glee Club will be in attendance.

THE MEETING OF REPUBLICANS OF the Sixteenth Ward at Myers' Hall this evening will be addressed by E. D. Cook, Emil Dietzsch, Jno. Rheinwald, G. Manniere, Col. Theo. Stimming, and other prominent speakers.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FIRST Ward will hold a grand rally at the Smith House, 823 South Clark-st., will be addressed tonight by John C. Miller, Judge Bradwell, John H. Clough, H. A. Anderson, J. L. Campbell, Wm. A. Baker, and other prominent speakers.

THE COLORED REPUBLICANS OF the Second Ward will hold a rousing meeting at Bethel Church, Fourth-av., tonight, and will be addressed by Jno. H. Clough, R. M. Mitchell, Senator J. H. Howard, Joel Bigelow, and J. W. E. Thomas. All are invited.

THE MASS-MEETING AT SVEA HALL, corner of Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st., this evening, will be addressed by Col. W. S. Scribner, P. A. Sundelius, Maj. Farlin Q. Ball, Bernard Janssens, P. Kiolbassa, and others. A glee club will be in attendance.

THE GRAND MASS-MEETING TO BE held at Bremen Thursday evening will be addressed by Senator William J. Campbell, Louis Hutt, and other prominent orators.

THE MASS-MEETING OF THE REpublicans of the Towns of Bloom, Worth, and Calumet, to be held in Blue Island Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, will be addressed by the Hon. R. W. Dunham, Seth F. Hanchett, Louis Hutt, and William J. Campbell. Speakers will take the 8:40 a. m. train to Blue Island.

THERE WILL BE A MASS-MEETING of Republicans at Jefferson, in Wulf's Hall, on Saturday evening. A. J. Galloway, E. S. Taylor, C. H. Harris, Louis Hutt, C. S. Cutting, and other prominent speakers will be in attendance. A Glee Club will be on hand.

THE GRAND RALLY OF REPUBLICans to be held at Cook's Hall, Lake View, Friday evening, will be addressed by L. L. Mills, C. E. Piper, James G. Miller, and other good speakers.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND RALLY of the Republicans of the Eighth Ward at 241 Desplaines-st. this evening. A. M. Linscott, W. H. Ruger, G. Davoust, C. H. Harris, S. W. King, Jno. L. Parish will be present and address the meeting. A glee club will be on hand.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FOURteenth Ward will hold a grand rally at Nutzhorn's Hall, 636 Milwaukee-av., tonight, and will be addressed by Emil Dietzsch, Wm. T. Underwood, Dr. Ingals, P. Maas, Geo. Ralphs, Wm. E. Mason, and other prominent speakers.

THE REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING to be held at Dorre's Hall, Lemont, Friday evening, will be addressed by William J. Campbell, Thomas J. Cratty, S. F. Hanchett, and William T. Underwood.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND MASS-meeting of Republicans at McCormick Hall tonight, to be addressed by Judge Eugene Cary, Gen. I. N. Stiles, Jno. O'Neil, A. G. Lacel, C. C. Kohlsaat, T. W. Sennott, Jno. F. Scanlan, and others. Hubbard's Glee Club will sing some of their stirring campaign songs.

THERE WILL BE A MASS-MEETING of Republicans at East Wheeling, in Behm's Hall, Thursday evening. Geo. C. Klehm, C. H. Harris, Aug. Arnold, and H. C. Senne will address the meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. McLEAN, SECRETARY OF THE Evangelistic Association, will lead the noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room today.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "FRIENDS OF THE ANIMALS" return sincere thanks to those who so kindly assisted them upon the occasion of their entertainment Monday evening—viz: The J. M. W. Jones Stationery & Printing Company, the Jno. B. Jeffery Printing-House, Superintendent Larrabee of Second Christian Church, Messrs. Willoughby & Hill, the city papers, and especially The Tribune. The young "Friends" will soon be men and women and may, with proper encouragement, "make their mark" as members of a noble charity.

THE W. C. A. FREE DISPENSARY FOR women and children is open daily from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., at 242 Wabash-av., fourth floor; elevator.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
REGULAR TRADE SALES
Tuesday, Oct. 31, 9:30 a. m., and
Thursday, Nov. 2, 9:30 a. m.

Large Special Consignment FLANNELS.
Large Special Consignment LACES.
Large Special Consignment CLOTHING.
Large Special Consignment BLANKETS.
Large Special Consignment UNDERWEAR.

Fine Cloaks and Dolmans.
We shall sell an invoice covering
ALL-SILK GARMENTS, FUR-TRIMMED.
ALL-SILK GARMENTS, FUR-LINED.
ALL-SILK GARMENTS, SATIN-LINED.
Sale at 2 p. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1882, at 9:30 prompt,
We will show you one of the finest and largest assortments of
Men's, Women's, Misses' & Children's
SHOES.
Also Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, a full line, and
RUBBERS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2, AT 9:30,
Still another large stock of
Crockery & Glassware.
MUST BE CLOSED OUT.
125 Crates W. G., Porcelain, and Decorated Ware.
500 Barrels Glassware.
Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.
Art Exhibition!
HIGH CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS!
From the Belgian, Dutch, and French Schools.
The D'Huyvetter Collection
ON FREE EXHIBITION IN
O'BRIEN'S ART GALLERIES,
208 Wabash-av.
SALE COMMENCES
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY,
At 2 1-2 and 8 p. m.
Sold in regular order of Catalogue.
MR. B. SCOTT JR. will conduct the sale.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
Continued Sales.
ELEGANT
Water Color Paintings.
THE GLYNDEN COLLECTION.
AT
209 WABASH-AV.,
This Day at 11 a. m., 3 and 7:30 p. m.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE
CARPETS,
AND
General Household Goods.
Also One Phaeton.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By A. KAHN & CO.,
180 Monroe-st.
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
Thursday morning, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock.
JAMES P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.

IMPORTED
BULBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses,
And all other sorts for Fall Planting. Largest assortment ever shown in Chicago. Illustrated Catalogue free. Send for it.
Hiram Sibley & Co.,
SEEDMEN,
200-206 Randolph St.,

Turkish Electric, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. DR. G. C. SOMERS, Grand Pacific Hotel.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

CONFECTIONERY. Our new department of fine confectionery now open, and is a complete success. Give us a trial. Elegant boxes refined candies and baskets choice fruits expressed to all parts. TAYLOR'S Fruit Store, 7 Clark. Telephone 3758.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

GAS FIXTURES! Large variety and very low prices. J. L. PATTISON & CO., 81 Randolph-st.

HATS 85c to $2.50. Scotch Caps, 75c. Fur Caps, $2. LESTER, 10 N. Clark-st.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
130 LA SALLE-ST., Chicago,
17 NEW-ST., New York,
Stock Brokers.
SPECIAL DIRECT WIRE TO NEW YORK.

Six Per Cent Securities.
PEARSONS & TAFT,
No. 20 Tribune Building.
Receive accounts for investment in Real Estate First Mortgages to net six per cent, collect interest and assume all care of the investment. Securities usually on hand ready for transfer.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

PIERCE & WARE,
Real Estate and Financial Brokers,
148 La Salle-st.
Real estate bought and sold. Time loans effected. Rents collected and promptly remitted. Care of estates and property of non-residents a specialty.

Telephone Stocks
A SPECIALTY.
CHAS. EDWARD GRAY,
BROKER IN BONDS,
96 WASHINGTON-ST.

C. W. Brega & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
163 Washington-st., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED.................1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

ME AND THE MAN I KILLED.

A Murderer Who Having Done a Dark Deed Talked of It Lightly.

San Francisco Call.

Carl P. Sanders, proprietor of a sailors' boarding-house, was shot twice last night by a sailor named Joe Hansen, on the wharf between Davis and Vallejo streets, and was instantly killed. The parties had a quarrel a few days ago. After the shooting Hansen threw the pistol overboard. He was arrested immediately and is in custody. When he was taken to the city prison he said to a reporter: "I knew that I was going to take a life before I left. I took my dinner, still feeling sorry; but to drive away my sorrow I took more drinks. I knew that I was going to kill the poor old man and wanted to feel happy. In the afternoon I went to buy a pistol, but they wanted $8 for it. That was too much, and so I went to a pawnbroker-shop and bought a pistol and a box of cartridges for $4. Between 6 and 7 o'clock I went to Sanders and told him I was ready. He and I started and walked to the boat-steps at Vallejo and Davis streets, and two men carried my clothes. We came back from the boat-steps to a saloon on the southwest corner of the same streets and had a drink. [illegible] and the man I killed drank together. He seemed to me to be afraid of something then, and leaned against the bar, shaking like a leaf. I turned to go out, saying: 'Come, old man, come with me.' He followed on behind me then, about 10 feet. I think it was when very near the steps I pulled my pistol, turned quick and fired. The old man stood still. I stepped closer to him and fired again. He tottered, threw his feeble arms up and fell. I stood over him, took a good aim, and pulled the trigger, but I do not think my pistol went off. I then threw my pistol overboard. When I was arrested they told me he was dead. I was happy when I heard it. Poor old man, he's dead. I couldn't give up killing him. Sooner than have done it I would have died. Before I did it he tried to make friends with me, but these boarding-house masters have cheated me long enough, sir. I have been working for them all my life, and now I have killed one."

"Did you think of the consequences when you killed Sanders?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, yes. I knew that I would get hung; but he was a boarding-house master and he [illegible] me. I could not live without having revenge. That I have had, and now I will be happy. Let them hang me as soon as they want to."

DRAGGED TO DEATH BY MULES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 31.—Intelligence from Franklin County was received tonight of the particulars of a tragic accident by which L. M. Vance, a well-known and prominent citizen, lost his life. He was driving a span of mules across a bridge, when the animals became frightened and ran away, dragging him after them. His clothes were torn to shreds and his body horribly mutilated. He died before the mules could be

HUMOR.

Truth is stranger than fish-stories.

[illegible] king used to be considered a strange [illegible] since policemen do it and draw pay at [illegible] the novelty has worn off.—*Detroit* [illegible]

The President of a temperance society cannot [illegible] in a stage when it is in motion without [illegible] suspicion in the breasts of the most [illegible]—*Puck.*

[illegible] State-prison convict says that his [illegible] course began by trying to beat 2:40 [illegible] horse. It looks as though [illegible] most respected citizens were headed [illegible]—*Boston Post.*

[illegible] Norton, whose want of courtesy [illegible] happened, while pleading before [illegible] on some question of manorial [illegible] "My Lord, I can illustrate the [illegible] in my own person. I myself [illegible] manors." "We all know it, Sir [illegible] Judge interposed, with one of his [illegible]—*London Society.*

[illegible] gardener (to individual who had [illegible] upon the "bloom on the rye" [illegible] color had been imparted to his [illegible] "Mornin' Mr. Wattles. Would [illegible] round and give a look for ten [illegible] 'em cowcumbers? They're [illegible] sir."—*Punch.*

[illegible] has a rather good story about [illegible] feeling as well as she liked, went [illegible] physician. "Well," said the doctor, [illegible] her tongue, feeling her pulse, [illegible] sundry questions, "I should advise you—ahem!—to [illegible] "Are you single, doctor?" [illegible] patient, with a significant yet [illegible] I am, mein Fraulein; but it is [illegible] know, for physicians to take [illegible] prescribe."

[illegible] anything with your candies?" he [illegible] money down and picked up [illegible] gum-drops. "Well—ahem—a [illegible] perhaps." "Anything else?" [illegible] day." "Any chalk?" "Only [illegible] enough to speak of." "It's [illegible] you know," continued the [illegible] was wondering why you didn't [illegible] made at a regular brick-yard, [illegible] material, and have something [illegible] to purchasers."

[illegible] want their clerks to get down [illegible] early as possible; but that is [illegible] business-man old Tennyson, of [illegible] in his store, and, as business [illegible] he does not care to be [illegible] clerks coming to the store too [illegible] ago he was disturbed by [illegible] coming to the store at half- [illegible] you mean by getting down to [illegible] of the morning? Why are [illegible] and asleep?" said the old [illegible] opened the store-door in his [illegible] very sorry," said the clerk, [illegible] so early; but the truth is, I [illegible] and it was so late when [illegible] I would not go to bed at [illegible] for excuse, sir. Hereafter [illegible] later than this, or I'll dis- [illegible] ball is not enough to keep [illegible] of the morning, then go [illegible] will not get here too early [illegible] soon," muttered the clerk, [illegible] it got late enough to suit [illegible] we may remark incidentally [illegible] a little slow in Austin [illegible]

[illegible] consumption are allayed by [illegible] Pound and Tar. [illegible] Drops cure in one minute.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Firm—Eastern Exchange Steady.

Sterling Easier—Stocks Generally Stronger but Quiet, Closing Dull.

The Produce Markets Weak, with More Doing, and Larger Receipts of Grain.

A Heavy Pressure in Provisions and Corn on Immediate Deliveries—Wheat Tame.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was moderately active, there being a good demand by all classes of borrowers. Rates were steady at 7@8 per cent for unexceptionable paper, the inside being the usual figure. The movement of currency to the country was rather large, and the direction in which it is going indicates good receipts of wheat, with fair quantities of other grain and hogs coming in for the near future.

Eastern exchange was steady, with sales between banks at 25c discount per $1,000.

The aggregate of clearings of the Chicago banks were $7,500,000.

Sterling exchange was easier. It opened at Saturday's rates, and declined ½c, to 482@486 posted rates, with actual ½c less. Documentary quoted at 479½@480. Continental rates were steady, as follows: Bankers' francs, 521⅛@517½; documentary bills, 527½@528⅛; bankers' marks, 94⅛@95⅜; documentary marks, 93⅛@93⅜.

The First National Bank was yesterday the happy possessor of a batch of the new gold certificates, in denominations of $10,000 and upwards.

The First National Bank of Hoopeston, Ill., was authorized on Monday to begin business. Capital, $50,000.

The New York stock market was generally firmer, and the opening promised an active day, but a tame feeling soon followed. There is not much demand. Illinois Central advanced on probably unfounded rumors that a scrip dividend is soon to be declared.

The latest gossip in New York financial circles includes the following: The 51,000 shares of majority stock in the Mutual Union is to be deposited with trustees who will issue transferable receipts, which will be the equivalent of shares except that they will not give the power to vote. It is expected that the stock exchange will list these certificates. The Dillon pool is supposed to have 175,000 shares of Union Pacific. The Erie is said to be cutting rates. A Receiver is talked of for the Wabash. It is thought the expected money stringency cannot last more than a day or two. Insiders say there is no truth in the rumored dissolution of the Canadian Pacific & Manitoba syndicate. Gould says the farmers are now prepared to give the railroads all they can do in carrying grain.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ended Oct. 21, was 692,555 tons, against 707,487 tons the previous week, and 600,640 tons the corresponding week of 1881. The total product from Jan. 1 to Oct. 21 was 23,057,708 tons, against 22,305,590 tons last year, an increase of 752,118 tons.

The *Economist* says: "The official returns for September will show a slight excess of exports over imports of merchandise. This is a better showing, and is a good long step in the right direction, as it proves that we are already catching up with debts and making ready to pay them off. The debit side of our account is much larger than is shown by the item of imports, as it must include insurance, freight, and interest money paid to foreign countries. We are still heavily indebted to Europe. The small amount of gold, only $34,000,000, did not settle the adverse balance against us, and to that must be added later payments for interest, insurance, and freight. This we place at at least $80,000,000, which would leave a large balance unaccounted for, but which must be placed to the account of securities. Every year the item of securities becomes a larger factor in international exchange, and it is not at all improbable that the time may come when balances will be settled entirely by the shipment of securities or credits."

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	112	West Div. City R'y	295
Com. Nat'l Bank	250	Chicago City 7s, 18[illegible]	114½
Fifth Nat'l Bank	165	Chicago City 7s, 18[illegible]	119
Hide & L. Nat'l Bank	127	Chicago City 7s, 1883	121
Hibernian Bank'g Co.	110	Chicago City 7s, 1888	125
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bank	120	Chicago City 7s, 18[illegible]	126
International Bank	100	†Chicago City 4½s, 1900	107½
Merchants' National	300	Chicago City 4s, 1901	103⅜
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	197½	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	101
Nat'l Bank of Illinois	142½	Chicago City R'y 4½s	99
N. W. Nat'l Bank	300	Cook County 7s, 1885	106¼
Union National Bank	275	Cook County 7s, 1892	119
Union Trust Co.	200	Cook County 5s, 1899	108
†Calum't Iron & S. Co.	75	Cook County 4½s, 1900	108¼
C. & C. C. & D. Co. com.	30¼	Lincoln Park 7s, 1885	107
C. & C. C. & D. Co. pfd.	80	†N. Chi. City Ry 6s	113
†Cham. of Commerce	80	South Park 6s	105
Chicago City Ry	295	South Park 7s	106
Chi. Gas. L. & Oke Co.	185	W. D. City R. c.5-20 6s	107½
Inter-State Indus. Ex.	40	West Town 5s, 1899	103½
N. Chicago City Ry	220	Minnesota State, 4½s	100
Traders' Ins. Co.	125	Mut. Union Tel. Co. 6s	74
†Union Ir'n & SteelCo	100¼		

Sales on the Chicago Stock Board were:

100	Illinois Cent R R	149¾	1000	Chicago City 4½s	107½
2500	Dist Col 365s coup	108¾	100	N Pacific R R	45⅝
2000	CB&QR R, Ia D 4s	84⅜	1000	C M&StP R M P 5s	88⅝
2000	CB&QR R, D D 4s	88⅜	3000	do	88⅝
2000	do	88⅝	1000	C&NWRR, s fd 5s	96⅝
1000	C M&StP R M P 5s	88⅝	100	E T Va&Ga R R	10⅞
100	E T Va & Ga R R	11⅝	100	NYC&StLRR, b 10	15⅞
100	Mo Kas & Texas	35⅝	100	N Pacific R R	45⅝
100	N Y C &StL RR s10	15⅝	100	do	45⅝
100	do s 10	15⅝	100	E T Va & Ga R R	10⅝
100	N Pacific R R	45⅝	200	N Pacific R R	45⅝
100	do	45⅝			
100	do pfd b 10	93¼			

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was dull, irregular, and generally weak today. There was an absence of sensational features, and, though the tendency was downward, bear raids of consequence were not noticeable. In the early hours of the dealings prices were steady and almost strong. The market opened 2 higher for St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 1 higher for Illinois Central, ⅞ higher for Wabash, and ¾ higher for both Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Oregon Transcontinental. Mr. Jay Gould's return had a cheerful effect on stocks. Mr. Gould laughingly contradicted the "almost-run-over story," and dryly observed that he did not know how near he had been to death till he read the papers. The large sales in New York Central this afternoon are charged by public opinion, first, to Mr. Vanderbilt; second to Mr. Gould. One broker had a block of 5,000 to sell. One lot of 2,500 in a bulk sold at 132. The rest was divided up in lots of 500. The easiest explanation is that the stock was sold to obtain money to buy cheaper stocks. It is said that the drive at this stock has been engineered by Van Emburgh & Atterbury, although room advices were that the house did not appear as a seller. Brayton, Ives & Co. were alleged to have done the heavy selling. Other Vanderbilt stocks were not much affected. Lake Shore lost little, and Michigan & Canada Southern did not decline below the point at which support seems to be ever present. The weakness in Manitoba continues, and the decline is as great a day as the advance was formerly. Today's and yesterday's fall is attributed to selling on the part of insiders on the plea of failure in making satisfactory connections and arrangements with the Canadian Pacific. The stock dropped to 144¾, with a recovery to 145. Beyond the drives at these two stocks—New York Central and Manitoba—and the divers and conflicting rumors attendant upon and following both movements, the stock market today was devoid of any particular attraction. "How stands Mr. Vanderbilt?" "What is Mr. Gould?" are questions heard as often as comments on the Park Theatre fire.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 3@6, except for a few moments late in the afternoon, when the rate was bid up to 8. It closed offered at 7. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@4 per cent. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

It is generally conceded by the banks and members of the Stock Exchange that something must be done to relieve the banks from the burden of check certification. There are many temporary makeshifts which can be utilized until a system of settlement can be devised and proved practicable, but all concerned are coming to the conclusion that this matter should not be left much longer to temporary expedients. The Stock Exchange Governing Committee meets tomorrow and will consider the subject.

Sterling exchange was quiet and weak. The market for foreign exchange is depressed by the continued offerings of bankers' bills and an increased supply of commercial bills. The demand for remittances is small. Continental exchange was quiet.

Railroad mortgages were fairly active at irregular prices. The more important changes are: Advanced—New Jersey Central convertible and St. Paul first gold 7s, each 3; Richmond & Danville debenture and Utah Southern general mortgages, each 1; St. Paul firsts, La Crosse Division, ⅞; Fort Worth & Denver firsts, Kansas City & Northern real estates, and St. Louis & San Francisco, class C, each ¼. Declined—Northwest gold coupons, 1⅞; Toledo & Wabash firsts, St. Louis Division, 1⅞; Canada Southern guaranteed firsts, Colorado Coal & Improvement firsts, East Tennessee incomes, and Richmond & Allegheny firsts, each 1; Denver & Rio Grande constructions and St. Paul firsts, Southern Minnesota Divisions, each ¾; Richmond & Danville 6s, ½.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	1st.	High.	Low.	Clos'g Oct. 31.	Clos'g Oct. 30.
Alton & T. H. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amer. Cable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bur., C. R. & N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st pref	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. Coal & Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver & R. G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Tenn. pref	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & T. H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Worth & D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I., B. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Long Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris & Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash. & Chatt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., C. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk & W. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Trans.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. R'y & N. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, D. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman P.-C. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roch. & Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, M. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	[illegible]	Tennessee 6s, new	49
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joseph	[illegible]	Virginia consols	56¾
Tennessee 6s, old	[illegible]	Do deferred, asked	12

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	[illegible]	[illegible]	119½
6s, extended	[illegible]	[illegible]	129
4½s	[illegible]		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	[illegible]	[illegible]	110
Erie seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	117½
Lehigh & Wilkes	[illegible]	[illegible]	60¾
Union Pacific firsts	[illegible]	[illegible]	81¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	68
American	[illegible]	[illegible]	129

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stock on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

16000 U S 4s regd; 5000 Bur C & N 1st; 1000 C & O 1st series A; 5000 do series B; 20000 C Coal&Iron1st 6s; 2000 do; 10000 Den & R G 1st con; 20000 do; 1000 do; 45000 do; 10000 E T V & G inc; 4000 do; 12000 do; 1000 FtWorth&Den1st; 3000 do; 2000 Gulf Col&SF 1st; 15000 L N A & C 1st; 1000 L & N cons; 8000 L & N gen mtg 6s; 1000 Cecilian branch; 4000 M So skg fund; 1000 M L S & W 1st. [illegible]

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

13000 C&O 1st serB; 3000 do; 6000 C & O cy; 15000 Can South 1st; 16000 D&RG 1stcon s10; 7000 do; 1000 ETV&G inc; 25000 K Pac 1st con; 5000 L&N gen mtg 6s; 10000 M K & T gen 6s. [illegible]

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

3100 USsreg of 1907; 5000 CStL&NO 5s; 10000 C&O 1st serB; 10000 D&RG 1st con; 2000 do; 10000 do; 10000 do; 13000 E T V & G inc; 1000 E T V & G 1st; 5000 M U Tel 6s; 3000 N O Pac 1st; 2000 do; 5000 do; 1000 Northwest 1st; 12000 NYLE&Wn2dc. [illegible]

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Produce exports for the week, $5,855,000.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

First board.	*Sales.*	*First.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Last.*
B. Land Co.	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	239	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston & Albany	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T. C. & St. L.	802	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. P. Railroad	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonanza mining	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catalpa mining	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin mining	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron mining	550	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National mining	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pewabic	280	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connotton Valley	450	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second board.					
Atchison	64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	162	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connotton Valley	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. F. & S. C.	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Central	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cent. of Iowa	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. E.	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tol., C. & St. L.	800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Bank	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suffolk Bank	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allouez mining	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonanza mining	340	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catalapa mining	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent mining	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Osceola mining	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sullivan mining	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1000	N Y & N E 7s	116¾	25000	Mex Cen 7s	72⅝
5000	N Y & N E 6s	105½	25000	do	72⅝
10000	Mex Cen 7s	73	12000	do	72⅝
2000	do	72⅝	5000	T D & B 6s C&StL	52
7000	do	73	2000	T D & B 6s inc	13
8000	do	72¾	3000	do	12½
4000	do	72⅝	3000	Wis Cen 2d ser	44
5000	do	72⅝	1000	Mass Cen 6s	35
5000	do	72⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

10000	Mex Cen 7s	72½	12000	Mex Cen 7s	72¾
2000	do	72⅝	2000	Wis Cen 2d ser	43½
3000	do	72¾	3000	T D &B6s S E Div	53
2000	do	72⅝	8000	T D & B 6s inc	13
10000	do	73	5000	Telephone 6 n	155½
10000	do	72¾			

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 31—5 p. m.—Consols, 102 5-16. United States bonds—New 5s extended, 103. Railroad securities—Illinois Central, 53¼; Pennsylvania Central, 65½; New York Central, 137½; Erie, 41⅝; Reading, 31⅝. Amount of bullion gone in, £100,000.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Rentes, 80f 17½c.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mining stocks today dull; Robinson Consolidated sold at 170 and 165; Decatur, 69 to 64; Oriental & Miler, 18 to 15; State Lines Nos. 2 and 3, 17 and 16; Chrysolite, 130; and Consolidated Virginia, 70 to 80. Sales of the day, 77,700 shares. Leadville Consolidated declared a dividend of 5c per share payable Nov. 15.

Caribou	1⅜	Quicksilver preferred	41½
Central Arizona	½	Silver Cliff	⅝
Excelsior	1	Standard	⅝
Homestake	17	Sutro	⅝
Little Pittsburg	1	Robinson	1
Ontario	36	South Pacific	13
Quicksilver	8¾		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Quincy	68¼
Calumet & Hecla	247	Silver Islet	10
Catalpa	115	Osceola	34
Franklin	15	Huron	2¼
Pewabic	7½		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 31.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1⅜	Hale & Norcross	1⅜
Alta	9-16	Martin White	4
Bechtel	1-16	Mexican	4⅛
Belcher	29-32	Noonday	11-32
Best & Belcher	6¾	Northern Belle	11½
Bodie	7⅜	Ophir	3⅜
Bullion	¼	Oro	¼
Bulwer	1¼	Overman	5-32
California	5-16	Potosi	¼
Chollar	1⅜	Savage	1⅜
Con. Virginia	¾	Sierra Nevada	1⅝
Crown Point	1⅜	Silver King	6½
Eureka Con.	11	Union Con.	13
Exchequer	11-32	Yellow Jacket	4⅞
Gould & Curry	3⅛	Navajo	1⅜
Grand Prize	13-32	Scorpion	29-32

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Oct. 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

Rockwell st, 44 ft s of West Congress, w f, 24x101 ft, dated Oct. 31 (B. H. Hebard to Peter Doyle)....$ 1,800

The premises No. 115 North Lincoln st, dated Sept. 28 (Kehlor & Boutree to Elizabeth D. Kelly).... 1,730

West Thirteenth st, s w cor of Robey, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 27 (H. F. Scheuermann to Thomas Fox).... 650

Idaho st, 184 ft s of West Polk, e f, 33x125⅜ ft, dated Sept. 22 (J. D. C. Van Kirk to Stephen Van Kirk).... 750

Randolph st, 60 ft e of La Salle, s f, 20x75 8-10 ft, dated Oct. 5 (Amelie S. Roth et al. to David Hogg et al.).... 35,000

Milwaukee av, 150 ft n w of Girard st, s w f, 25x118 ft, dated Oct. 20 (George A. Seaverns to Charles Leon).... 1,500

[illegible] Wood st, n f, 24x124 ft, [illegible] Smith to Olive J. F. [illegible].... 1,500

[illegible] South Peoria st, dated [illegible] S. Perrine to Bridget [illegible].... 4,500

[illegible] Robey st, n w f, 24x100 [illegible] 31 (James C. Miller to [illegible].... 4,300

[illegible] Sebor, w f, 24⅝x106 ft, [illegible] of John Cosgrove to [illegible].... 1,250

[illegible] Robey, n f, 24x100 ft, im[illegible] A. S. and J. M. Oliver.... 370

[illegible] WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

[illegible] Seminary av, s f, 25x124 [illegible] B. F. McConnell to [illegible]....$ 875

[illegible] s f, 75x124 ft, dated [illegible] to George H. Hel[illegible].... 2,600

[illegible] Belmont and Ash[illegible] Oct. 29 (M. E. and L. [illegible].... 2,500

[illegible] x233 ft, dated Oct. [illegible] Floyd).... 2,500

[illegible] s f, 150x166 ft along [illegible] Master in Chancery [illegible].... 3,519

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wabash av, 150 ft n of Forty-fourth st, e f, 52x160 ft, dated Oct. 20 (Anna C. Brown to Michael Mitchell)....$ 2,100

Private driveway 330 ft w of State st and near Fifty-eighth, n f, 40x135 ft, dated Oct. 9 (James Woodbury to Edwin F. Rowland).... 2,000

South Dearborn st, 10 ft s of Forty-sixth, e f, 30x150 ft, dated Aug. 1 (B. A. Stampofski to Hugh Backett).... 1,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Oglesby st, 100 ft s of Wabansia av, w f, 37½x177 ft, dated Oct. 23 (C. B. Simons to A. Wiehle)..$ 375

Oglesby st, adjoining above, 37½x177 ft, dated Oct. 23 (same party to P. G. Leist).... 375

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were generally weak yesterday. They were mostly dull early in the day, and afterwards more active under larger offerings. The receipts of grain were again large in proportion to prices, and holders of November produce wanted to place it where other people would have to pay for it.

Provisions were active and heavy. They broke badly under selling of pork for October and November and lard for November. The offerings were not large, but the demand was very small, no one having any particular use for the stuff. The only buyers were shorts, and they were masters of the situation, holding off till the longs were ready to accept much lower figures. The receipts of hogs were not large, and it is understood that stocks of product are nearly down to zero, except on lard. But the short interest was represented by packers, while the longs were generally outside holders, and the latter weakened first. October pork fell off $1.75, and closed nominally 50c below the bottom, at about $20.75. November pork declined 30c, the year and January 22½@25c, and March 12½@15c, all closing 2½@5c above inside prices. Lard declined 25c for October, 20c for November, 15c for the year and January, and 7½@10c for March, all closing nearly at the bottom. Meats declined 10c on near futures, but were otherwise relatively steady, being in very small supply, with some demand for shipment. The market was again easier in the afternoon, but closed steady.

Flour was in moderate demand, and quoted steady. There was some export inquiry, and two or three lots were taken, while bids were here for several thousand sacks at prices somewhat below the views of holders. The local trade was rather dull. Bran and middlings were firm.

Wheat was more active, and rather weak. The market declined ⅜c on the leading futures to ½c on spot and the year, closing tame. The British markets were quoted steady, but our receipts were larger, with small shipments, a considerable increase in the stock here during last week and the estimate that the visible supply has grown not far from 1,500,000 bu since the last statement. There was not much change in prices till corn turned weak, and then wheat declined with larger offerings. The market was relatively heavy for November. Wheat is low as compared with corn, but nobody seems to have much confidence in it at above 90c, and a good many predict that it has to go to 85c before the holidays. Car-lots were quiet, red being steady, only declining ½c, while No. 3 showed little change. The offerings of No. 2 spring were taken to deliver on contracts. There were some export orders for winter wheat, but they were mostly limited below the market. Prices were about ⅜c higher on the afternoon call.

Corn was active and heavy. The market was very dull during the first hour, and then warmed up as sellers increased. It declined 1⅛c on car-lots, 1c for November and the year, and ⅝c on the longer futures, closing on 'Change about ⅛c above the lowest prices of the session. Liverpool and London reported steadiness, but our receipts were again larger, with relatively light shipments, and our stocks in store were reported to have increased over 500,000 bu during last week. The leading feature in the market was the throwing of considerable quantities of October corn, which had been carried to the last moment by parties who hoped to make a profit on a squeeze at the close of October, but found they had got left. There was a fair shipping demand up to about noon, but spot buyers held back when they found that round lots were being pressed on the market, and car-loads dropped like a flash from ¼c premium to ¾c discount as compared with the price for the month. Futures dropped in sympathy, the year being quite weak, with reports that the weather in the Southwest was more settled, which was expected to permit the delivery of large quantities of new corn here after the middle of November. Southern corn has arrived very freely in St. Louis, but does not grade up well yet. It is offered here in rather large quantities from Cairo, with the assurance that the crop is magnificent in quality and quantity. This bears the market; while the New England demand continues good up to date, but the bears say it may drop off at any moment. The market advanced ⅜c on the afternoon call, and closed up strong in the alley.

Oats were active at the opening at about Monday's closing prices. Spot and seller the month were largely dealt in early at a range of 34@34¼c, large blocks being disposed of at the inside figure, or ⅜c below the latest prices of the day previous. The remote futures, though fluctuating slightly and frequently, were actively inquired for, seller the year being in special demand, one large firm buying about all that was offered. This delivery sold at no time more than ⅛c below Monday's closing, and the latest transactions were at an advance of ⅛c over that figure. Seller May was also active, and closed with a loss of ⅛c on the day. No. 2 white was nominal at 36c, and rejected sold at 30c. Samples were active and easier.

Rye was dull and steady, No. 2 spot selling at 57c, with October and November at the same figure. December was held at 59c, with 58½c bid, and for the year 56¼c was bid. Sample lots sold at 54½@56c for rejected and 58@58½c for No. 2.

Barley was steady for No. 2 spot, with sales at 82c in store and 83@83½c for November. A round lot October delivery sold near the close at 85c. No. 3 was fairly active and 1@1½c lower, selling at 54½@55c, closing at the inside figure. No. 3 for November sold at 55c. No. 4 spot was nominally 40c. Samples were slow.

In dry-goods circles there is only moderate activity. Prices remain easy. Millinery goods are active and a good degree of activity also characterizes the clothing and boot and shoe markets. Groceries remain steady. Trade is not up to the expectations of sanguine holders. There was a fair movement in dried and canned fruits and fish at about steady prices. Butter was firm. Cheese was easier. There was a firm market for most descriptions of oils, trade continuing good. Coal was quiet. Pig-iron remains without activity.

Green fruits were steady at about Monday's prices. Eggs were firm at 25c per doz. Hides continue slow at the prices ruling for the past fortnight. Dealers in metals and tinners' ware report an active trade, prices generally holding firm. Potatoes are in good supply and steady at 45@50c per bu by the car-lot, with sweet $1.50@3.25 for Illinois and Jerseys. Wool is in fair demand and steady. In seeds timothy was 5c lower, with prime selling at $1.65. Clover was quotable at $5.75@5.80 for prime, and flaxseed sold at $1.15@1.16½, mostly at $1.16. Hay was dull and hard to sell at Monday's prices.

Out of the five gentlemen selected to serve on the September Wheat Committee, four declined. The President succeeded yesterday in finding one who is willing to bear "the stings and arrows of outrageous" members. The other three have not been secured as yet. If there are three angels on the board they are respectfully invited to come to the front. Anything of lower grade than that will not pass muster on the board. There are too many who know how it is themselves.

On November contracts the settlement price for overplus lard has been fixed at $11.25.

A representative of one of the leading Chicago breweries just returned from a prospecting tour in Canada reports the supply of barley as simply enormous, and the quality much better than was reported at the time of harvesting. It is understood that two of our prominent brewers have invested in Canada barley to the extent of 100,000 bu each. With hops at more than three times the price paid at this time last year, the beer-makers are reaching out for cheap barley. Apropos of the barley trade, the story is current (and some Cincinnati people believe it and are rending the air and crying loudly through the newspapers) that certain Chicago parties have resorted to the sulphur-bath process and are sending the whited sepulchres (or barley which has lost its germinating quality through bleaching) abroad, and thus deceiving the unwary. Private letters from Cincinnati also touch strongly upon this point, and mention names without reserve. It is to be hoped that the facts in the case will come out soon.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Monday.	Range Tuesday.	Closed Tuesday.
Spot	*$22.00	$21.00 @22.00	*$20.75
October	*22.00	20.25 @21.00	*22.75
November	19.45	19.12½@19.32½	19.12½
Year	18.67½	18.42½@18.50	18.45
January	18.67½	18.45 @18.60	18.47½
February	18.67½	18.50 @18.65	18.52½
March	18.75	18.52½@18.70	*18.62½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

Spot	*$11.75	$11.30 @11.70	$11.30
October	*11.75	11.52½@11.65	11.30
November	11.45	11.25 @11.40	11.27½
Year	11.17½	11.02½@11.12½	11.07½
January	11.15	11.02½@11.12½	11.05
February	11.20	11.05 @11.12½	11.07½
March	11.22½	11.10 @11.20	11.15
May	11.35	11.25 @11.32½	11.27½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, loose	*$14.80	$11.75 @15.00	*$11.75
Do October	*14.80	11.75 @15.00	15.00
Do November	11.10	10.97½@11.07½	10.97½
Do year	*10.00	9.82½@10.00	*9.85
Do January	*9.75	........@ 9.75	*9.80
Do February	*9.75	....	*9.60

WHEAT.

No. 2 red, spot	95¾	94¾@ 95	95¾
No. 3 winter	92	....@ 92	*92
Rejected winter	84	....@ 84	84
No. 2 spring	92⅝	[illegible]	92¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

The following were the reports of [illegible] evening last [illegible] year:

Nos. 1 and 2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nos. 2 and 3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 and high [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New high-mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rejected	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 white	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 4 barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total grain	[illegible]	[illegible]

These figures show [illegible] week of 312,8[illegible] bu oats, 55,6[illegible] Total increase [illegible]

The number of cars of each grade of winter and spring wheat inspected into store in this city for month of October for three years were as follows:

Grade.	WINTER. 1882.	1881.	1880.	SPRING. 1882.	1881.	1880.
No. 1	49		5	55	......	16
No. 2	1,629	58	931	2,580	1,161	4,332
No. 3	952	86	710	1,371	1,064	1,622
Rejected	415	160	210	229	270	512
No grade	41	4	3	12	4	52
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,260	[illegible]	6,604

The number of cars of other grain inspected during the month was as follows: Corn, 4,925 cars, against 14,643 cars for same month last year; oats, 2,695 cars, against 1,953 cars for same month last year; rye, 836 cars, against 453 cars for same month last year; barley, 2,374 cars, against 1,387 cars for same month last year.

The following shows the number of hogs in Western States, as officially reported by the various State Auditors:

States.	*1882.*	*1881.*	*1880.*	*1879.*	*1878.*
Ohio	1,624,077	1,795,770	1,974,808	2,041,649	2,341,411
Indiana	1,655,379	1,780,212	2,013,986	2,325,620	2,575,186
Illinois	2,684,202	2,872,074	3,138,567	2,790,051	3,535,550
Iowa	2,002,611	2,225,344	2,479,775	2,224,116	2,221,800
Missouri	2,878,134	3,639,279	3,809,278	3,305,738	3,074,117
Kansas	1,228,583	1,154,098	1,281,670	1,214,494	1,195,044
Nebraska	....	724,513	767,702	562,790	497,059
Wiscon'n	780,000	675,000	717,864	751,000	812,348
Minnes'a	....	200,000	216,052	294,902	217,183
Michigan	458,101	420,000	464,268	438,000	No rep't
Totals	....	15,496,201	16,368,89[illegible]	16,016,410	16,294,638

Estimating Nebraska at 700,000 and Minnesota at 185,000, the total for this year will be about 14,196,000, or 1,290,000 less than a year ago.

The difference in opinion with regard to corn may perhaps be understood from the following extracts:

"Iroquois," writing from Onarga, in this State, says:

"I am persuaded that fully one-third of the corn in Illinois and Iowa is frosted and comparatively worthless for fattening or shipping purposes, and that the supply of good sound corn is less than it was a year ago. The soft corn will do to feed stock cattle and help out hay and coarse feed, but will not make pork or beef.

"The condition throughout the corn belt is very backward—is not as dry as on Sept. 1 last. No cribbing done yet to speak of even in Missouri and Kansas, while last year at this time the crop was nearly all cribbed. Corn is sappy and drying very slowly; stalks green, though leaves are dead. I see it reported that new corn inspecting No. 2 has been shipped from Cairo. Commission-men there have requested grain-dealers in Onarga to quote price of mixed corn and oats on track here this week, and last week dealers in Nashville, Tenn., requested like quotations on wheat and oats.

"Prime's crop correspondents from Missouri and Kansas report husking just begun, while from the 'corn belt' the general report is that corn will not be fit to crib till Nov. 1 to Dec. 1, according to locality, and it is a long time after corn is fit to crib before it is ready to shell and ship, *unless it is frozen*, which does not cure the corn—only enables it to be carried without danger of heating.

"I have the authority of a very intelligent and observing farmer and cattle-dealer in Kansas for saying that, though some pieces of corn will yield 60 to 70 bu per acre, yet the crop is very spotted—will not average 30 bu for the State—and quality decidedly inferior to that of last year.

"There is no doubt but that the new crop is being utilized at an unprecedented rate for home feeding; that a hole is being made in it faster than ever before at this season. But for being made available for shipping purposes to any great degree, it cannot be done in 1882.

"Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, or Alabama, may ship corn soon, but I am very skeptical about the staying qualities of their little truck patches if called upon to supply the wants of the world to any great degree."

Per contra, Irwin, Orr & Co., of this city, write:

"In Iowa and the northern half of Illinois the crop is poor, but further south it is very fine and unusually forward. We are already receiving new corn from Cairo, and it grades up very well. Our advices from the South indicate a free movement in the latter part of November and through the winter. The great bulk of it may be expected to come North and East, as the South will be a poor buyer. There is reason also to believe that a great deal of old corn is held south of Centralia. The increase of 500,000 bu in our stock here during last week would amount to nothing if receipts fall off with the expiring of October deliveries. But we do not look for a great decrease in receipts unless bad weather intervenes, while the Eastern demand on Chicago may be expected to fall off under a supply by through rail shipments from the South."

The following shows the principal points in the United States movement of cotton during September:

	1881-'82. Bales.	1882-'83. Bales.
Deliveries from plantations	1,404,868	1,289,875
Receipts at the ports	1,146,319	1,167,043
Receipts at interior towns	805,437	743,104
Stock at the ports	644,270	519,300
Stock at interior towns	251,533	139,317
Exports	529,718	564,308
On shipboard, but not cleared	134,532	164,942
Overland movement for September	30,896	17,680
To Northern spinners in September	95,408	105,587
To Southern spinners in September	20,000	28,000
Sales of futures at New York Cotton Exchange	6,841,600	5,184,000

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 250 brls and 400 sacks springs on p. t.; 100 brls and 400 sacks on private terms; 200 sacks low grades at $3.37½; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $7.25. Total about 1,100 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 8 cars bran at $13.00@13.50 on trade and $13.00 free on board; 11 cars middlings at $13.50 on track and $13.75@19.00 free on board; 3 cars shorts at $13.50@14.00 free on board; 1 car barley screenings at $15.00 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 76 cars No. 2 red at 94¾@95c; 28 cars No. 3 at 92c; 18 cars rejected at 84c; 11 cars by sample at 85@88c for rejected, 93@93½c for No. 3, and 96c for No. 2; 3 cars do at 85½c for rejected and 97c for No. 2 long berried free on board. Total about 68,000 bu.

Call sales: 30,000 bu seller November at 95¼@95⅜c.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 112 cars and 15,000 bu No. 2 at 92¾@93⅜c; 58 cars No. 3 at 81¼@82½c; 26 cars by sample at 72@75c for rejected and 83@85c for No. 3 on track; 3 cars do at 84½c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 100,000 bu.

Call sales: 25,000 bu seller the year at 92⅞.

REGULAR WHEAT—On Call, 300,000 bu seller November at 92¾@95⅛c; 655,000 bu seller December at 94⅛@94⅝c; 5,000 bu seller the year at 93c; 160,000 bu seller January at 95⅛@95½c; 130,000 bu seller May at $1.00⅝@1.00⅞.

CORN—On 'Change, 155 cars and 79,500 bu No. 2 at 67@69c; 101 cars high mixed at 67@68½c; 51 cars rejected at 67@65½c; 8 cars by sample at 68@69c for rejected on track; 51 cars do at 67½@68c for rejected; 68@69c for No. 2; 69c for high mixed at country point; and 68½@70c for No. 2 white. Total about 280,000 bu.

Call sales: 45,000 bu seller November at 63⅛@63⅞c; 825,000 bu seller the year at 60⅛@60½c; 5,000 bu seller December at 60⅛c; 45,000 bu seller January at 54⅞@54⅜c; 465,000 bu seller May at 55⅛@55½c.

OATS—On 'Change, 22 cars No. 2 at 34@34¼c; 1 car rejected at 30c; 18 cars by sample at 33@33½c for rejected mixed, 34@35½c for rejected white, 35@35½c for No. 2, and 35½@36c for No. 2 white on track; 78 cars do at 31@34c for rejected mixed, 35@36c for No. 2, and 36@38½c for No. 2 white. Total about 83,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller November at 33½c, 5,000 bu seller December at 33⅞c, 15,000 bu seller January at 33⅞@33⅝c, 55,000 bu seller May at 35⅞@35½c.

RYE—On 'Change, 27 cars No. 2 at 57c; 1 car by sample at 54c for rejected on track; 4 cars do at 53@56c for rejected free on board. Total about 17,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller November at 56⅛c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 2 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 82@85c; 17 cars No. 3 at 54½@55c; 27 cars by sample at 50c for No. 5, 48@55c for No. 4, 56@75c for No. 3, and 83½c for No. 2 on track; 3 cars do at 50@51c for No. 1 free on board; 1 car choice at 90c delivered. Total about 34,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 425 brls spot at $21.00@22.00; 2,000 brls seller October at $20.25@21.00; 23,000 brls seller November at $19.12½@19.32½; 2,500 brls seller the year at $18.45@18.50; 19,750 brls seller January at $18.45@18.60; 9,500 brls seller February at $18.50@18.65; 3,500 brls seller March at $18.52½@18.70; 8,250 brls seller May at $18.77½@18.92½. Total, 69,925 brls.

Call sales—500 brls cash at $20.00; 3,250 brls seller November at $19.10@19.20; 1,750 brls seller the year at $18.42½@18.54; 2,750 brls seller January at $18.45@18.50; 2,750 brls seller February at $18.52½@18.55; 500 brls seller March at $18.65; 1,250 brls seller May at $18.80@18.82½.

LARD—On 'Change, 200 tcs spot at $11.50; 250 tcs do at $11.70; 1,500 tcs seller October at $11.52½@11.65; 24,500 tcs seller November at $11.27½@11.40; 2,250 tcs seller December at $11.05@11.12½; 2,250 tcs seller the year at $11.07½@11.12½; 10,000 tcs seller January at $11.02½@11.12½; 2,250 tcs seller February at $11.05@11.12½; 3,250 tcs seller March at $11.10@11.20; 3,500 tcs seller May at $11.25@11.32½. Total, 50,450 tcs.

Call sales—1,750 tcs seller November at $11.25@11.27½; 1,000 tcs seller January at $11.05@11.07½; 700 tcs seller February at $11.07½; 1,750 tcs seller March at $11.12½@11.15.

MEATS—On 'Change 50,000 lbs 15 days in salt at $11.75; 650,000 lbs seller November at $10.97½@11.07½; 50,000 lbs seller the year at $10.00; 50,000 lbs seller January at $9.75; 150,000 lbs seller May at $9.90@9.95; 3,000 lbs and 25,000 lbs green hams at 10c spot and 9¾c for November.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Was firmer, in sympathy with Elgin. There was not much life in the trade, however, buyers not caring to stock up at the ruling prices:

Creamery, fancy	36@38	Common grades	20@22
Do, fair to choice	30@35	Packing stock	15@17
Dairy, choice	30@33	Inferior	12@13
Dairy, fair to good	24@28	Grease	9@10

CHEESE—Was easier, but not quotably lower. There was a good local and Western demand and some inquiry from the South:

Young America	13¾@14
Full cream, Cheddar, September	12 @12½
Full cream, flat, September	12½@13
Full cream, August	[illegible]
Cheddar, slightly skimmed	11 @11½
Flat, slightly skimmed	9 @ 9½
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Oranges, per brl	[illegible]
Lemons, per box	[illegible]
Peaches, per basket	[illegible]
Apples, per brl	[illegible]
Cranberries, per brl	[illegible]
Grapes, per lb	[illegible]
California Tokay grapes	[illegible]
California pears, per box	[illegible]
California plums, per box	[illegible]

GROCERIES—Met with [illegible] remained about steady:

Carolina	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]
Rangoon	[illegible]
Patna	[illegible]
Java	[illegible]
Java, choice Mandaling	[illegible]
Maracaibo	[illegible]
Mexican, prime to choice	[illegible]
Mexican, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, fancy	[illegible]
Rio, prime to choice	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, common	[illegible]
Rio, roasting	[illegible]
Patent cut-loaf	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]
Granulated, standard	[illegible]
Granulated, not standard	[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
A No. 2	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Blackstrap	[illegible]
New Orleans molasses	[illegible]
Allspice	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]

HAY—Sales were slow at quo[illegible]

No. 1 timothy, per ton	[illegible]
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]
Upland prairie	[illegible]
No. 1 prairie	[illegible]

HIDES—Trade slow at quotat[illegible]

Green-cured, light, per lb	[illegible]
Green-cured, heavy	[illegible]
Part cured	[illegible]
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Green-salted, bulls	[illegible]
Calf, per lb	[illegible]
Dry-salted, per lb	[illegible]
Dry flint, No. 1	[illegible]
Damaged dry	[illegible]
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	[illegible]

Branded and horn-hooked 15 p[illegible] prices. Long-haired thin skins [illegible] aged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

[illegible]

CATTLE—[illegible]

HOGS—The market [illegible] prices remained weak [illegible] lower than on Monday [illegible] $6.40@7.05, and inferior [illegible] The quality was fair [illegible] done at $6.75@7.00 for [illegible] Skips and culls sold at [illegible]

ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

BUFFALO. [illegible]

WATERTOWN. [illegible]

KANSAS CITY. [illegible]

EAST LIBERTY. [illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS. [illegible]

CINCINNATI. [illegible]

light, $6.50@7.10; packing and butchers', $6.60@7.35; receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 284 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 6d; No. 2, 8s 2d; spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn—7s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 102s. Lard, [illegible] 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—Lard—Prime Western dull at 62s 6d. Corn—Mixed old dull at 7s 6d. Spirits turpentine steady at 46s 6d. Wheat—Spring No. 2 dull at 8s 4d; No. 1 white dull at 8s 7d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull. Wheat—White, 8s 9d@9s 1d; club, 9s@9s 5d. Weather fine.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—Evening.—COTTON—Firm at 6⅝@6¾d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,400.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet but steady, except wheat, which is dull. California white wheat, 8s 9d@9s 1d; do club, 9s@9s 5d.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester firm, but not much doing.

RECEIPTS—Past three days: Wheat, 405,000 centals; American, 247,000.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 41s.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, 39s@39s 3d.

LINSEED OIL—22s@22s 10d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 31.—PETROLEUM—18⅝@18¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—1:30 p. m.—Weather fine. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat—White, 8s 9d@9s 1d; club, 9s@9s 5d. Receipts of wheat last 3 days, 405,000 centals, of which 247,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—Wheat, not much doing. Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat not much doing. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn steady. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent rather dull. Corn for the Continent in moderate demand. Pork, 102s. Lard, 62s 3d. Bacon, L. C., 72s; S. C., 74s. Tallow, 44s 9d. Cheese, 56s. Beef, 112s.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; corn quieter at 7s 5d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat not much demand. Corn none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn steady.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—GRAIN—Winter wheat quite moderately dealt in for prompt delivery at irregular prices, graded red wheat yielding about ¼@½c a bu on comparatively free offerings. No. 2 red, $1.08¾@1.09¼ delivered; fancy went at $1.09½ and $1.08@1.08¼ in elevator, closing at $1.08½@1.09¼ delivered; No. 1 white, $1.10½@1.11 in elevator, closing at $1.11; No. 2 white, $1.04; No. 2 Chicago spring, prime old, quoted at $1.08 bid and $1.10@1.12 asked; No. 2 red futures: October, $1.08@1.08¼, closing at $1.08; November, $1.07⅝@1.08¾, closing at $1.08¼; December, $1.09⅜@1.10¼, closing at $1.10; year closing at $1.08; January, $1.11½@1.12, closing at $1.11¾; February, $1.12¾@1.13¼, closing at $1.13¼; and of No. 1 white wheat: November, $1.06¾, closing at $1.06¾. Corn—Near-by deliveries weakened perceptibly today under a decided pressure to realize. At the ruling figures the speculative dealings were to a moderate aggregate, mostly in the November to year options. No. 2, regular inspection, 84@85c in elevator, closing at 85½c asked and 85c bid; No. 2 white, 84c, new rule; No. 2 futures, October, 85@84c, closing at 82c asked; November, 79@80c, closing at 80¼c; December, 72@73½c, closing at 73½c; year, 72@73½c, closing at 73½c; January, 64@64½c, closing at 64½c; February, 62@63c, closing at 63½c; May, 62@62½c, closing at 62½c. Oats—A restricted trade call prevailed, and prices further receded a shade, though the offerings of stock were quite moderate, particularly of the favorit grades. No. 1 white, new rule, 53c; No. 2 white, new rule, 45¼@45½c, closing at 45½c bid; No. 3 white, 41¼@41½c, mostly at 41½c; No. 2, new rule, 41½@41¾c, closing at 41½c bid; No. 3, 39½@40c, closing at 39½c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 41½@41¾c, new rule; No. 2 futures: November, 41¼@41½c, closing at 41½c; December, 43½@43⅝c, closing at 43⅝c; January, 43@43½c, closing at 43½c. Rye—A weak and dull market; a few car-loads of No. 1 sold at 75c delivered; prime Canada, to arrive within ten days, last sold at 78½c. Barley depressed and more or less irregular on freer offerings and a limited demand; No. 1 Canada was placed at 99c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products much depressed under quite liberal offerings, and in Western steam lard decided eagerness to realize for prompt and forward delivery, resulting in a sharp break in values, with only a moderate degree of activity noted, even in the speculative interest. Western mess pork in limited demand for early delivery at easier figures, leaving off at $22.75@23.00; November mess quoted at the close at $21.00@22.00. Dressed hogs in request; city quoted at 9¼@9⅝c. A moderately active call reported for cut meats at about former prices; pickled bellies in bulk sold at 12¼@12½c. Bacon dull and nominal in the local market.

SUGARS—Raw was again quiet at 7¼@7½c for fair to good refining muscovado. Refined was in limited demand, with cut-loaf quoted at 9⅞c; crushed, 9⅞c; powdered, 9⅛c; granulated, 9¼@9 3-16c; standard A, 8 11-16c; off A, 8⅜@8⅝c; white extra C, 8⅜@8½c; yellow extra C, 7¾@7⅞c; C, 7½@7¾c; yellow, 6¾@7½c.

FREIGHTS—Berth freight accommodation offered with reserve, and as in fair request for early use has been again quoted somewhat stronger. A restricted business noted in the chartering line. Vessels for grain were sought after, chiefly for forward delivery. Vessels for petroleum ruled heavy, as in very limited demand. For Liverpool the reported engagements included, by steam, flour at 1s 9d@2s 6d, as to routes (local, 2s 3d@2s 6d); grain at 4d; provisions, through and local, at 15s@27s 6d, as to routes; local at 22s 6d@27s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—COTTON—Quiet at 10⅝@10 13-16c; futures weak; November, 10.40c; December, 10.39c; January, 10.47c; February, 10.48c; March, 10.69c; April, 10.80c; May, 10.91c; June, 11.02c; July, 11.13c; August, 11.22c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 33,000 brls; exports, 58,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $3.25@4.00; common to good extra, $4.00@4.50; good to choice, $4.60@7.50; white wheat extra, $6.25@7.50; extra Ohio, $4.00@7.00; St. Louis, $4.00@7.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash lots ⅛c lower; options ⅛c lower; receipts, 228,600 bu; exports, 167,000 bu; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded red, 90c@$1.10; No. 3 red, $1.04; steamer No. 2 red, $1.04½; No. 2 red, $1.08@1.08¾; certificates, $1.09@1.10 delivered; ungraded white, 80c@$1.12; steamer No. 3 white, 80c; steamer No. 2 white, 90@92c; No. 2 white, $1.04; No. 1 white, sales 24,000 bu at $1.10@1.12¾; No. 2 red, October, sales 16,000 bu at $1.08@1.08¾; November, sales 440,000 bu at $1.07⅝@1.08½, closing at $1.08¼; December, sales 672,000 bu at $1.09⅜@1.10¼, closing at $1.10; January, sales 312,000 bu at $1.11½@1.12, closing at $1.11¾; February, sales 128,000 bu at $1.12¾@1.13¼, closing at $1.13¼.

HAY—Steady; fairly active; 55@60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal; Rio cargoes quoted at 7¾@10c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull and weak; United, 94⅛c; crude, 7⅛@7¾c; refined, 7⅜@7¾c.

RESIN—Firm at $1.85@1.95.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 55c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but steady; 28c.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm for choice; 15@37c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western flat, 5@12¼c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand for desirable grades. Rye flour firm at $4.25@4.37½.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; rejected, grain depot, $1.03@1.05; No. 2 red, October, $1.07¾@1.08¾; November, $1.08@1.08¾; December, $1.09¼@1.09¾; January, $1.10¾@1.10¾. Corn—Options quiet but steady; local lots in good demand; sail mixed, 87@88c; steamer, 88c; No. 3, 87c; sail mixed, October, 83@85c; November, 79¾@80c; December, 65@66½c; January, 61¾@61¾c. Oats in fair demand and market firm; mixed, 37@40c; No. 3 white, 43@44c; No. 2 do, 45c; No. 1 do, 48c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Lard steady; kettle, $13.50; steam, $12.75@12.87½.

BUTTER—In fair demand and market firm; 23@37c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm; 28@29c.

CHEESE—Firm and in good demand; full cream, 12¾@13¼c; fair to good, 11½@12c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 2,500 bu; oats, 850 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 65,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Unchanged and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.05@1.05¼; October, $1.05@1.05⅜; November, $1.05⅛@1.05⅜; December, $1.07@1.07¼; January, $1.08⅝@1.09; February, $1.10⅜@1.10⅝c. Corn—Western irregular and higher; mixed, spot, $1.00@1.10 (advance caused by demand to cover shorts on last of the month); November, 73@77c; November new or old, 70c bid; November and December, 64@64½c; January, 63⅛@60c. Oats lower and quiet; Western white, 46@48c; mixed, 44@45c; Pennsylvania, 45@48c. Rye quiet at 68@70c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm, without change.

BUTTER—Steady; Western packed, 23@25c; creamery, 33@37c.

EGGS—Firm at 26@27c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.21@1.22.

FREIGHTS—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,896 brls; wheat, 133,145 bu; corn 4,431 bu; oats, 7,381 bu; rye, 629 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

SALES—Wheat, 385,528 bu; corn, 202,033 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Steady; unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher for cash, easier for options; No. 2 red, 92@92⅝c cash, 92¼c November, 94⅛c December, 92¾c year, 96¼c January, $1.02¾ May; No. 3 red, 87@88c; No. 4 red, 84½c. Corn lower; 62¾@63c cash, 58¾c bid November, 53⅝@53⅞c year, 49@49⅛c January, 51c May. Oats very slow at 31⅛@31¼c cash, 31⅛c December and year, 34⅝c May. Rye slow at 55@56c. Barley quiet at 65@90c.

LEAD—Lower at 4½c.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.13.

PROVISIONS—Only small peddling trade at irregular prices.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 108,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

Afternoon Board—Wheat firmer; 92¾c November, 94¾c December, 92¾@92⅞c bid year. Corn slow and unchanged; 58⅝c November, 53⅝ year, 49⅛c January, 51c May. Oats nothing done.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31.—COTTON—Steady; ordinary, 9c; good ordinary, 9⅝c; low middling, 10⅜c; middling, 10⅝c; good middling, 10⅞c.

FLOUR—Active, but not quotably higher.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged; longberry, 95c; No. 2 red winter, 93c. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 white, 75c; No. 2 mixed, 73c; new ear, 45. Oats quiet; Northern, 36@38½c; mixed Western, 33@34c. Rye quiet; Northern, 63@65c; Kentucky, 55@60c.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged; mess, $21.50. Lard steady; choice leaf, $14.00@14.25. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, $10.25; clear rib and clear sides, $17.00. Bacon firm; shoulders, $11.50; clear rib, $16.25; clear, $17.00.

WHISKY—Quiet.

HIGHWINES—$1.17.

EGGS—Steady, with a good demand; fresh, 16@18c.

BUTTER—Steady, with a fair demand; good country, 15@18c; choice, 20@25c; fancy, 28c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Scarce and firm; high grades, $4.70@5.50.

GRAIN—Corn active and lower at 80c. Oats in fair demand and lower at 46c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and weak at $3.60.

HAY—Dull and lower; choice, $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $23.75. Lard easier; refined tierce, $12.50@12.75; keg, $13.00. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders, packed, $10.25¾; clear rib and long clear, $13.50. Hams—Sugar-cured steady, with a fair demand; canvased, ordinary and medium average, 15@16c; choice, 16½@17c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 9@10½c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses in fair demand; centrifugal, 30@45c; common, 40@45c; fair, 45@48c; prime to choice, 49@55c. Rice firmer; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4¼@6¼c.

BRAN—Good demand, but at lower rates; 85c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; No. 2 hard, $1.06; No. 2, 93½c; October, 93¼c; November, 93¾c; December, 94¼c bid; year, 93½c; No. 3, 79c. Corn unsettled; No. 2 68½c; rejected, delivered, 68½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 34½c; white, 37@37½c. Rye nominal; No. 1, 58½c; No. 2, 56c. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 spring, 75c; No. 3 spring extra, 54½c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $19.20 cash or November; $18.45 January. Lard—Prime steam, $11.30 cash or November; $11.10 January.

HOGS—Steady; $6.25@6.75.

BUTTER—Good to choice qualities scarce and wanted at full prices; creameries, 25@33c; dairies, 20@30c.

CHEESE—In good demand; 9½@11c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm; 25c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 27,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; barley, 49,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 44,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; barley, 30,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—COTTON—Dull at 10¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, 98c spot; 97@97½c November; 97½c bid December; 95c bid year; receipts, 27,000 bu; shipments, 9,500 bu. Corn firmer; 67½@67¾c spot; 58@59½c November; 53c bid year. Oats scarce and firm; 38c spot; 37½c asked November; 36c bid year. Rye firmer; 62½@62¾c. Barley dull; extra No. 3 fall, 75@78c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $23.50. Lard dull and nominal; 11½c. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon steady; shoulders, $10.75; clear rib, 16c; clear, 17c.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.17; combination sales of finished goods, 1,400 brls, on the basis of $1.17.

BUTTER—Easier, but not quotably lower.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Corn firm; stock small; steamer mixed, 87@88c; steamer yellow, 88@89c; No. 2 mixed, 87½@88c; high mixed, 89@90c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 white, 50c; No. 3 white, 47@48c; mixed, 43@46c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $22.50@23.00; clear and extra clear, $28.00@30.00. Beef in moderate request. Lard steady; $13.25@13.50.

BUTTER—Best quality sells quickly at 16@36c.

CHEESE—Steady at 6@13¼c.

EGGS—Firm at 24@25c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 brls, 9,000 sacks; corn, 24,000 bu; wheat, 15,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 31—Noon Board—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red spot or October, 97½c; November, 97½c; December, 98½c; year, 97½c; January, $1.00¼. Corn steady; high mixed, 70½c; No. 2 spot, 70½c; November 66½c; year, 56½c; January, 53½c bid; May, 54c.

Closed—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red spot, 97½c bid; November, 97⅜c; December, 98⅜c bid; year, 97⅜c bid; January, $1.00⅜ bid; May, $1.05⅝ bid. Corn easy; high mixed, 69½c; No. 2 spot, 70c bid; November, 66c; year 56½c; January, 53c bid; May, 54½c bid. Oats dull; No. 2 spot, 34½c bid; November, 34½c; December, 35c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 73,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 78,000; corn, 8,500 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 31.—GRAIN—Corn quiet and easy; high mixed, 68@68½c; mixed, 67½@68½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 36@36½c. Rye active and irregular; No. 2 at 55½@56c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.18.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 950 bu; corn, 17,600 bu; oats, 26,775 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 5,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 65,500 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,800 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1 white, 98½c; November, 98½c; December, 98½c; year, 97½c asked; January, 99½c; February, $1.00¼, nominal; No. 2 red, 98½c; No. 2 white, 87½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 74½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 37c; No. 2 white, 43c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 76,350 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,353 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 73,000 bu; shipments, 34,000 bu; active; No. 2 red, 77¼c bid cash; 77⅝@77¾c November; 77¼c year. Corn—Receipts, 12,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu; dull; 51c bid cash; 46c bid November; 42c the year. Oats slow; 28c bid cash; 28¼c bid November.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.20; buyers offer $1.18 cash and all options. Corn dull; nominally 76@77c. Other grains neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 94@94½c. Corn firm; mixed, 69c. Oats steady; mixed, 34c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn scarce; No. 2, 84c.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Oct. 31.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10⅛c; low middling, 10c; good ordinary, 9¾c; net receipts, 3,800 bales; exports, France, 6,000; sales, 1,800; stock, 74,380.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10⅜c; low middling, 10⅛c; good ordinary, 9⅝c; net receipts, 17,755 bales; gross, 21,000; exports to Great Britain, 3,500; sales, 3,00; stock, 148,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 31.—COTTON—Unchanged; middling, 10⅛c; sales, 350; receipts, 3,300; shipments, 2,000; stock, 15,380.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 31.—PETROLEUM—Slightly weaker; opens at 95⅝c; highest, 96⅛c; lowest, 94¼c; closed, 94⅝c. Sales, 1,956,000 brls; total shipments Monday, 154,595 brls; charters, 58,790.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 31.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 95⅝c; highest 96c; lowest, 94⅛c; closed at 94⅝c. Shipments, 61,338 brls; charters, 58,690; runs, none.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 31.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates steady; closed at 94⅝c; refined, 7½c, Philadelphia delivery. Sales, 2,368,000 brls.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 31.—WOOL—Quiet; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 40@42c; extra, 40@42c; medium, 45c; coarse, 35c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 38@40c; medium, 44@45c; coarse, 35c; washed combing delaine, 35@48c; unwashed do, 25@35c; pulled, 33@36c.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Warm and disagreeable weather continues to affect consumption. Distribution movement from jobbers or agents very light.

Camp-Meeting John Allen's Granddaughter.

Augusta (Me.) Journal.

Two natives of Maine are just now creating quite a sensation in Europe. They are Lillian Norton, who was born in Farmington, and Frederick L. Gower, a native of Sedgwick. Everybody has heard of Miss Norton's triumphs at St. Petersburg and Paris. She is 24 years old, and is the favorit soprano of Paris. Her parents removed to Boston when she was 7 years old. At the age of 17 she began her musical culture in the Boston Conservatory, where she remained three years. She then went to Milan. After her Italian couse she was engaged by the Grand Opera-House at St. Petersburg for $1,000 for the season. The next year her salary was doubled. She created a furore in St. Petersburg and in Moscow. She dined with the Czar and royal family. At Paris she is under a three years' engagement at $12,000 per year, has luxurious apartments, a carriage and liveried driver, etc. Her mother is with her, and has invited her father (Parson Allen) to come over and make them a visit. The engagement of Miss Norton to the Mr. Gower abovementioned is now announced. Gower has had remarkable fortune. He is 30 years of age, and is worth a million and a half dollars. He made his money in the formation of telephone companies in Europe. He recently sold his English interests for $500,000. He is now a large owner in French companies. His father died when he was 2 years old. He and his brother were educated by Mr. A. H. Abbott, of Farmington. Since his good fortune Gower has made a handsome return to Mr. Abbott. He visited this country last year, and purchased a $25,000 house for his brother in Brookline, Mass. He put a $1,000 engagement-ring on Miss Norton's finger. They will soon be married. He says that it was not a case of love at first sight, as he was fully five minutes making up his mind to marry the young lady if possible. Miss Norton expressed her intention to sing in Paris till her three years' contract shall have expired.

Democratic Methods in South Carolina.

Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).

Mr. Dallas Sanders of this city, who was employed by Attorney-General Brewster to assist in the prosecution of the South Carolina tissue-ballot cases, has submitted his report, accompanied by the reports of Detectives James J. Donaghy and Kertin C. Bond, to the Attorney-General. The reports show a condition of public sentiment in South Carolina which will astonish those Northerners who have hitherto believed that the Democrats of that State have been maligned in regard to these memorable cases. The reports of Mr. Sanders and the detectives agree in substance that the cases were many of them flagrant violations of the Federal election laws, and were so regarded by the perpetrators themselves. But public sentiment openly justified this method of overcoming Republican majorities, and encouraged the Democratic jurymen to hold a meeting and resolve to stand solidly for acquittal, no matter what the evidence might prove to be. To such jurymen an oath to well and truly try and determine the cases according to the evidence was the baldest perjury, and subversive of all principles of good government. In fact, it is the old spirit of nullification resurrected afresh. As Mr. Sanders is a Democratic lawyer, he cannot be accused of partisan ideas aganist the dominant party in the State; and such testimony from such a source may be taken to establish the fact of the existence of a very discreditable condition of affairs in the Palmetto State.

Demand it, and take no other iron preparation except Brown's Iron Bitters. It is the best.

MARINE NEWS.

A Fair Demand Yesterday for Grain-Carriers, but the Supply Small.

The Boston-Jewett Controversy—Why Vesselmen Grumble—Iron Ore Shipments.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was a fair demand yesterday from grain shippers for vessel-room, especially for Buffalo, but the supply of carriers was considerably less than the wants of shippers. The engagements were about equally divided between wheat and corn. There was no change in carrying rates, 3 cents a bushel on corn and 3¼ cents on wheat being the ruling rates to Lake Erie ports. The following were the vessels engaged:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Steamship William Edwards, wheat	50,000
Schooner John M. Hutchinson, corn	68,000
Schooner Porter, corn	50,000
Schooner Pensaukee, wheat	35,000
For Collingwood.	
Propeller Canada, corn	20,000
For Sarnia.	
Schooner Adventure, corn	9,500
Total capacity	202,500

There was a little better inquiry yesterday for vessels to bring lumber to this port, and a fair number of engagements were made. There is little to encourage owners to keep their vessels in commission in this trade. Rates continue to be quoted as follows:

From Grand Haven*	$1.50 @1.62½
From Muskegon*	1.50 @1.62½
From White Lake	1.62½
From Pentwater	1.75
From Ludington	1.75
From Menominee	2.00
From Manistee	1.87½
From Alpena	2.25
From Bay City	2.50
From Cheboygan	2.00
From Black River	2.00
From Ashland	3.00 @3.50
From Ontonagon	3.50

*The outside for short stuff. Ten thousand shingles equal to 1,000 feet of lumber.

The demand for vessels in the coarse freight trade showed no animation, and no charters could be learned of.

There was but little inquiry at this port yesterday for vessels to carry iron-ore. No charters were reported, all the carriers here being on the market for grain. Rates are very firm, being now quoted as given below:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.65@1.70
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.25@1.35
From Escanaba to Chicago	1.05@1.10
From Marquette to Chicago	1.30@1.40

Coal freights at Buffalo yesterday were firm at Monday's advance. Tonnage continues in light supply, and shippers take everything offered. Advices from other coal shipping points represent the demand for carriers good and rates very firm, with an advancing tendency. Rates to Lake Michigan ports are now quoted as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 90
From Toledo to Chicago	75
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.50
From Sodus to Chicago	1.40
From Ashtabula to Chicago	85
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	90
From Toledo to Milwaukee	75
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Ashtabula to Milwaukee	85
From Buffalo to Racine	92½
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85
From Buffalo to Green Bay	95@1.00

The Boston-Jewett Controversy.

The marine editor of the Detroit *Free Press* evidently is determined to stand and be counted as often as necessary. The following appeared in Saturday's issue: "Mr. W. Bullard, Manager of the Union Steamboat Company, appears to be in no very good humor over the fact that the Boston outcarries his pet steamship, the Jewett, but instead of pitching into the man who built her he finds fault with this paper for printing a comparison of the two boats, and says the article was 'inspired by some local shipbuilding interest.' This statement is in particularly bad taste. The article was not 'inspired' at all. It did not mention the builders of either boat. The marine reporter of this paper writes articles according to his own judgment, and has a perfect right to compare the carrying capacity of two steamers without being accused of acting under 'inspiration.' Furthermore, the article made no reflection on the Jewett's strength, beauty, or seagoing qualities, the whole object being to show that she was larger and more costly, but at the same time not so good a carrier as the Boston. Mr. Bullard, in his remarks about the Nyack and Boston in the great storm in which the Alpena was lost, states that the Boston turned back when the Nyack went on, and seems to think that that settled the speed of the steamers. Capt. James Gibson, of the Fountain City, says he was in the same neighborhood as the Nyack and Boston, and that the Boston was the only steamer that dared turn in such a storm. He would gladly have sought shelter, but would not undertake to turn his boat. Even if the circumstances had been exactly alike, and one sought shelter while the other went on, it would not settle the question of speed, but merely show that there was a difference in the judgment of the two Captains. When the Jewett was building it was given out that she would carry 2,500 tons on fourteen feet six inches of water, but she only carries 2,300 tons on fifteen feet three inches. Mr. Bullard has not yet explained how this happens."

Why Vesselmen Grumble.

There are several reasons why vessel men are putting their boats in winter quarters. Freights are not booming as they usually do at this season. Wages and other expenses are moving steadily upward. The dangers of fall weather are at hand, with nothing to compensate owners for the extra risk they are running. In addition to the above, acting like a last straw, comes the steady loss from shortage which vessels trading from this port are subjected to. When a vessel delivers all the grain she receives nothing is more galling than to be called on to pay a shortage. During the past few weeks several very annoying shortages have occurred, among them the following: Propellers Russia, 100 bushels on a cargo of 52,000; Iron Age, seventy-five bushels on a cargo of 39,000; schooner Rounds, fifty bushels on 22,000; the schooner Houghton was short 250 bushels, but this will probably be settled without the schooner being made to lose it all, as some mistake of more than usual magnitude must have been made in her case. The steamship V. H. Ketcham was delayed three days taking on her cargo, and a prominent vesselman offers to bet that she will be short 100 bushels. The Ketcham, Rounds, and Russia loaded at all the elevators and the Iron Age at A and B. Vessels which might have remained in commission even at the low freights are forced to lay up on account of shortages.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Iron-Ore Shipments.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the total lake shipments of iron-ore from Upper Peninsular ports the present season up to and including Oct. 25, together with the amount shipped during a corresponding period last year:

Name of port.	*1881.*	*1882.*
Escanaba	1,287,379	1,579,846
Marquette	642,868	846,240
L'Anse	50,734	60,780
St. Ignace		49,062
Total	1,980,981	2,535,928

—showing an increase of 554,947 tons. The Escanaba *Iron Post* says: "The demand for ore is sharper and freights hence to Lake Erie ports have advanced to $1.30. Should the coming month be mild the shipments will probably be as large as for any previous month of the season."

Dock and Other Notes.

Thirty days from today navigation closes.

C. Swenson has been appointed master of the schooner Skylight, vice J. F. Courcer.

Ten thousand more tons of hard coal were received at this port during October than in September.

The steamship Walula was short eighty bushels at Buffalo on 60,000 bushels of wheat from Duluth.

At the meeting of the Sailors' Union last evening wages were raised to $3 per day, commencing today.

A sailor, name unknown, was lost overboard Sunday from the schooner William Jones while off Sheboygan.

The schooner T. V. Avery was stripped of her canvas yesterday preparatory to being placed in winter quarters.

Matters were very quiet along the docks yesterday, there being very little movement of vessels in the river.

There was only one admission to the Marine Hospital yesterday—Daniel Hare, of the steam-barge Mary Jarecki.

J. W. Rich, who has charge of the Cheboygan River range lights during the summer, has been transferred to the lighthouse at Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, and is only waiting the appointment of his successor to leave for his new location.

The schooners Delos De Wolf and Minnie Slauson are in the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company for calking.

The schooner G. L. Rand arrived yesterday minus her foremasthead, cross-trees, and maintopmast, lost in Monday night's blow.

Permission was received yesterday from the Treasury Department for the owners of the schooner Kate Gillet to change her name to Horace H. Badger. The Gillet is now a three-and-after.

There was a big jam at the Eighteenth street bridge yesterday, caused by the attempt of the steamship H. Chisholm to get down the river. After several hours of hard work things were straightened out.

Reports from the schooner G. H. Ely are not of a very satisfactory nature. She is still fast, and two recent heavy blows from the southeast have somewhat interfered with the wrecking expedition at work on her.

There is quite a scarcity of good sailors at this port. The fair-weather sailors are now making for the lumber woods, while those who sail all the season in both good and bad weather insist on receiving fair wages for this work.

The following patients (sailors) were discharged from the Marine Hospital yesterday: Thomas Nelson, John Stanley, George Bell, John Kruger, James P. Boyle, John Peterson, Andrew Helgesen, and Edward Madden.

The Canadian propeller California, from Montreal for Buffalo and Cleveland, reached Buffalo last Monday evening after business hours. She had discharged her Buffalo consignment by noon on Tuesday, but was there refused a permit to go on and discharge the Cleveland consignment. And they were refused a clearance to Port Colborne, whence they might have cleared for Cleveland. Finally they were allowed their choice, either to bond their vessel or take a customs officer with them to Cleveland; and if the latter was adopted of the two plans, to send the man back free of cost from Cleveland to Buffalo. Capt. Vaughan at once decided to take the man along, and reached his destination all right. That was how the Buffalo customs officials acted. Now for a comparison. The propeller Nashua, an American vessel, came into the port of Toronto from Cleveland last night, was allowed to discharge cargo here, and left for Kingston with another part cargo, whence she will proceed to Ogdensburg. And so far her passage has not been interfered with by the customs officials here. It is said too that Canadian vessels are not delayed in the manner complained of except at Buffalo.—*Toronto Globe.*

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 31—12 m.—Passed up—Propeller Atlantic, 3 a. m.; steam-barge Saginaw Valley, 4:30 a. m.; propeller Conestoga and consort, 5:10 a. m.; propellers Avon and China, 7:15 a. m.; schooner Niagara, 6 a. m.; schooner George Sherman, 9:20 a. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 7:10 a. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Mary Mills and barges, 10 a. m.; steamer Flora, 10 a. m.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 31—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Handy Boy and consort, 3:20 p. m.; steamship Onoko, 7:20 p. m.

No down passages.

Wind fresh, light. Weather fine.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Arrived from Chicago—Steamship R. A. Packer, wheat; steamship V. H. Ketcham, wheat; schooner Nellie Gardner, corn.

Cleared for Chicago—Schooner Ida Keith, coal; schooner Allegheny, coal; schooner F. A. Georger, coal.

Lake receipts for October: Wheat, 6,015,200 bushels; corn, 1,698,400 bushels; oats, 227,000 bushels; rye, 120,520 bushels; barley, 225,350 bushels; flaxseed, 1,098,400 bushels; flour, 439,515 barrels; lumber, 35,724,000 feet; ties, 99,300. Shipments for October: Coal, 123,500 tons; cement, 39,520 barrels; railroad iron, 12,200 tons; salt, 49,000 barrels. Lake receipts for the season: Wheat, 22,588,100 bushels; corn, 18,991,450 bushels; oats, 1,582,170 bushels; rye, 596,580 bushels; barley, 289,040 bushels; flaxseed, 2,165,960 bushels; flour, 1,696,040 barrels; lumber, 218,631,000 feet; ties, 806,900. Shipments for the season: Coal, 934,800 tons; cement, 183,970 barrels; railroad iron, 63,500 tons; salt, 210,400 barrels. The total receipts of grain for 1881 to the end of October were 52,009,550 bushels, an increase of 7,963,230 bushels over this year. Coal shipments for this year show an increase of 188,890 tons over last season. By Erie Canal up to the end of October this year were shipped 26,471,350 bushels of grain, a decrease of 1,523,900 bushels from last season. The canal shipments for the month just ended were 5,216,530 bushels grain.

Coal freights today were quite firm at the last advance—namely: 90 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. Tonnage continues in light supply and shippers readily take everything offered. They realize that the vessels now on their way down will make but one more up trip. Freights are tending upward, and it will not be long before $1 a ton is paid. Engagements for Chicago—Schooners Elizabeth Jones and Ellen Spry and steamship R. A. Packer, coal to Chicago at 90 cents. For Toledo—Schooner Jennie Matthews, salt, at 5 cents per barrel.

Canal freights were just about steady at 6¼ cents on wheat and 5¼ cents on flaxseed to New York.

No later tidings have been learned of the whereabouts of the missing Capt. Fitzgerald, though the search is being prosecuted vigorously. A couple of months ago while the Barnum was unloading coal the Captain was struck by a bucket on the back of the head and neck, and his back and head have been somewhat affected ever since. It is therefore barely possible that he might have become dazed and wandered away, and that he will yet be found alive.

The steamship Oceanica wet considerable corn about her fire-hold, but it is not in bad condition. As her cargo is consigned to the grape-sugar works, this slightly wet grain will be used without loss of consequence. The Oceanica's boilers are being repaired by Trout, and will be finished about Thursday.

The wind has been fresh from the west all day and several vessels are waiting for a change. Among these is the schooner H. W. Gage with an ore cargo for Erie.

The schooner Ellen Spry came in ten days ago with pig-iron and only yesterday went to the coal dock for a Chicago cargo, on which she gets 90 cents freight. Had she been chartered the day after arrival she would have got only 75 cents.

Items from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31.—The following is the number of arrivals and clearances, with their tonnage, at this port during the month of October: Arrived—American vessels from American ports—Steamers, 80; tonnage, 59,387 tons; propellers, 243; tonnage, 244,059 tons; sail, 344; tonnage, 71,802. American vessels from foreign ports—Propellers, 7; tonnage, 6,366 tons. Foreign vessels from foreign ports—Propellers, 282; tonnage, 973 tons. Cleared—American vessels for American ports—Steamers, 80; tonnage, 59,413 tons; propellers, 250; tonnage, 249,512 tons; sail, 319; tonnage, 6,957 tons. American vessels for foreign ports—Propellers, 8; tonnage, 2,612 tons.

The steam-barge Hilton arrived from Anhapee today with a cargo of wheat, which she discharged at the Northwestern Elevator.

Vesselmasters arriving in port today report the blow of last night on the lake as the hardest of the season, but up to tonight no disasters have been reported. The regular line propellers which were due at this port from the east shore did not arrive until this afternoon.

Iron-ore freights today were steady at $1.25 to $1.30 from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports.

Lumber and coarse freights were quiet. Charters—Steam-barge Daisy Day, wood from Pierport to this port, at $2.50 per cord; steam-barge Hattie E. Perew, wood from Ephraim to this port, at $2.25 per cord.

Arrived from below, coal-laden—Steam-barge D. Ballentyne and consort, A. B. Moore, and schooner Montana. From Escanaba, ore-laden—Steam-barge Monahansett.

Cleared for Escanaba—Schooner Marengo.

Trouble at the Lime-Kilns Crossing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Oct. 31.—The steam-barge W. H. Barnum, bound up with coal, struck on Lime-Kilns at 8 o'clock this morning. The water was down, but if she had kept the proper channel would have passed all right. She had passed the most dangerous point, and struck due north of the drill at work there. The ferry Essex was engaged to lighter her at $5 an hour. The tugs Samson and Master were engaged to give her a pull, and they released her at 1 p. m. She pounded on the rocks badly. She is not leaking. Capt. Doyle is in charge this trip. The water on the Lime-Kilns is very unsteady, but tonight is fifteen feet one inch. The steamship Henry Jewett was detained several hours Sunday. This is the first mishap of any account at the Lime-Kilns this season.

The Live-Saving Service.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—The life-boat for Prince Edward County is now being constructed at Buffalo under the supervision if the officers of the American lifeboat service. It will be a wooden surf boat manned by six men and a captain, and will probably be stationed at Miller Bay. Two horses and a heavy wagon will also be provided by the Government. The metallic boat stationed at Cobourg is manned by four men and a captain. The lifeboat placed at Long Point, Lake Erie, two years ago, was left to be manned and cared for by volunteers, and was soon allowed to go adrift.

The Schooner Ely Abandoned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 31.—The schooner Ely, ashore at Detour, has been abandoned, all efforts to release her having proved futile. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. Several tugs will suffer from the transaction. It was the release of the vessel or no pay.

Departed—Propellers Prussia, Oneida, and Champion, steamer Keeweenaw, tug Wilson and tow, tug Sweepstakes and tow.

Arrived—Schooner E. P. Royce.

Wind west, a gale. Weather fine.

A Heavy Gale at Port Colborne.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 31.—A gale from the southwest set in early this morning and has continued all day. The schooners Martin and Mary and steam-barge N. K. Fairbank, bound up the lake, ran in here for shelter. The schooners Stampede, Crusader, and Hammond are lying here wind-bound.

Passed down today—Propeller Acadia, Manistee to Quebec, deals.

East Tawas Harbor of Refuge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 31.—There was a heavy gale from the southeast last night, with violent thunder and lightning. The propeller Arundell, unable to proceed up the shore, anchored during the night at the bay. The tugs Torrent and Vulcan sheltered with a large raft. The propeller Scotia is loading salt for Milwaukee. Several craft are at anchorage.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 31.—Arrived—Schooners Thomas Quayle, R. Doud, L. Ellsworth, C. P. Minch, Montauk.

Sailed—Steamers Leland, Pacific, towing barges, Cyclone, Virginius, and Canton; schooners R. Doud, J. Howland, R. B. Hayes.

Wind west, light.

Had Her Canvas Carried Away.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TAWAS CITY, Mich., Oct. 31.—The schooner Katie had her canvas carried away in the gale last night on Saginaw Bay. She was towed to this port by the propeller Mary Martini.

Sunk in Rideau Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Oct. 31.—The steam-barge Adventurer struck a snag in Rideau Canal last night, knocked a hole in her bow, and sank near Washburn. She will be pumped out and brought here for repairs.

Arrived at Collingwood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Oct. 31.—Arrived—steam-barge Lincoln, from Chicago, with consort Lisgar, grain.

Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 30.—Passed up—Propellers Nyack, Northerner, D. M. Nelson; schooner Frank Perew.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop C. Hulburt, South Chicago, light.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Atauntó, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss, Whitefish Bay, ties.
Schr S. Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, lumber.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Otter Creek, lumber.
Schr David Macy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Homer, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Morning Light, Pine Lake, wood.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr John Miner, Sturgeon River, lumber.
Schr Pensaukee, Cheboygan, lumber.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, light.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Prop White & Fryant, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, 25,535 bu corn, 6,875 brls and 3,400 sacks flour.
Prop Hecla, Buffalo, 51,000 bu corn.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Buffalo, 43,000 bu corn.
Schr Brunette, Buffalo, 45,000 bu rye.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Schr C. B. Jones, Buffalo, 35,000 bu flaxseed.
Schr Halsted, Buffalo, 34,000 bu flaxseed.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, light.
Schr Potomac, Muskegon, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, light.
Schr B. Calkins, Escanaba, light.
Schr Ottawa, Ludington, light.
Schr Eclipse, Muskegon, light.
Schr Bay State, Detroit, light.
Schr Naiad, Bluffton, light.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Ford River, light.
Schr Rockaway, Kenosha, light.
Schr Olga, Menominee, light.
Schr Venture, Grand Haven, light.
Schr L. J. Conway, Muskegon, 2,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats.
Schr D. R. Martin, Menominee, light.
Schr Marinette, Marinette, light.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, sundries.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, sundries.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Walkerville, 25,400 bu corn.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, 25,200 bu corn, 425 brls and 400 sacks flour.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

ORGANIZED CHARITIES.

The First Step Taken to Secure the Harmonious Co-operation of the Various Charitable Institutions of Chicago.

For some time past the subject of uniting Chicago's charities under one head has been talked of, and the success of the plan in other cities has encouraged several public-spirited persons here to take steps toward introducing the idea in this city. A call for a public meeting was issued, and about 200 ladies and gentlemen responded to it and assembled in Farwell Hall last evening. F. F. Elmendorf called the meeting to order and moved that Judge Booth take the chair. The motion was carried. Mr. Leander Stone was appointed Secretary. Prominent on the platform were the Rev. S. H. Gertine, of Buffalo; Henry Strong, the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, the Rev. Clinton Locke, Dr. Hamill, Commissioner Purington, Bishop Fallows, the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, and the Rev. Dr. Noble.

The first speaker was

THE REV. S. H. GERTINE,

of Buffalo, N. Y., who is the originator of this plan of united charities in the United States, and he gave a talk on the subject, telling of its many advantages over the present unorganized system, and showing where much money had been saved in cities where it had been introduced. It was not intended to do away with existing charities, but rather to unite them so that expense would be saved, and so that no society should be imposed upon by undeserving persons. To make a successful organization of this kind, it was necessary that creeds should be lost sight of, and that all should unite on one plane. Dr. Gertine's remarks met with applause.

After a song by Mrs. Watrous, Dr. R. C. Hamill presented the following

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION,

which was unanimously adopted:

For the purpose of preventing professional medicancy and pauperism, and giving more efficient aid to the deserving poor, by bringing all the charitable societies, churches, and benevolent persons in this city into fellowship and coöperation, we, the citizens of Chicago, assemble this evening to establish a society on the following basis:

The name of this society shall be "The Charity Organization Society of Chicago."

The objects of this society shall be the improvement of the condition of the poor, and the prevention of pauperism. Its work may be included under the four following heads: Repressive, benevolent, provident, reformatory. First—Repressive—by the detection and exposure of impostors and professional beggars. Second—Benevolent. The relief of the worthy poor, the reclaiming of the pauperized classes, and the prevention of children growing up as paupers. Third—Provident. The establishment of various well-proved schemes for the encouragement of thrift and self-help. Fourth—Reformatory. The repression of social abuses.

The objects of this society shall be attained as follows: First—By bringing into harmonious coöperation with each other and with the municipal charities the various benevolent societies, churches, and individuals in the city. Second—By a thorough system of visiting and inquiry to secure full knowledge of the merits of each case, and placing the results of such investigation at the disposal of the Overseers of the Poor, of charitable societies and agencies, and of private persons of benevolence. Third—By obtaining employment, if possible; if not, to obtain, so far as necessary, suitable assistance for every deserving applicant, from public authorities or charitable agencies, or benevolent individuals. Fourth—By seeking so far as is practicable, to substitute friendliness for alms, and to inspire the needy to thrift, self-respect, and better modes of life. Fifth—By making relief, either by alms or charitable work, conditional upon good conduct and industrious habits. Sixth—By careful study of the causes of pauperism, and of the best methods of dealing with destitution and degradation. Seventh—By exerting all its influence for the prevention of begging, and for the diminution of pauperism, and insisting on the complete severance of charitable relief from all questions of religion, politics, or nationality. For the purpose of carrying out the objects proposed in the above sections, there shall be established, first, a central office; second, a number of district offices. The central office shall be under the management of a provisional committee of fifteen members to be chosen by ballot annually, as provided in the by-laws, and also the Chairmen of the respective district committees.

As in Boston and other cities, "this central office becomes the servant of all local charities through its registration of relief, which contains a list of the dependent poor of the city, and a record of the aid they receive."

The Charity Organization Society itself gives no relief in money or material supplies. It promptly refers all the deserving poor and needy to the proper charitable and religious societies which already exist. It discourages all alms-giving on the street or at the house-doors as pernicious in its effects.

It makes employment the basis of relief, and seeks to foster a spirit of self-respect, and to raise the needy above the need of relief.

In undertaking this work of organized charity Chicago is not trying a new experiment, but only adopting those wise principles and methods of charity which have proved eminently successful in London, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and other cities.

The Rev. Luke Hitchcock moved the appointment of a committee of three to choose a Committee on Organization. The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, the Rev. E. I. Galvin, and F. F. Elmendorf.

While this committee was out, Miss Hastreiter sang and

THE REV. DR. LORIMER

made a few remarks on the proposed organization. He said he was particularly interested in the movement, as he had assisted in organizing the Boston society, and knew what it had done in the cause of charity. He also spoke of the success of the London and other similar organizations, and gave figures to emphasize the success. He believed that such a society here could close up the rum shops that made paupers, and could prosecute the highest officials, if necessary, and compel them to carry out the law. [Applause.] He also spoke in favor of establishing training-schools to teach children to earn their own living, and expressed the belief that this proposed movement would be a great success in Chicago if handled properly.

W. J. Onahan also made a few remarks, saying that he was glad to see all sects represented at the meeting. Dr. Lorimer, he said, had spoken of training-schools, and he would point to the St. Mary's Training-School to show what good work could be done in these institutions.

Dr. Noble, pastor of the Union Park Congregational Church, also made a few remarks favoring the organization proposed.

The Rev. E. I. Galvin reported for the committee appointed and submitted the following list of names for the Committee on Organization, which was unanimously adopted: R. T. Crane, A. F. Seeberger, W. J. Onahan, Henry Strong, Judge J. G. Rogers, Dr. E. Ingalls, Addison Ballard, W. P. Rend, Dr. R. C. Hamill, H. L. Frank, F. D. Gray, F. F. Elmendorf, S. M. Moore, George Schneider, John E. Wilson, D. V. Purington, B. P. Moulton, C. G. Truesdell, Judge John I. Jameson, Leander Stone, John Wilkinson, J. M. Hitchcock, Joseph Stockton, Daniel Scully, James Houghtaling, T. T. Gurney, Augustus Bauer, J. B. Hobbs, and C. S. Wieboff.

The Secretary of the State Board of Charities spoke briefly on the subject under discussion, and, after tendering a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Gertine, the meeting adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Items.

The Lake-Front case of the United States against the City of Chicago and others was expected to come up yesterday morning before Judge Drummond on a motion for injunction, but none of the parties in interest appeared, and the matter was postponed until further notice.

Judge Tuley will this morning decide the motion for injunction in the "Merry War" case of Goldmark against Collmar and others.

Divorces.

Minnie Butler filed a bill for divorce yesterday charging her husband, James S. Butler, with desertion.

F. E. Klepper asked for a divorce against her husband, N. Klepper, on the ground of desertion and drunkenness.

A bill for divorce was filed Monday but suppressed for service by Fannie Fagan against William J. Fagan, the charge being cruelty.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a divorce to Amelia Eldred from Horace H. Eldred on the ground of drunkenness and desertion.

Judge Tuley granted a decree to Joseph W. Rountree from Emma V. Rountree on the ground of desertion, and to Jacob Lawall from Mary Lawall for the same cause.

State Courts.

Raphael Beer commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against D. H. Tolman, A. G. Butler, and Albert R. Sheppard, claiming $5,000 damages.

Charles G. Bennett began a replevin suit against Cornelius Morrow, Lucius C. Frey, Jacob C. Maay, T. T. Morrow, John O. Emerson, Abraham Lichtenstein, and O. L. Mann to recover a quantity of boots and shoes in Central Warehouse "A," valued at $2,000.

Louis W. Nihill sued Horatio G. and Henry Loomis for $1,000.

Heman Baldwin and D. G. Hamilton, executors of the will of Lucy Warner, deceased, filed a bill against Mary D. Burdick, Abbie C. Mead, W. R. Burdick, L. C. P. Freer, trustee, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed by W. R. Burdick and Darius R. Mead, given on the 6th of March, 1872, for $90,000 on Lot 1, Block 6, in Fractional Sec. 15, Addition to Chicago. The amount now due on the incumbrance is about $125,000.

William R. Linn sued Aaron Sweger for $1,000.

Edward Casey began a suit for $2,000 damages against Alexander and John Davidson, Laurence Newman, and Albert F. Hunt.

The City of Chicago filed a petition to condemn land for widening Jefferson street, from West Harrison to West Twelfth street.

C. C. J. Ward brought suit for $2,000 against Christian Frost and Matthew Murphy.

County Court.

John Piskock, a deaf mute, was sent to Jacksonville as a county charge.

Frederic W. Keator was given a certificate of good moral character.

Probate Court.

On a petition for the appointment of a conservator Joseph Wondreyka was found insane. He had been found insane before in the County Court, and the evidence was all against him, yet the jury hesitated on a verdict. In fact, they first found him sane, but upon being allowed to retire again they brought in a verdict in accordance with the evidence. A conservator will be appointed in a few days. The value of the estate is not known.

Criminal Court.

William McEller and James Shay were found guilty of burglary, and given one year each in the penitentiary.

William Canning pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

Charles Grady pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

Herman Casher was tried for larceny, and the jury will return a sealed verdict.

Thomas Barnett was found guilty of larceny, and given two years in the penitentiary.

James Moran and George Nickolas were tried for burglary. Both were found guilty, the former being remanded and the latter being given three years in the reform school.

William Jonas and Jack Cox were tried for burglary and found guilty. The former was given three and the latter five years in the penitentiary.

All motions for new trials pending before Judge Gardner will be heard tomorrow.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Nos. 17 and 23 of his chancery calendar. No case on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Nos. 80 to 89, inclusive. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 514 to 535. No. 513, Fairbank Canning Company vs. Baker, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 7,326, 7,350, 7,358, 7,362, 7,366, 7,370, 7,374, 7,380. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 6,692, 6,726, 6,732, 6,738, 6,082, and 6,760. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—General business.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 302, 309, 311, 312, 313, 314, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320. No. 299, Foss vs. Netter, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 142, 216, 219, 226, 229, 236, 237. No. 207, Warren vs. Appleby, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Trial Call. Term Nos. 301, 302, 308, 315, 327. No. 266, Stephens vs. Hoffman, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 16, Spikings vs. Hardin, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Argument of motion in Taylor vs. Nes Silican Steel Company.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 282, 284, 285, 287, 289, 294, 295, 296, and 297.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 213, 216, 218, 219, 220, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 144, 234, 228, and 193.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 802, 803, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 812, 816, 817, 818, 819, 821, 822, 827, 828, and 829.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Isidor Bach vs. Samuel Feis, $1,979.10.—Neils Mattson et al. vs. same, $1,084.10.—Eli Liepmannssohn vs. same, $1,506.75.—Adam Ochs vs. same, $2,025.—Ignatz Deimel vs. same, $2,650.—William Greiner vs. same, $1,080.

JUDGE GARY—Owen Coyne vs. Charles Holobuth, $14.40.—R. B. Baldwin et al. vs. Ernst L. and John W. Prussing, $753.90.—W. S. Crosby et al. vs. G. Smyth and Henry Greenebaum, $265.25.—A. A. Sprague et al. vs. Walter L. Price, $218.90.

JUDGE SMITH—J. D. Weber vs. Richard T. Crane; verdict, $1,050, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Louisa S. Jennings et al. vs. A. E. Yates, Charles Dell Thompson, and Hermon Seeman; verdict, $800, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Nathan Underwood vs. Joergens Billiard Table Manufacturing Company, $3,559.—J. F. Platt Jr. vs. Alexander H. Lowden, $300.

JUDGE ROGERS—Sophia Fallbusch vs. William Axt and Friedrich Krueger; verdict, $176.71, and motion for new trial.

NILSSON'S LOSS BY THE NEW YORK FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—Christine Nilsson, who is to open her season in America in the music-hall tomorrow night, stated yesterday that she is a large loser by the burning of the Park Theatre. A large case containing twelve stage costumes and jewelry had been placed in the theatre yesterday morning, and there was no chance to remove it. The costumes destroyed included those in which she was to appear in "Mignon," "Faust," and "Lohengrin." Mr. Abbey has often asserted that Mme. Nilsson would not appear in opera in America, but the fact that she brought her costumes shows that the matter was in contemplation at least. Mr. Abbey will not be present at the opening of the season, owing to the fire, and so telegraphed Mme. Nilsson today.

L. R. HAMMERSLEY & CO. AND J. R. OSGOOD & CO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WRIGHT'S GROVE, Ill., Oct. 28.—Please give me the addresses of the *United Service Gazette* and the *United States Postal Guide.* Respectfully,

J. G.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. R. Simms, Bookseller and Stationer.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3410 STATE-ST.—[illegible]
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—[illegible]
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
804 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Draehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Krafft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—[illegible]
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
132 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
638 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—B. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A BLACK HORSE ON LA Salle-av. Owner can obtain it by paying expenses and proving property. Call at 222 North Franklin-st.

LOST—ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Twenty-fifth and Twentieth, or on Twentieth-st. between State-st. and Michigan-av., or on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., a lady's breastpin, with monogram "J. M. K." attached. It is not for the value, but a keepsake from a dying child. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 2504 State-st., up-stairs.

LOST—SUNDAY, OCT. 29, WHITISH roan cow with red spots on neck, [illegible] tail; $5 reward. PHILIP MOLLOY, Throop and Twenty-first-sts.

STRAYED—FROM THE REAR OF 257 North Franklin-st. a bay horse, 15 years old, weighing about 1,300 pounds. A liberal reward given for any information. C. G. HARZ, 29 North Wells-st., or 170 East Washington-st.

THE MOONEY & BOLAND DETECTIVE Agency of 152 Broadway, New York, has opened offices for its Chicago branch at 149 and 151 Monroe-st. Success unparalleled. Reputation worldwide.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM S. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 113 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also on securities at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 5 and 6.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS and furniture without removal. 151 Randolph, Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan at lowest rate on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture, without removal; also in warehouse. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 78, 81, & 83 E. Van Buren.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at 1½ per cent. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

HEIRS OR OTHER PERSONS OWNing the whole or any undivided part of any real estate in Boston may learn of something to their advantage by addressing R. H. ALLEN, 19 Milk-st., Boston, Mass.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates—Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being secured on Chicago property with perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 81 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. E. W. LYMAN & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at lowest rates. W. W. JACOBS, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 77 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 165 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—$250 FOR SIX MONTHS; will pay 10 per cent; good security. Address B 3, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BARGAINS—ONE 7⅓-OCT. UPRIGHT Piano but little used, stool and cover, $180; one elegant new 7⅓-oct. upright, $225. EDWARD M. READ & CO., 269 Wabash-av.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, NEW AND second-hand, sold on easy terms of payment or rented, and rents applied if purchased; low prices. A. SCHAAF & CO., 273 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTY HEAD OF FINE heavy horses; also pair of mules. Will arrive on Thursday one load of mules and horses. Inquire at all grades of horses at the Great Union Stock-Yard Stables. THOS. BYRD, Salesman.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. W. W. KIMBALL CO. EMERSON PIANOS. PIANOS AND ORGANS Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS by W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams.

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS. KRANICH & BACH PIANOS. Unexcelled by any other make in tone, quality, and durability. THE VERY BEST. Over 14,000 Kranich & Bach Pianos in daily use, and every one is a sufficient guarantee of their unrivalled place in the estimation of the public, that for a moderate price one can secure that THE VERY BEST PIANO. EDWARD M. READ & CO., Sole Agents, 269 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock in the West. Open evenings. Salesrooms in the city. Low rates to old customers.

PIANOS PERFECTLY TUNED FOR $2.00 Send postal-card. EDWARD M. READ & CO., 269 Wabash-av.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing. Send letters to I. G., 178 State-st., and you will receive prompt attention.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing. Address J. COHEN, 89 West Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., Real Estate and Renting Agents, 161 La Salle-st., Room 9:

NORTH DIVISION.

[illegible] Dearborn-av., marble front.
[illegible] Lincoln-av., 2-story frame building.
Northeast corner Wells and Michigan-sts., 28x86.
Dearborn-av., corner Division-st., 40x100.
Seminary-av., near Webster, 25x124.
Michigan-st., between Clark and Dearborn-av.
Southwest corner Belden-av. and High-st., 50x128.
Webster-av., between Bissell and Fremont-sts., 6 choice lots.
Franklin-st., near Division, 3 lots.

SOUTH DIVISION.

[illegible] Calumet-av., 3-story brick.
[illegible] Rhodes-av., brick house.
[illegible] Dearborn-st., 2-story frame house.
[illegible] Butterfield-st., 2-story house, 15 rooms.
[illegible] Bryant-av., brick house.
[illegible] Third-av., 2-story brick.
[illegible] Johnson-place.
[illegible] South Park-av., 2-story and basement brick.
[illegible] Wabash-av., 2-story and basement frame house.
[illegible] Wabash-av., 2-story and basement brick house.
[illegible] Wabash-av., brick house.
[illegible] Johnson-place, brick house.
South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 40x164.
South Park-av., southeast corner Thirty-second-st., [illegible].
Vernon-av., east front, near Thirty-third-st., 50x164 feet.
Vernon-av., southwest corner Thirty-second-st., 50 x[illegible] feet.
Wabash-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., 50x164 feet.
Wabash-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., east front.
Rhodes-av., east front, north of Thirty-third-st., 150 x[illegible] feet.
South Clark-st., north of Twelfth, 18.95x102.3.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., 25 feet.

WEST DIVISION.

[illegible] West Harrison-st., 3-story brick house.
[illegible] West Lake-st., 3-story brick store.
[illegible] South Clinton-st., store and dwelling.
[illegible] Carroll-av., 2-story frame.
[illegible] West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick.
[illegible] West Madison-st., new store and flats.
[illegible] West Madison-st., new store and flats.
[illegible] Washington-boulevard, 14-room house.
[illegible] Park-av., 2-story and basement brick.
[illegible] and [illegible] Laflin-st., double brick house.
[illegible] Park-av., 2-story frame.
[illegible] Oakley-st., 2 flats 6 rooms each.
Northeast corner Lincoln-st. and Warren-av., 10-room house.
[illegible] Barber-st., 2-story frame house.
[illegible] Brown-st., 2-story frame house, lot 48 feet front.
Taylor-st., near Ogden-av., 12 lots, 25x120.
Ogden-av., south of Taylor-st., 50x100.
North Green-st., near Milwaukee-av., 20 feet.
Triangular on Lake-st., Milwaukee-av., and Carpenter-st.
North Ashland-av., near Union Park, 69x114 feet.
Jackson-st., east of California-av., 25x125.
Erie-st., east of Hoyne, 50x125.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., one of the finest houses on the street; every modern improvement; house in first-class condition; cost the owner $20,000 when things were cheap; good brick barn; lot 28x183. I can sell this property now for $14,000.
Adams-st., a very fine brown stone-front, 2-story and basement, $9,000.
Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick in good order, cheap for $5,000.
Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick; rents for $[illegible]; $3,000.
Warren-av., one of the finest houses on the street, 2-story with subcellar, stone steps and walks, wash-tubs, coal-bins, etc., in cellar; house 22½x70; lot 25x[illegible]; fine home, $9,500.
Warren-av., fine 2-story and basement brick, stone-front and steps, good brick barn, south front, $9,000.
Warren-av., frame on brick basement, in flats well rented; lot 25x125, $4,500.
Washington-st., east of Union Park, fine stone-front houses, $10,000.
Washington-st., near Robey, 2-story and basement brick with barn, $8,500.
Washington-st., 2-story house, in flats, rents $50; lot [illegible], $6,500.
Park-av., frame house, near Lincoln, brick barn; [illegible], $4,000.
Park-av., near Leavitt-st., 2-story brick, 9 rooms; lot [illegible], stands alone, $4,800.
Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, well built, brick barn, $6,000.
Robey-st., corner of Jackson, 2-story frame on brick basement; lot 45x130 on Jackson-st. to alley, cheap.
Leavitt-st., south of Van Buren, two flats of 6 rooms each; rent $50, $4,500.
Oakley-st., two flats, 6 rooms each, rents $47.50; lot [illegible], $4,300.
Lots on Washington-st. boulevard; some fine corners.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:

CHOICE REAL-ESTATE INVESTMENTS.

Three 3-story brick houses in 9 flats; brick barn; stone sidewalks; renting for $2,650; near Lincoln Park; a sacrifice at $22,000.
A 3-story basement and attic stone front; renting for $1,250; North Clark, near Huron-st.; $18,000.
A 3-story brick in 3 flats; renting for $1,500; Huron, near State-st.; $18,500.
Brown-stone front, in flats; Dearborn-av.; $12,000.
[illegible], corner North Clark and Illinois-sts.; renting for $1,[illegible]; $16,500.
Four-story building, Lake-st., near Franklin; well rented; $50,000.
Four-story building, in flats, North Franklin, near Oak-st.; renting for $625; only $8,000.
West Madison, near Desplaines-st., 2-story frame store and lot; $11,000.
Nine very fine brick buildings, having a frontage of [illegible] feet; near Lincoln Park; $45,000.
Two brick houses, Sedgwick-st., near Centre; only $5,000 each; easy terms.
These are all bargains.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Double brick house, with lot 55x188 feet, and brick barn, in one of the best locations on the boulevard. House has hall in the middle with rooms on each side, and is heated by steam. The lot alone is worth $33,000. By expending $5,000 on the house it can be modernized and the property made worth $55,000. Price, $40,000.
LARGE FINE RESIDENCE—With large grounds, over [illegible] feet front. Improvements cost $127,000, and the lot is worth $60,000. A palatial place. Price, $[illegible]. Price of house and 73 feet of the lot, $65,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome residence with fine grounds. House has the most elegant interior of any residence in the city.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed-brick house, near Thirty-third-st., 25 feet wide and 3 or 4 rooms deep. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $18,000.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—PURsuant to an order of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered on the 7th day of February, 1882, in the case of Johnson et al. vs. The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, I shall, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1882, at my office, Room 11 Portland Block, Chicago, as Receiver of said bank, sell Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, and the east sixty-five feet of Lots 9 and 10 in Block 17 of Duncan's Addition to Chicago; the former residence of John C. Haines, Esq., on the northwest corner of Sangamon and Van Buren-sts., for the sum of $25,000 cash down unless a higher and better bid is then and there made, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted.
Oct. 31, 1882.
VIRGINIUS A. TURPIN, Receiver.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON MICHigan-av. boulevard:
[illegible] feet near Twenty-ninth-st.
[illegible] feet near Thirtieth-st.
[illegible] feet near Thirty-second-st.
Also on Wabash-av.:
[illegible] feet corner Twenty-fifth-st.
[illegible] feet corner Thirty-second-st.
Apply to JOHN P. OLINGER,
Room 1, 106 Fifth-av.,
Corner Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

BUSINESS CORNER UNIMPROVED ON LINCOLN-AV.

One of the best corners, about 100 feet best frontage each on two of the best streets; splendid stand for dry goods, grocery, drug-store, or other business; can be improved and made to pay 20 per cent on investment.
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF brick houses near Ogden-av., from $3,250 to $5,000 each.
LAWNDALE—Cottage in perfect repair, with two lots, garden, trees, etc., $1,600.
LAWNDALE—Two elegant houses, large grounds, only $4,500 each.
W. T. CUSHING, 90 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BIG BARGAIN—5 acres fronting on Green Bay road (Clark-st.) and Ashland-av. at the very low price of $700 per acre; cheap at $1,200 per acre. Apply to COLLOT & SCHMIDT, Room 1, 78 Dearborn-st., over gas office.

FOR SALE—2959 SOUTH HALSTED-st., 3-story and basement brick store with flat above. Rental, $840 per annum; price, $6,000. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON STONE FRONT on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st. Choice neighborhood; no railroad track; thoroughly built and nearly new; now vacant and in order. Will be sold low, on easy terms, by C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of DeKalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—964 NORTH CLARK-ST., new building of flats; $15,000. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—372 LA SALLE-AV., 2-STOry and basement stone-front dwelling, three rooms deep, east front, finely finished throughout, and in the choicest location on the avenue.
F. H. WATRISS,
90 Washington-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—52 AND 54 JOHNSON-place, 2-story and basement bricks; $4,000 each. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—LOT NEAR Van Buren; also several 10-acre lots. WALTER BUTLER, 54 Borden Block, 90 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—3713 AND 3719 LAKE-AV., 75 feet of ground. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—We have a few desirable houses and lots in the vicinity of Lincoln Park ranging in price from $2,000 to $20,000.
McCONNELL BROS.,
Rooms 20 and 21, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—250 FEET FRONT BY 190 feet deep on Wabash-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts., price $250 per foot; will sell in 50-foot lots if desired. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 and 168 Dearborn-st., new First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SOUTHWEST quarter of city, having 1,300 feet of frontage on canal, running back to railroad, $40,000; dockage alone worth $50,000. Call and investigate. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Ashland-av., gothic frame house, brick foundation, lot 30x125 feet. I can sell this very cheap, if taken at once. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES CORNER OF Twelfth and Forty-eighth-sts., near the Western Indiana Belt Line. Apply to JOHN P. OLINGER, Room 1, 106 Fifth-av., corner Washington-st.

FOR SALE—No. 887 West Adams, 2-story and basement brick; possession May 1; price $5,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A DESIRABLE West Monroe-st. residence; also one on West Jackson-st.; also good lots on North Halsted, Burling, Centre, Dayton, and Bissell-sts. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 13, 166 Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH.
Now is the time to buy:
50 feet, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.
80 feet, Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.
94 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
125 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-third-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
132 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
600 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
200 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., corner Fortieth-st.
600 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-first-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-second-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
235 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
425 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
54 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
1,500 feet, Michigan-av., corner Fifty-second-st.
500 feet, Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.
150 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
131 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
73 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
80 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
250 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
100 feet, Wabash-av., corner Forty-first-st.
400 feet, Wabash-av., corner Forty-second-st.
200 feet, Wabash-av., near Forty-third-st.
100 feet, Wabash-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
250 feet, Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
100 feet, Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.
31 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.
48 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.
50 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st.
75 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
140 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
300 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
100 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
200 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-first-st.
100 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-second-st.
140 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-third-st.
150 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
300 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
375 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
200 feet, Indiana-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
800 feet, Indiana-av., corner Fifty-first-st.
100 feet, Prairie-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
200 feet, Prairie-av., corner Fortieth-st.
100 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-first-st.
25 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-second-st.
600 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-third-st.
462 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
175 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
100 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
400 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
GEO. A. EMERY,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MEAD & COE, 149 LA Salle-st.:

WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD.

96 feet between Oakley and Western-av.
75 feet between Fall-st. and California-av.
80 feet adjoining above.
200 feet corner Albany-av.

WARREN-AV.

1 lot between Oakley and Western-av.
3 lots between Fall and California-av.
9 lots east of Albany-av.
5 lots southwest corner Albany-av.
3 lots west of California-av.

MONROE-ST.

8 lots east of California-av.

WILCOX-ST.

10 lots northeast corner California-av.

ADAMS-ST.

2 lots east of California-av.
33 feet between Oakley and Western-av.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE BARGAINS.
456 North Paulina-st., splendid house and two lots; $3,500.
278 Campbell-av., with 57-foot corner lot; $4,500.
Sangamon-st., near Van Buren, good frame on 30-foot lot.
Walnut-st., near Hoyne, house on 30-foot lot; $3,000.
Polk-st., near Miller, frame store and dwelling.
63 Walnut-st., with 37-foot lot and barn; $3,500.
Newberry-av., near Taylor-st., large house, with barn.
Irving-place, near Van Buren-st., 2-story brick.
Harrison-st., near Centre-av., 3-story brick; $7,500.
Erie-st., near Hoyne, good house in two flats; $2,700.
108 North Lincoln-st., house and barn; $3,500; rent $540.
588 Hubbard-st., 2-story and cellar brick; $4,000.
592 Hubbard-st., good house and lot; $2,400; rent $300.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON STATE-ST.
100 feet on State-st., near Twenty-fifth.
38 feet on State-st., near Thirty-first.
115 feet on State-st., corner Thirty-sixth.
48 feet on State-st., near Thirty-seventh.
75 feet on State-st., near Thirty-eighth.
50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-ninth.
500 feet on State-st., corner Forty-second.
300 feet on State-st., corner Forty-third.
350 feet on State-st., corner Forty-fifth.
132 feet on State-st., corner Fifty-second.
300 feet on State-st., corner Fifty-fifth.
GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1, Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—Handsome frame house, very substantially built, with lot 50x175 feet. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Price, $15,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Pressed brick house, with lot 27x180 ft. and brick barn; $15,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Pressed brick house; $13,500.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, 25 feet wide, and 3 or 4 rooms deep; $9,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Octagon front brick house, detached on both sides; $8,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Large frame house, with lot 50x160 feet, and brick barn; $10,500.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., SOUTH-east corner of Congress, 75x149, at $150 per foot. Prairie-av., southeast corner of Twenty-ninth-st., 125x125; $25,000.
WM. GARNETT,
180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — STATE-ST., 50 FEET, east front, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.; a bargain; $125.
50 feet, east front, near Thirty-fifth-st.; cheapest lot on the street today; $110.
50 feet, west front, near Thirty-ninth-st., full depth; $100.
GIBBS & CALKINS,
153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—31 FEET CORNER CANAL-port-av. and Twenty-first-st., within one block of Halsted-st. Apply to JOHN P. OLINGER, Room 1, 106 Fifth-av., corner Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
2-story and basement brick on Washington-boulevard, between Lincoln and Robey-sts.; possession May 1.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1619 PRAIRIE-AV., 3-story and basement brick, 33 feet of ground; $13,000. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2911 BUTTERFIELD-ST., cottage and lot, only $2,000. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.; 3-story and basement; $22,500. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—225 HERMITAGE-AV., cottage and 60 feet of ground, $5,000; 7 and 9 Irving-place, cottages renting for $32 each, $2,500 each; 438 West Superior-st., cottage and lot, $2,250. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
No. 687 West Jackson, 2-story and basement brick; lot 23½x125; very desirable, and can be had at a bargain; possession Nov. 15. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9:
RAVENSWOOD—8 beautiful lots on Commercial-st., near depot, only $10 per foot.
WILMETTE—Well-located lots $4 to $8 per foot.
HIGHLAND PARK—2-story frame dwelling-house of 8 rooms in good repair; lot 100x150 feet; price only $2,000; easy terms. We have also a number of very desirable houses and lots ranging from $2,500 to $10,000.
WAUKEGAN—A large 2-story frame dwelling-house of 12 rooms; a good large barn, two good wells, cistern, shade-trees, gravel walks, etc.; lot 80x256 feet; will trade for city property.
We have also other choice property in this beautiful city which we can sell at great bargains.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE WIEW—
We have several choice lots on Barry-av., near the lake, Belmont-av. and Fletcher-st., near Evanston-av. These lots are in the best part of Lake View, and have lake water and sewerage.
McCONNELL BROS.,
Rooms 20 and 21, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
15 acres at South Chicago.
5 acres at Grand Crossing.
10 acres at Grand Crossing.
7 acres on State and Seventy-fifth-sts.
20 acres at South Englewood.
W. T. CUSHING, 90 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 13 IN THE FIRST addition to Kensington, adjoins Pullman's lands, is close to the Michigan Central Railroad and Transfer House. The Illinois Central R. R. runs on one side of it, and the Western Indiana R. R. on the other side. It has an area of eight and one-half acres. It is an A No. 1 site for a manufactory or warehouse, and will be sold cheap to close an estate.
EUGENE S. KIMBALL,
235 State-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,000—A BEAUTIful brand new 7-room cottage, with lot 172 feet deep, at Glencoe; $250 down, and balance in monthly payments of $15; now get you a home and stop paying all your hard-earned money to landlords for rent. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE — 150X150 SOUTHEAST corner Fifty-four-and-a-Half-st. and Washington-av., grove lot, Hyde Park, at $45 per foot, or will sell 50 feet. 125x150 on Jefferson-av., grove lot, south of Fifty-fourth-st., at $45 per foot. Lots suitable for business on Hyde Park-av., near Fifty-seventh-st., $50 per foot, or will sell a block with 700 feet opposite depot at a bargain. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—233 OR 133 ACRES ABOUT one mile north of South Chicago; partly on and all near Lake Shore; double-track railroad through it to South Chicago almost finished; title perfect; $1,250 per acre; greatest bargain in the market. Address B 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM—KANE County, two miles from station; new buildings; $45. 160 acres, two miles from Waukegan; fine buildings, two orchards on main road; $50. 24 acres, two miles west of Highwood; $1,200. L. O. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY—Our classified list of real estate for sale in each of the leading suburbs mailed on application.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lots and lumber to build on them without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 7-room cottages; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Lots shown free to purchasers any day at 7:30, 10:15, or 3:45. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS—TO SECURE A good home in a healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the prettiest suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities of any in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or at No. 6540 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN LAKE View—We have over sixty lots on Diversy-av., Wolfram-st., George-st., Sheffield-av., Noble-av., Wellington and Baxter-sts. They are all within a short distance from the street-cars, and have lake water. Get our list and prices before buying elsewhere.
McCONNELL BROS.,
Rooms 20 and 21, 101 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—C. E. BROWNE'S LIST.
In the first place, I never allow myself to say anything in print that shall prove untrue. A free ride any day to view the property I advertise shall decide whether such is the case.
I have for sale in Evanston 500 feet of choice ground, three blocks from the depot, for from $25 to $40 per foot.
200 feet in South Evanston, one block from the lot selected for the High School Building, for $16 per foot.
4,000 feet west of the ridge, only from three to six blocks from the large public school building, just finished, and the highest-priced property in Evanston, for from $5 to $10 per foot, on monthly payments of $10; once sold for double the money.
2,500 feet at North Evanston, all within four blocks of the depot, at $16 per foot; once sold for $20 and $25 per foot.
2,000 feet, only six blocks west of the North Evanston depot, at $4 per foot or $160 a lot, on monthly payments of $5.
1,200 feet of Lake Shore property in Evanston, near the lighthouse, for from $8 to $10 per foot.
2,500 feet in Glencoe, as choice and handsome as can be found between Chicago and Milwaukee, all within one block of the depot, post-office, and public school, for $10 per foot; and I will give two choice lots of 100x200 feet, which are covered with ornamental trees in front and fruit trees in the rear, to two good men who will each put up a house worth not less than $4,000, to be inclosed this fall and be ready to occupy in the spring.
Also 4,000 feet of high, rolling ground, all within five blocks of the Glencoe depot, some of it on the lake shore, for from $4 to $8 per foot or from $100 to $200 per lot, on monthly payments of $5 and $10.
All this property advertised was once valued at more than double the price named, and will be worth one-third more next spring, and on examination it will be found to be the cheapest property offered in Cook County. Call at my office at 10 a. m. or 3:30 p. m. to take the cars. A free ride to all who mean business, whether they buy or not.
C. E. BROWNE,
Residence, Glencoe. 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—
FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.
ON EASY TERMS.

LOTS—Near the Stock-Yards and packing-houses, between Ashland and Western-avs.	$150 to $200
LOTS—On the ridge at Pullman, State-st., and One Hundred and Tenth-st.	$200 to $300
LOTS—One block from the depot at East Garfield	$200 to $300
LOTS—Near Humboldt Park	200
LOTS—At Morton Grove, on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, close to depot	100
LOTS—At Ravinia, on the shore, near depot	100
LOTS—Near Highland Park	100
LOTS—At Highwood	50
LOTS—At Kenwood	....
LOTS—At Englewood	....

AND
LOTS OF ACRES NEAR BY,
AND
ALL CHEAP.
B. F. JACOBS,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.
HYDE PARK—Kimbark-av., corner Fifty-sixth-st., 200 feet front.
Michigan-av., near Fortieth-st., 50 feet.
Southwest corner Indiana-av. and Sixtieth-st. 200 feet.
5 acres northwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and Seventy-fifth-st.
6 lots in Allen's Subdivision in Sec. 24, 37, 14, only $75 each.
ENGLEWOOD—2 very fine lots on Perry-av., near Sixty-eighth-st.
Southeast corner Dearborn and Sixty-sixth-sts., 258 x184 feet.
Wallace-st., between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth.
Sherman-st., between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth.
Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, east of Ashland-av., lot 52x148 feet.
Wentworth-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., 3 lots.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., BEtween Sixty-second and Sixty-third-sts., east front, 20x400 feet.
Greenwood-av., corner Sixty-third-st., 600 feet.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-seventh-st., 150 feet.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—132 FEET ON STATE-ST. and 264 feet on Wabash-av., near Fifty-second-st.; street-cars pass the property; park assessments all paid; will sell at a bargain. Apply to JOHN P. OLINGER, Room 1, 106 Fifth-av., corner Washington.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—On Calumet River, on Calumet Iron & Steel Co.'s Slip—60 acres admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes. River front and railroad facilities. Ground high and dry. F. H. WATRISS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — IN EVANSTON AND Glencoe, houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures, and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM AT WAYNE, ILL., one-half mile from the station, 8 miles south from Elgin; a fine dairy farm of 173¾ acres, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a stream of running water, new house and large barn, can stable 45 head; convenient for shipping milk to Chicago or factory; only 35 miles from Chicago, on the C. & N. W. R. R.; near church and school. Call or address ROBT. CARSWELL, Wayne, Du Page Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9:

LAKE COUNTY FARMS.

140 acres one mile west of Waukegan, well improved.
114 acres north of Waukegan, splendid improvements.
207¾ acres one mile west of Libertyville Village; only $50 per acre. This is choice and cheap.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 160 ACRES near Geneva, Ill.; good house, barn, orchards, shrubbery; $80 per acre. J. H. KEELER, 175 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A 50-FOOT LOT ON CALumet-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-third-sts. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — IMPROVED BUSINESS property in the wholesale district, ranging from $50,000 to $300,000; we can make quick sales if prices are satisfactory. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 and 168 Dearborn-st., new First National Bank Building.

WANTED—200 FEET ON GRAND BOUlevard, between Forty-first and Forty-third-sts.; will pay all cash. Address, at once, B 73, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT EDGERTON'S STAbles 37 to 43 Fourteenth-st.:
One pair gray mares, 5 and 6 years old, white manes and tails, 15½ hands high, weigh 1,000 pounds, very stylish, good roadsters. One pair chunky bays, 16 hands high, 7 and 8 years old, weigh 1,200 pounds. One sorrel horse 7 years old, out of Alexander's Abdallah, record 2:40. One pair blacks, 5 and 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, weight 950 and 1,000 pounds; can trot together in 2:50. One large dapple-gray mare 6 years old, suitable for coupe or rockaway. One light roan 16 hands high, weighs 1,100 pounds. These horses work single or double, warranted sound and kind in every respect.
Also several cheap ones from $75 to $150.

FOR SALE—A FINE BIG, CHUNKY-built work-horse; weighs 1,400 pounds; he is a handsome bay, 6 years old, in good condition; will sell him much less than his value, as he was taken for debt, and owner has no use for him; he is a true puller in single or double harness; will warrant him in every particular, and give a week's trial; he is worthy the attention of any one needing a good, honest, and reliable work-horse. Call at barn in rear of residence 1301 Michigan-av. N. B.—Man in charge of stable is authorized to sell him.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand carriages of every description; all styles of buggies, trucks, top grocery wagons, express, harness, robes, etc.; 20 cutters, new and second-hand; horses and wagons to let by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange; come and see for yourself; the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT HIGHLAND Farm. For terms address F. F. FRENCH, 75 Michigan-av.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR CASH—Wagons and buggies. At the factory, Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. C. J. HULL.

SEE THIS BARGAIN—$300 WILL BUY the high-bred and fast trotting horse Almont Jr.; he is 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,100 pounds, is a handsome bay, has flowing mane and tail to the ground, is well broke in all harness, and good under the saddle; he trotted in 2:32 in a matinee race last August; he is a very promising young horse, never been trained for speed, but is a natural trotter; needs no boots or weights; he was sired by Almont, dam a very fast mare by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; will warrant him sound and kind, and give 30 days' trial; he cost $1,500 six months ago; owner cannot ride on account of ill-health, reason for selling him so low. Also, a beautiful inbred Ethan Allen bay mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, can beat 2:40, and warranted; very low for cash. Call at private barn, No. 15 East Thirteenth-st., near Indiana-av. Coachman in charge at any time will show them.

SLEIGHS AT $35 EACH; 100 SWELL body cutters, well painted and upholstered; price will be $50 when snow comes. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

$80 BUYS A NO. 1 WORK OR BUSIness horse; is 8 years old, city broke, and acclimated; weighs 1,100; without a windgall or puff; well muscled, good worker; worth twice that money in any sale stable. Residence 48 Harrison-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE GENTLEMAN WHO is stopping at the Grand Pacific, and who lately arrived from the South, who wants a colored girl to keep house for him, will find one by addressing or calling on Mrs. L. Morgan, at 48 Eldridge court. The girl is 25 years old and good references can be given if required.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—S. R.: IF YOU REQUIRE the best detective service, go to the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 151-153 Monroe-st., which is a branch of their large establishment in New York.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

OUR NORTH STAR FURNACES DO excellent work; are very economical and durable; low estimates made. SEAVEY BROS., 177 Randolph-st.

UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 AND 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on easy payments.

568 WEST MADISON-ST.—568—HOME FURNITURE COMPANY, Home Block, 568 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av. The largest stock of rich house furnishings on West Side. Popular prices. Popular terms. SHERMAN, GANSON & CO., Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:
84 South Sangamon-st., a 1½-story house, 7 rooms, etc., completely furnished.
$40—200 West Fourteenth-st., 10-room house in perfect order.
In the Talbott apartment building, Jackson and Paulina-sts., an elegant suite.
In the Seymour apartment building, 303 and 305 Jackson-st., a very desirable suite; south front.
$35—79 Honore-st., 8 rooms and all improvements; fine light; large lot; near 3 lines of cars.
$45—514 and 516 Congress-st. (east of Ashland-av.), an elegant new flat.
$10—24 Seymour-st., 7-room flat.
$30—338 Webster-av., middle flat of a new 3-story brick building, 6 rooms, bath, and w.-c.

TO RENT—BY PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.:
552 Hubbard-st., 8-room cottage; $25.
883 West Lake-st., 6-room cottage; $20.
48 acres, with house adjoining, Calumet River and Halsted-st.; $150 per year.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH, stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 131 Rumsey-st.; and eight-room cottage and barn, Oak Park. C. M. & A. W. CLARK, 204 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—$35—10 ROOMS, BATH, HOT and cold water, etc.; leased to May 1, 1883. Will sell lease together with carpets, 6 tons coal, etc., and give possession Nov. 15. Call at 2523 Stanton-av. and see the house, or at 299 State-st. A. B. TALLMAN.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling 4007 Michigan-av. Rent $35 per month. D. E. CORNEAU, 2834 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NINE-ROOM brick cottage at 18 Groveland-court; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap; convenient to street-cars; immediate possession. Inquire of E. P. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY and basement brick house at 3647 Stanton-av.; just built; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap; convenient to street-cars. Inquire of E. P. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT — FIRST-CLASS STONE-front house, 12 rooms, 2342 Prairie-av.; all in fine order. A. D. HYDE, Room 16, 120 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—4 NEW MARBLE-FRONT houses, North Side; also flats, furnished houses, South Side; boarding and rooming houses, furniture for sale. B., 153 East Monroe-st., Room 37.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT — SPLENDID FLAT, FIRST floor, 384 Fulton-st., 6 rooms, $35. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A FINE FLAT OF 3 LARGE rooms at 648 Loomis-st., just calcimined and cleaned; rent cheap; convenient to street-cars. Inquire of E. P. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT — CHOICE EIGHT-ROOM flats in new stone-front flat building Nos. 505 and 507 West Congress-st.; elegant finish and moderate rents. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF 7 rooms on second floor, 884 West Madison-st.; also two-story frame house, ten rooms, in rear of 880 West Madison-st. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 LARGE ROOMS; every convenience for housekeeping; 359 West Polk-st.; rent $22 a month. Inquire at 3016 State-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY without children, a flat of four rooms on second floor, with bath-room, hot and cold water, and water-closet; rent $20 per month in advance. References required. Apply on the premises, 153 Loomis-st., or Room 1, 179 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, WITH bath-room, hot and cold water, 1206 Jackson-st.; $18. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF 5 AND 6 rooms; good neighborhood; well lighted, bath, hot and cold water, etc. 391 North State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS ON NORTH SIDE, near Lincoln Park; $15 to $40; four to six rooms. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—345 ELM-ST., AN ELEGANT flat, 8 rooms; $35 per month.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 9 ROOMS, 209 Rush-st.; possession at once. A. F. STEVENSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

TO RENT — SECOND AND THIRD floors (7 rooms each and bath-room) in the new apartment house Nos. 12 and 14 Lincoln-av.; will be ready for occupancy Nov. 1.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT, WITH bath, 2606 Calumet-av. C. M. & A. W. CLARK, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—FAMILY WITHout children preferred. 451 South State-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 4 OR 5 ROOMS ON parlor floor, very convenient for housekeeping, unfurnished, to man and wife only. 3128 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO GENTS—REAL COZY rooms, furnished nice, kept neat and clean, gas, bath, hot water; private family. First flat, 333 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV., FURnished parlor floor and basement, single rooms, or entire house of thirteen rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED VERY PLEASant second-floor south front, to desirable tenants; no housekeeping. At 66 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—241 AND 243 STATE-ST., corner of Jackson, an elegantly furnished suite of two rooms fronting on State-st. Inquire at Room 12. First-class references required.

TO RENT—1623 WABASH-AV., TWO large connecting rooms on third floor, hot and cold water, and extension room on parlor floor. MRS. STUBBS.

TO RENT—SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH-room, corner State and Twenty-seventh-sts. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—531 WABASH-AV., NICELY furnished large front room, suitable for four gents; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT LARGE finely furnished parlor, to two or three gentlemen, with good references; near Twenty-second-st. 2110 Wabash-av., Room 1.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., SECond-story suite, nicely furnished; also flat of 3 rooms for housekeeping.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED choice alcove front room facing east; hot and cold water, gas, closets, etc.; also large square front room (east front) furnished; first-class locality on Prairie-av.; private family. X 87, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$8 PER MONTH, 4 ROOMS, No. 9 Grenshaw-st.
$14—6 rooms, 24 Fillmore-st.
$12—4 rooms, 35 Fillmore-st.
$15—4 rooms, 487 Western-av.
Inquire at No. 9 Grenshaw-st.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS, WITH bath, etc., in brick building 541 West Madison-st., suitable for housekeeping. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED SITTING room, with connecting bed and bath-room. References exchanged. 476 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO CONNECTING FRONT rooms, suitable for two or four gentlemen; breakfast, if desired. 56 Park-av.

TO RENT—332 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, front suite furnished; will permit light housekeeping; private family.

TO RENT — SOUTH-FRONT PARLOR, two sleeping rooms off, together or separate; also one room for housekeeping; first-class location. 467 West Madison-st., first flat.

TO RENT—SIX NICE ROOMS, FIRST floor, 406 West Erie-st. Apply to N. B. GREY, 562 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—48 SOUTH MAY-ST.—ONE or two gentlemen can have large nicely-furnished front room with all conveniences; also smaller room.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS, SECOND floor, 289 West Madison-st. Inquire on premises.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—260 ONTARIO-ST.—A FAMIly unexpectedly going to housekeeping have a very pleasant alcove room, also two other rooms on same floor, all in good condition.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND one unfurnished room at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NO. 217 NORTH STATE-ST., a large front room to one or two gentlemen; well furnished; use of bath, gas, etc.; also one single room.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR 1 or 2 gentlemen, Rush and Illinois-sts.; private family. Address B 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT BEDROOM with gas, for a neat gentleman. 184 East Indiana-st., second floor, between Clark and La Salle.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—IN MEMPHIS, TENN.—THE store corner of Main and Union-sts. is for rent. It has the fixtures for a millinery store, but is suitable for a fancy notion or gentlemen's furnishing goods, a drug or cigar store.
Store No. 38 Union-st., adjoining the wholesale shoe house of Hill, Standish & Co., suitable for wholesale hats, clothing, or tobacco. Address M. A. H., No. 38 North Court-st., Memphis.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 38 feet front, near corner of Lake and Market-sts., $1,200 per annum. Address B 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE AND FIXTURES, 281 West Madison-st.; good repair. Inquire at 156 Washington-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—ONLY $25—A FINE, NEW store at 850 Van Buren-st., with living rooms in rear; a good chance for a barber shop or a millinery store.

TO RENT—STORE 884 WEST MADISON-st. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT — A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-story business building on Fifth-av., near Adams-st., to be completed by Jan. 1; steam heating and elevator. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 and 168 Dearborn-st., new First National Bank Building.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE METHodist Church Block on Washington and Clark-sts., separate or in suites. Inquire of A. R. SCRANTON, Room 13, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; VERY DEsirable. 176 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE 169 WASHINGTON-st., three rooms with vault on second floor. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FINE OFFICES completely furnished, at a very low rent. Apply at Room 25, 39 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH Side, a top floor, not less than 30 by 50 feet, with power, for light manufacturing business. Call or address promptly ELY, 74 East Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATEly, a partly furnished house or flat of 8 or 9 rooms in good locality, north of Twenty-fifth-st. and east of State. Address O H 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, A nicely-furnished detached or sunny corner house; quiet neighborhood. O N 30, 126 North Clark.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PERMANENT INCOME AND LARGE fortune certain to the investor of $1,000. Your time not necessary. Lady or gent may increase their wealth rapidly, immensely, and honorably. 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. Room 11, 131 Clark-st., evening, 2218 Indiana-av. (No letters answered).

A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS LOCAL paper in a town of 2,000, 70 miles south of Chicago, for sale cheap if taken within thirty days. Address H. 15 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS—The whole of, or a controlling interest in, several patented articles (embraced in one department of business), having large demand, with all the appliances on hand for immediate work. Reasons for selling, other branch of business occupies all of owner's time. A manufacturing concern desiring to add to their business, or parties having sufficient capital to develop a business of large promise, the present affords a most favorable opportunity. Parties in earnest will find that this will bear close investigation. Address P.-O. Box 387, Pittsburg.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMproved city or suburban property—A fine stock of groceries, liquors, cigars, store and bar-fixtures, wagon, harness, etc. A bargain. Address A 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS restaurant in the State of Iowa; located in the heart of a town of 20,000 inhabitants, and 4 railroads; has 125 first-class boarders; board $4 per week; 15 furnished rooms; splendid oyster trade; regular bill of fare daily; long lease on good terms; a genuine bargain. Apply by letter only to Room 27 Tribune Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES IN fine location; small, clean, and well selected stock. Good lease. Address V 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERIES, SALOONS, cigar, and drug stores; all kinds of business; bargains. B, 153 East Monroe-st., Room 37.

FOR SALE—SALOON WITH POOL table on West Twelfth-st.; rent, with rooms, $30; this is a good chance. V 43, Tribune office.

FOUNDRY, BLACKSMITH, AND FITting shop for sale cheap, on account of sickness; must be sold this week. Address B 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERIES; NICE STOCK, about $500; very few fixtures to buy; corner store and living rooms. Rent $25. Address V 39, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BAKERY, CAFE, AND confectionery combined, corner store; cheap 3 years' lease; now doing a successful business. None but first-class parties need apply. Price $1,800. Address V 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LADIES' AND GENTS' furnishing goods, doing good business, on one of the best retail streets in Chicago. V 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STOCK AND stoves; doing good business; no better location; cheap lease and old stand; will make liberal discount; this is an old stand. Address V 43, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BUTTER AND EGG BUSIness; large trade and regular contracts by the year; best location in Chicago; first-class in every respect; supplies railroads, clubs, etc. Address V 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRY GOODS STOCK, IN fine location, well selected; rent, with rooms, $25; we own the property and will give a good opportunity. Address V 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS, AND furniture of a large boarding house in Pullman, or exchange for farm land. Address M. & K., Box 319, Pullman, Ill.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WEST SIDE.

35 NORTH ASHLAND-AV.—I HAVE recently rented a well-arranged house, and have fitted it up in an attractive manner; excellent board; double and single rooms. References.

114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST.—A few more single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and room at $5 per week.

628 ADAMS-ST.—TWO SINGLE FURnished rooms, with good board, at reasonable figures; choice locality; handy to street-cars.

THROOP-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—Suite of rooms, also single room, with board. References given and required. A 17, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND small rooms, with or without board.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT suites and single rooms to rent, with board.

430 WABASH-AV.—TWO VERY FINE rooms for couple or two gentlemen, to rent, with board.

3035 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER OF Thirty-first-st.—To rent—Suite of rooms suitable for gentleman and wife, with board.

MY HOUSE IS ELEGANTLY FURnished throughout, and would rent three sunny front rooms, with board, to a select family or party of gentlemen willing to pay for superior accommodations. South Side avenue, north of Twenty-second-st. Address Z 91, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

275 RUSH-ST.—A FRONT ALCOVE, well furnished, with or without board; private family.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND Harrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms with board $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

CHOATE'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—177 nicely furnished rooms; single rooms, 50 cts per night; meals, 25 cts.; room and board, $5 to $7.50 per week. No such accommodations in the city for the price.

NATIONAL HOTEL, 228 AND 230 South Clark-st., opposite Post-Office—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, from $6 to $10 per week; transients, $1.50 to $2 per day.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Elegant furnished rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARDING—PARTIES WANTING ELegant rooms, splendid home table, finest location in the city, should apply to F. J. REED & CO., 27 Reaper Block.

TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM BUSIness centre—Parties desiring one of the finest rooms in the city, with good board, address B 68, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—AT ONCE ON the South Side, between Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., east of State, for a single gentleman in a private family where no other boarders are taken. A 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A CHRISTIAN YOUNG man in a nice, plain private family on West Side; state terms. B 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, in private family, near Thirty-first-st. or Thirty-fifth-st. station. O H 41, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND—BEGINNERS AND ADvanced pupils meet every evening; public school-teachers and pupils can receive instruction Saturday mornings; also in typewriting. Room 412, 164 Dearborn-st. MR. and MRS. J. S. HANNA.

THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM COMmences the second half of its fall term on Monday evening, Oct. 9, for study in common English branches, mathematics, rhetoric, and composition, German, German-English, French, Latin, vocal and instrumental music, mechanical, free-hand, or architectural drawing, shorthand and type-writing, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; FINE SCOTCH terrier and ratter; well trained for the house. 3805 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MEAT MARKET. Inquire at 149 North Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership. Apply at 164 La Salle-st., Room 56.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF Chicago Daily and Sunday Tribune for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882 to present date: a good campaign document. Address N 40, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A COMPETENT OFFICE man and traveling salesman, also lady copyist and cashier, for two desirable positions. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 4, up-stairs.

WANTED— SEVEN BOOKKEEPERS and clerks, experienced and unexperienced, for first-class wholesale houses. Apply at Business Rooms, No. 4, 116 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT 241 DEARBORN-ST. A middle-aged man thoroughly acquainted with general merchandising.

WANTED—CLERK WITH $250 TO INvest for pleasant office work; guarantee $75 month wages. Apply at Room 4, 116 East Randolph.

WANTED—3 MEN EXPERIENCED IN selling goods in a retail store. Apply between 11 and 12 at 241 State-st., corner Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PRESCRIPTION clerk speaking German and English. Address O N 31, Tribune office.

WANTED – IN PROMINENT RAILroad office an intelligent young man who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Address B 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY clerk by a wholesale house; good habits and good penmanship required. Address, stating age, previous employers or references, and salary expected, B 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; A COMPEtent man; must speak German. Apply to D. W. GRAFFLY, corner Halsted and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15 or 16 years of age, one who can write a good hand. Address in own writing P, care Carrier No. 2.

TRADES.

WANTED – A BLACKSMITH WHO thoroughly understands jobbing and new work; steady man will find steady job and good wages. Apply immediately to S. ED. SNOW, Earlville, Ill.

WANTED—A TAILOR FOR PRESSING clothing. CHESTNUT & CO., dyers, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—SLATE OR MARBLE CUTters who are accustomed to work on mantels. Call at once at 228 Monroe-st., second floor.

WANTED—TINNER—A FIRST-CLASS mechanic. Must be reliable and temperate. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 38 State-st.

WANTED – A MAN OR WOMAN to take charge of stitching and fitting-room for fine goods in a shoe factory out of town; and others to do stitching on same class of goods. Address B 7, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, DAY OR station men, on the levees in Bolivar County, Mississippi; camps now open on the Wade levee at Bolivar Landing and the Clay, and Baggot, and Rowland levees, at Catfish Point Landing, Miss.; $2 per day. Apply on works to FRUIN & CO., contractors, or to CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 268 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—1,500 LABORERS ON KEMP Levee, Parish of Tensas, Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg; the work has commenced and will last all the spring; wages $2 per day; payments made monthly. Apply on the works or to CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 268 South Water-st., who will furnish you with the cheapest tickets to the work.

WANTED—400 LABORERS FOR RAILroad, and saw-mill, and coal mines; free fare; also 1,000 laborers for levee work; 200 trestle-bridge men; cheap fare to all points South, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR THE WOODS and sawmill; steady work all winter. Call at 189 Milwaukee-av. J. JOHNSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED – 1,500 LABORERS ON Kemp Levee, Parish of Tensas, Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg; the work has commenced and will last all the spring; wages $2 per day; payments made monthly. Apply on the works or address Box No. 1, P.-O., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—TRAVELERS AND LOCAL agents in every town in the United States to sell our flour on commission. Franklin Mills Co., 38 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ERRAND BOY ABOUT 14 years old, living on North or West Side; must come well recommended. ELDREDGE & WOODBRIDGE, 162 Madison-st.

WANTED – A YOUNG LADY AT light office work; must write a good hand, be good at figures and quick. Address B 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE CITY SOLICITors for life-insurance by one of the best old companies; compensation liberal to the right parties. Address, with reference, B 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOYS IN A RETAIL store, also 6 cash boys; good pay; good position. Apply at 241 State-st., corner Jackson-st.

WANTED—BANK MESSENGER OVER 30 years old. Give age and references. Address B 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELER—BY AN OLD-established wholesale city house a young man to sell goods from sample in the country on commission. Must have Chicago references. Address B 90, Tribune office.

WANTED – AT 624 WASHINGTON-boulevard, a thoroughly competent and reliable English man and wife; woman as cook and laundress; man as butler and indoor service. Good references required.

WANTED—MEN—WE OFFER ENERgetic persons, with large or small capital, a splendid chance to make money during the coming winter. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework, without washing, in Hyde Park; good wages. References required. Apply at 76 Adams-st., or corner Madison-av. and Fifty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three; must be a good cook. Apply at 2244 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; must be a first-class cook and furnish references. 3400 Indiana-av.

WANTED—VERY COMPETENT GIRL for housework in small family. References. 2962 Indiana-av.

WANTED—512 WEST WASHINGTON-st., an experienced, willing girl for second work; care of children; will pay good wages to a competent person.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron for a small family. Apply at 312 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS WHO WORK together as cook and second girl; none but competent ones need apply. Reference required. 2941 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Address 417 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Scandinavian. 239 Chestnut-st.; call at front door.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for second work and sewing. 2329 Michigan-av. Apply at basement door after 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good cook. Bring references with you to 392 West Adams-st., front basement door.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED – FIRST-CLASS BUTTON-hole makers. 286 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—25 GOOD SHIRTMAKERS. Apply at once to BROWN & PRIOR, 163 and 165 Wabash-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR AN INfant four months old; one that can come well recommended. Apply at No. 2235 Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—158 NORTH HALSTED-ST., good German and Scandinavian girls for general housework. Ladies supplied on short notice, at DUSKE'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSERY governess. Address B 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SILK hat trimmer, expert at jobbing, by the week; permanent. R. DUNLAP & CO., 173 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

COINS AND COIN BOOKS BOUGHT and sold. STEVENS & CO., 30 Tribune Building.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; twenty years' practice; strictly private. 155 Centre-av., corner Congress. MIDWIFE.

JOSEPH G. GIBBONS, ATTORNEY AT law, Room 27, 95 Clark-st., Chicago. Taxes paid and real estate managed for non-residents.

OLD SOLDIERS – SOLDIERS' LAND-claims located in Southeastern Dakota at 7¼ cents per acre. Address, with two 3 cent stamps, for particulars, HALE & CAMMANN, Mitchell, D. T.

TYPE-WRITER COPYING OF ALL DEscriptions rapidly and accurately done at Room 25, 89 Madison-st.

WANTED—AN A 1 SPECIALTY FOR the retail grocery trade; must be backed by a responsible house; a line where tenacity and skill are required to succeed preferred; my present house discontinuing city trade Nov. 1. Refer to the house and the trade I am now selling. Address for 3 days B 10, Tribune office.

WINTER SWEETS—H. MORGAN, OF New Jersey, has a car-load of sweet potatoes raised on choicest soil in the State put up expressly for winter and spring use; prime article; upon arrival will deliver to families in reasonable distance from depot for $3.75 per barrel cash on delivery. Orders at Crawford House through mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—FRAME HOUSES FOR REmoval for cash or will sell on commission. F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 120 Dearborn-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, FIRST National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Long experience in practice. Open until 9 p. m.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED – AS BOOKkeeper or assistant in wholesale business. Best city reference. Address B 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERgetic young man; good bookkeeper and correspondent, in respectable business. City reference. Moderate salary. Address B 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—N. B., MANUfacturers, etc.—Do you want a live young man of energy and push? B 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced shipping clerk, good marker and penman, with some good wholesale house. Can furnish A 1 references as to character and ability, and willing to work for moderate salary. Address B 4, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED – AS BOOKkeeper or office man by a bookkeeper of much experience and ready for work. B 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED – A YOUNG man of push and energy and some literary attainments asks a position where he can work hard and prove his ability; now employed. B 8, Tribune.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 18 years old, living with his parents, a place to finish cigar trade; has worked one year on trade. Address O H 39, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman; willing and obliging; only first-class family. Address B 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHman well acquainted with the city; willing to work. Best city references. O M 54, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND wife; man a good coachman, and can make himself useful; wife a No. 1 cook and laundress. Address for one week B 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND wife; he as coachman, she as cook or laundress; both competent. Best city references. Address B 13, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED – AS HEAD waiter by an experienced party; speaks French, German, and English. Best Eastern references. Address B 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISER, who writes a fine business hand, wishes to find employment in copying, addressing circulars, etc.; terms moderate. Address A 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man 21 years of age; have been collecting and soliciting the past five years; can give bonds to a large amount, and have good horse and buggy at disposal. Address V 77, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent Protestant woman to do second work in some small private family. References given if required. Apply for two days at 3028 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE girl as cook in a private family or general housework. Apply at 194 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl in an American family for general housework. Call at 319 Twenty-fourth-st. EMMA JACOBSON.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR laundress, or to do general housework in a first-class private family. Apply at 563 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook in private family; will wash and iron if required. Good references. 1436 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced waitress and housemaid for second work; private family. City references. 1436 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD cook in hotel or boarding-house. Inquire at 681 State-st. The best references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO REspectable Swedish girls for general housework. PETTERSON, 100 Sedgwick-st., inquire up-stairs in the front house.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent Swedish girl as second girl in first-class American family. Good New York references. Please call at 3717 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Norwegian girl in a small private family; speaks no English. 126 North Curtis-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COOK AND second girl by two capable girls. Three years' reference. Call at 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPEtent first cook, meat or pastry, hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant. 194 Hudson-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE girl in a small family as cook or to do general housework. Is competent and can give references. Wages, $4 to $5. Please call at 168 West Jackson-st. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, one as cook and the other as second girl. Best of city reference from three last places. B 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR to do housework by a first-class girl. Good references. 3254 Thirty-first-st., corner of Wallace.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY to help in housework; has child; will work for board. 561 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl (newcomer) to assist in housework; wages not so much an object as kind treatment; South Side preferred. Please call at brick building in rear of 13 Harmon-court.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TOGETHER—By first-class French cook; also second girl or care of children. 271 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl for general housework in private family. Good references. Call, two days, at 2515 Calumet-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS; one for second work in private family, or to take care of children; other for general housework, with first-class reference. Call at 3815 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable woman, lately from Ireland. Please call at 179 West Eighteenth-st., east of Halsted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GERman sisters, one cook and laundry and the other second work or general; work separate. Best of references from Americans. 3112 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE care of children and do family sewing; thoroughly competent. Good references. 3813 Langley-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do dining-room work in hotel or boarding-house. Call at 242 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to do general house or second work. Please call at 81 Oak-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family. Please call at 131 Sigel-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl for general housework. Please call at 430 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COMPEtent cook, washer, and ironer in a private family or to do general housework in a small private family; none but first-class need apply. And also second girl with first-class references. 28 Twenty-ninth-st. Call for two days. No cards answered.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED — IN SOME dressmaking establishment to sew; have had ten months' experience. Wages $3 per week. Address B 70, Tribune office.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY to do plain sewing in a private family and otherwise make herself generally useful. S 32, Tribune.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced Canadian girl as child's nurse, or would do second work. Call at 3516 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEkeeper or cook in a private family by a widow lady of experience. Call for two days at 282 Ontario-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 154 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN a private family by a very efficient and reliable person. Apply to MRS. WHITTAKER, 246 N. Clark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady; a good, rapid writer, quick at figures, and experienced in bookkeeping and business corresponding. Best of references. Address E M H, Box 273 Willoughby, O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable and experienced young lady as saleslady in first-class house or in office. Best references. Address B 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN furnish me $500 to build a model of a machine that I can sell the patent of for $25,000; this is no humbug. Address in real name B 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $15,000 in an old established manufacturing and jobbing house to take interest of partner in ill-health. Address B 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIVE PARTNER, WITH $500 and services, to establish branch of paying manufacturing business. HARRELL & COOLEY, 139 La Salle-st., Powell Roofing Company's office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000 cash in established and good paying manufacturing business. Call at Room 19, 124 Clark-st. H. D. PAUL.

WANTED—A GOOD ADVERTISING agent to join in a general publishing business. Call at Room 54 Reaper Block.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 381 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

MRS. BALDWIN, MAGNETIC HEALER—the best of the age. 329 West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$20,000—FORTY-ROOM brick hotel and lot, opposite Union Depot in Denver, Colo.; rented for three years at $2,000 per year; want South Side Chicago property; lots or improved property. T. B. BOYD, Room [illegible], 179 Madison.

CENTRAL DAKOTA.

Throwing Pearls Before Swine by Giving Good Plows to Very Bad Indians.

The Deadwood Coach and Its Load of Wearied and Disgusted Passengers.

The Pressing Necessity for Railroad Communication with the Black Hills.

An Undiscovered Country Which Abounds in Water, Coal, Wood, and Grass.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PIERRE, D. T., Oct. 27.—I was obliged to cut my letter into sections on account of its length, and hence resume where I left off yesterday.

Maj. Love, who for four years was the Indian Agent at the Cheyenne Agency, and who is now a resident of Pierre, has some queer stories to tell about Indian life as he found it, and is in possession of a number of articles exhibiting the ingenuity and skill of the Indians when they choose to work. Generally they are an indolent, worthless, dirty, and disgusting people, and he was so completely disgusted with the life he was leading among them that he resigned a short time ago. There are, Maj. Love states, a number of Frenchmen throughout the reservation who are married to squaws, and some of these "squaw-men" as they are called have extensive cattle and horse ranges. One of them in particular, a man named Narcelle, has nearly 1,000 head of cattle, and other stock, and is easily worth upwards of $50,000; and yet his family regularly draw rations, food, and clothing from the agency. Upon one occasion, when the Government failed to supply the agency with cattle, Maj. Love was instructed to purchase about $3,000 worth. The bargain was made with Narcelle; the money paid paid over to him, the cattle slaughtered, and Narcelle's family carried off as rations a considerable portion of the meat. Maj. Love says it is perfectly useless, and a waste of public money for the Government to present the Sioux with plows, reapers, agricultural implements of all sorts, and seeds, as they have been doing. The plows are seldom touched; the reapers are curiosities for a few days only, and then are abandoned on the prairies, and the seeds, instead of being properly planted or sown broadcast, are nearly always dumped by the handful into a hole in the earth, and stamped in. Give them potatoes to plant, and show them how, and they will put the sprouts under ground properly enough, but before the green shoots appear above the surface they will have them all dug up, and will have eaten them raw. Their reservation is literally

STREWN WITH FARMING UTENSILS

going to waste and ruin. At the agencies tickets are now given them for intestines as well as for meat. Formerly only meat-tickets were given, but the Indians used to fight so furiously for the intestines, which were to be had for the asking, and which were greatly esteemed as a relish by the squaws, who chew them up raw, that tickets were issued for certain quantities of intestines as well as the usual one and one-half pounds of meat per day. In this way the squaws are prevented from tearing each other's eyes and hair. They consume large quantities of everything, or rather waste it, and it is safe to say that five white men could be kept on what is taken to feed and clothe two Indians.

The Sioux will not work. They deride work of all sorts, and say only white men and squaws were made for work, and should any one of their number follow the advice which the white man gives him and till the soil for his own pecuniary benefit, they call him a "squaw-man," a term which though not particularly obnoxious to the French Canadian, is terribly opprobrious to the Indian. That they will not work is not to be wondered at, however. The treaty by which they are confined to their present reservation, besides providing for their welfare in a number of ways, provides that their rations and annuities shall continue until such time as they become self-supporting, and the medicine-men, who know this, tell them that if they work their rations will be stopped and they will be compelled to work for their living to the end of their days. As a matter of fact all the work they engage in is the manufacture of such trinkets as Maj. Love has in great quantities. These are highly ornamental, and display a high order of skill. A stone pipe displays some pretty work in metal about the bowl, a war-club displays talent in the stonecutter's art, and the rawhide encircling the handle is as neatly stitched together as any harnessmaker could do it. War-clubs, necklaces of elk's teeth and beads, quivers, all sorts of ornamental work on buffalo robes, mats, etc., with colored porcupine quills, and a large variety of other articles are manufactured simply for the purpose of putting a little grog money into their pockets. Maj. Love has two young sons who talk Sioux very correctly, and the elder is quite

AN ADEPT AT THE SIGN LANGUAGE.

The younger, a little fellow of an age at which most children are learning to talk English plainly, not only talks English, but can interpret Sioux, and knows many of the Indian songs by heart.

Concerning the Cheyenne River route to the Black Hills the Major expressed himself freely. He had no idea which would be chosen, but as to a choice between the two routes, no other question was considered, the Cheyenne River route was the preferable one. The south bank of the Cheyenne was most remarkably prolific; there was good timber along its entire length; and there were but few tributary creeks and rivers to be crossed. The road along the Bad River [illegible] more creeks, and was not quite so good [illegible], but it was by no means a bad route to the Hills. The position of Pierre, the soundings along the river, and several other points would be well considered, no doubt, by the railroad officials interested before they arrived at any determination regarding the bridge.

To resume: Fort Pierre is a quaint little settlement of perhaps 200 inhabitants. There are a number of small frame houses, a two-story [illegible], and some thirty or forty log-houses, which when new were made quite tenantable by plastering up the interstices between the logs with "gumbo" and roofing them with large strips of [illegible] laid upon split rails. Many of these houses were built by the Indian traders all the way from [illegible] forty-two years ago, and some of them are now quite dilapidated. Nearly a dozen are uninhabited, not because they could not be easily made tenantable, but because there is no demand for houses on that side of the river. Fort Pierre is situated, like its relative, upon a broad [illegible] bottom, but it is somewhat higher than its namesake across the river. Between the settlement and the Missouri River are several buildings used as warehouses by the Northwestern Transportation Company, to the north of which [illegible] large plaza where the freighters make up their heavily-laden

OX-TRAINS FOR THE BLACK HILLS.

[illegible] morning I was over in the reservation there were some fifty wagons of the heaviest, strongest [illegible], covered with canvas stretched over a [illegible] frame, standing in an almost complete circle. Alongside lay a long string of heavy ox-yokes, and at the opening into this corral of wagons were the bull-whackers, some [illegible] around waiting for one of their number, who was officiating as cook, to get them something to eat, while others were warming up themselves and their whips by cracking the [illegible]. These bull-gads are fearfully and wonderfully made. They seem capable, in the hands of [illegible], of reaching to the very "back of beyond," and of making a report like a rifle when [illegible] there. Even the stolid, tough old [illegible] shut their eyes and shiver when they see [illegible] masters thus vigorously practicing and [illegible] lash crack.

[illegible] up the bottom is quite an extensive [illegible] in which the herders graze their [illegible] permit them to wallow in the water and [illegible] the shallows of the river. A freight-train consists of thirty wagons. Each three [illegible] fastened together by chains and are [illegible] twelve team of oxen. The first wagon [illegible] "lead," the second the "swing," and the [illegible] "trail." A full train, then, consists of [illegible] wagons and 240 oxen, together with several [illegible] oxen to take the place of any which [illegible] sick or disabled on the journey. [illegible] of the train has several drivers. [illegible] train has two herders, one for the day [illegible] the night duty. The average distance traveled per day is only ten or twelve [illegible] as the distance to Deadwood is near[illegible] it generally takes from five to six [illegible] the freighters to make the trip. [illegible] winter these oxen are never fed [illegible] the hay which is found along the [illegible] grasses which abound throughout [illegible] Territory. The numerous streams [illegible] on the route supply them with [illegible]

[illegible] a system of transportation freights [illegible] Hills are necessarily heavy, and be[illegible] company now engaged in the traffic [illegible] with the Northwestern Railroad [illegible] all the freight which comes [illegible], and has in consequence an

[illegible] MONOPOLY OF THE BUSINESS.

[illegible] be some competition and a little [illegible] two or three different "boss [illegible] doing the work, but they have [illegible] from the field. This monop[illegible] with considerable disfavor by [illegible] Pierre, as well as in the Hills, who [illegible] day to day that the rumor [illegible] is tired of the compact and [illegible] will prove true. The North[illegible] Transportation Company is a Minnesota [illegible] for its principal officers Capt. [illegible] Paul, and C. W. Carpenter, a brother of the late Senator Matt Carpenter, who, it is reported, was one of the original backers of the company.

The stage-coach to the Black Hills—Concord coaches they are advertised—which are run by the same company, are as villainous vehicles for human conveyance as were ever yet designed. Imagine a large American Express wagon, with four seats covered with hard leather cushions, the whole covered with a thin canvas canopy with two openings in the sides, and a few places on top and on sides and rear for attaching baggage, and you have the Deadwood coach. The seats hold three persons each, but it is not on record that there was ever a team attached to one of these coaches which was capable of drawing twelve persons through to Deadwood. The time from Pierre to Deadwood is thirty-six hours at the least—longer by several hours than from Chicago to Pierre, a distance four times as great. When one sees

THE MISERABLE WRECKS

which the coach from the hills carries into Pierre nightly, he cannot wonder at the dread which traveling men, and others whose business calls them to the hills, have of making the trip. A wealthy Eastern man, whose business frequently calls him to Deadwood, arrived a few nights ago nearly dead from pneumonia contracted on the route, but being of a rugged constitution and in good physical condition he greatly improved during the night at the hotel, and continued his journey in the morning. It was his ninth trip to the hills and return, and he confessed that each time he had promised himself and vowed it by an oath if necessary, that he never again would make the trip until the railroad was completed. The last night I was in Pierre one of the passengers en route to Deadwood was an old, old gentleman, who looked as if he had at one time been well off in the world, and whose greatness had not yet entirely departed in spite of his age. About an hour before starting-time I engaged in conversation with him, and ascertained that he was upwards of 84 years old, and was going to Spearfish, fifteen miles beyond Deadwood, to spend the remainder of his days there with his only living son. He was in Chicago in 1831, turned sod just as they are doing now in Dakota, in 1821 in Ohio, and was one of the pioneers of Laporte, Ind. It is very rarely that so old a man is seen roughing it out on these treeless plains, and the old gent excited a great deal of attention about the hotel. A number sympathized with him on being obliged to make so tedious and rough a trip over the plains, and so truly did I, although I knew the old man was not so decrepid as he might appear, for I had seen him during the day perched upon the highest hill overlooking the town and surrounding country. As the coach rolled away two or three of the bystanders turned away as if to hide their emotion, and all that was said was: "That's pretty rough; I hope he'll get through all right." This was from rough-visaged men who nightly see delicately-framed women start out on the same perilous trip to join their husbands or relatives in the Far West. My only reason for elaborating upon this topic is to show the

URGENT DEMAND FOR A BRIDGE

across the Missouri at or near this point, so that the Northwestern Railroad may push on to its proper termius, Deadwood. It is only two years since the railroad reached the Missouri, but it must be remembered that the Black Hills were settled five or six years before that, and the hills alone, exclusive of a large tract of country tributary to them, have an estimated population of not less than 25,000, or about one-tenth of the entire population of the Territory. There are besides Deadwood a number of as large and as prosperous settlements as there are in the Territory. Vast measures of coal have been found in Mandan and in portions of Lawrence Counties, and the hills as everybody knows by this time are rich with gold and a variety of other valuable ores. The Homestake Company sends in regularly by the treasure-coach five gold bricks every two weeks, and is declaring dividends almost unprecedented in mining. There, too, are some of the largest and best cattle-ranges in the world, and in the immediate vicinity of the hills and on the edge of the reservation it is estimated that there are nearly 150,000 head of cattle, and numerous ranges of sheep and horses beside. In all probability it will take two years or thereabouts to erect a bridge at or near Pierre, and at the present rate at which Dakota is filling up the population of the hills is very apt to double itself. No further argument is needed. The few facts here detailed are all that are needed to prove the necessity of the extension of the Dakota Central to Deadwood, and thence in time on through the greatest cattle-grazing country in the world, Montana, to the Pacific Slope. The Northwestern Railroad already has the right of way through the Sioux Reservation, having purchased from them a strip 200 feet wide through the hills. But it stands to reason that they do not wish to push forward their road on so narrow a tract as 200 feet, and the recession of a portion of the Sioux lands to the Government is demanded by all in Dakota.

Nowhere in the Territory have I yet found a man who was so generally posted and so deeply interested in the development of the country he lives in as Dr. Scott, of Pierre, who finds time outside of his professional duties to inform himself about all that is going on of high interest in the Territory. Dr. Scott came to Pierre from Iowa two years ago, and, being a close observer, has accumulated during his professional and other trips through Dakota a truly serviceable fund of information. It is his opinion that the portion of the Territory lying west of the James River is

RICHER IN EVERY WAY

than the country east of it, which has for the most part been under cultivation for some few years past. The gentle slopes and the level table-lands back a few miles from the east bank of the Missouri he denominates the best land east of the Missouri. But better than all the rest, he maintains, a veritable "promised land" is the country now held by the Sioux, which he soon hopes to see opened to white settlers. The land along the Bad River is infinitly better than most people suppose, and in his judgment is the best farming land in Dakota. The Bad River, or Wapaka Sichi, as the Indians name it, was so called, so the Doctor has been informed by a half-breed, because it was so dangerous to ford. It is not a large stream of water, but at all seasons of the year has a soft, muddy, gumbo-like bottom which makes it very unsafe for cattle and men. The Indian herders to this day carry a pole for the purpose of making soundings in crossing this stream; and though the Cheyenne River is a great deal larger than Bad River, they never hesitate to drive their stock through any portion of the stream. Dr. Scott pronounces as absolutely false in every particular the statement made by Prof. Winchell in his "Sketches on Creation" concerning the "Mauvaises Terres," or "bad lands," along Bad River. Instead of being a rainless region, producing nothing but a dry, innutritious alkali grass, and parched during a portion of the year by the most furious blasts of tropical heat, alternating with the rigors of a Dakota winter, the country is richly watered by any number of small creeks and rivers, all tributary to Bad River, and nowhere do grasses grow more luxuriantly than there. Every little stream and creek has its banks studded with timber, and down the main stream the wood is large enough to be available for almost any purpose. The half-breeds say there is

NOT ONLY COAL, BUT GOLD,

to be found in large quantities in the reservation, but refuse to intimate where the latter is to be found, because they know too well the result.

Dr. Scott has faith that coal, and perhaps peat, will be found in large quantities this side of the Missouri as well as the other, and that lignite can yet be adapted in some way for household heating and cooking purposes. Lignite abounds in almost illimitable quantities all along both banks of the river. It will burn, but it leaves almost its bulk in ashes, and thus far has not been used with much success.

The climate of Dakota, he maintains, has been woefully misrepresented, and cites in support of his assertion that wild game is still plenty throughout the Territory, and that they return early enough in the year to raise their young in and about a chain of lakes which extend from a point about forty miles north of Pierre nearly to Bismarck, at a distance east of the Missouri varying from twenty to thirty miles. The existence of this almost continuous chain of lakes is unknown to even inhabitants of Dakota. It is heavily timbered along the line of the lakes and along the bluffs on the river, and between the two ranges of timber is

AN ALMOST FAULTLESS LANDSCAPE,

stretching for miles away to the north—the very cream of the wheat-growing belt. There have been neither Indians nor white men into this tract since the former retired to the reservation, and it is there that all sorts of game is to be found in abundance.

The Doctor's idea that peat is to be found in Dakota is based upon a formation which is found to exist nearly all over the Territory, and which he noticed most particularly when excavations were being made on the hill above the town for the erection of his residence. Underneath a topsoil of vegetable mold was found a stratum of river deposit, and beneath this in turn was found a rich black earth, thickly matted together with roots, which extended clear down into the subsoil. The Doctor is [illegible] scientist himself to deride geol[illegible] sists that they do not know an[illegible] kota, else they would never [illegible] them have been doing, that t[illegible] or iron, or other mineral in Dak[illegible] assured they will be compelled [illegible] their mistakes, as they have [illegible] mistaken before on the coa[illegible] Doctor is not gifted with a viv[illegible] nor is he given to exaggerations[illegible] ucated, practical, thinking ma[illegible] honored and respected both in [illegible] kota, and when he prophesies a [illegible] for the latter he does so simply [illegible] lieves it. He is no land-shark or [illegible] has he any interest in common [illegible] to cure them when they bec[illegible] bragging too much.

I go hence back to Huron, wher[illegible] train up the "Jim" River valley [illegible] the road.

W. A. T.

American Cheese in England.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Just before the rising of Parliament the attention of such members as still [illegible] town was incidentally directed to the manufacture of American cheese. Much of [illegible] sent to us across the Atlantic, it was [illegible] was only a more solid kind of o[illegible] genuine curds being the least im[illegible] constituents, and various mysterious [illegible] contributing much the largest pro[illegible] bulk. Since then it has happened [illegible] cause or another the manufacture [illegible] has become the subject of conside[illegible] discussion on both sides of the Atlantic. Americans complain of an increas[illegible] duction of Europe, and especially of England; and the English farmers in the cheese-making counties, while mourning over the crushing effect of American competition, are making an attempt to recover their lost ground. As a matter of fact, the competition of the American cheese factories never has been very crushing. Whenever our food imports are in question the English farmer cries out before he is hurt. Instead of refusing to acknowledge when he is beaten he considers himself to have suffered irreparably from the first blow. American cheese began to take a high place in the English market fifteen or twenty years ago; but just in proportion as it became more popular the best kinds of cheese made in our own dairies began to realize a higher price. Twenty years ago excellent Cheshire cheese could be bought at 8 pence a pound; but six years later, when the production had fallen off, not so much in consequence of American competition as because farmers found it very profitable to dispatch their milk to the large towns, it realized 10 pence and 11 pence a pound. At the present day the best makes of English cheese sell at from 70 shillings to 80 shillings a hundred-weight in the dairies. Occasionally a first-class consignment from one of the American factories will bring almost equal prices; but this is very exceptional, and there is no reason to doubt that if the English farmers make really good cheese, in whatsoever quantities, they can dispose of it at prices which would have seemed exceptionally high in the days before American competition was heard of. There is one good reason why cheese made in the American factories will never detract from the popularity of Cheddar, or Cheshire, or Stilton. The Americans can imitate English cheese admirably in appearance but not in flavor.

DAVITT AND PARNELL.

How the Irish Leaders Are Gradually Drifting Apart—Quarreling at the Dublin Convention—Parnell Ahead.

Dublin (Oct. 20) Correspondence New York Herald.

There was nothing to distinguish the array of delegates which met under Mr. Parnell's Presidency in the Antient Concert Rooms from the great Convention of Land-League leaders over which the member for Cork City presided in the Rotunda in the autumn of last year. The same delegates were present from the same districts and an almost identical spirit pervaded the deliberations. There was, however, one prominent figure on the platform which was absent from last year's gathering, and that was Mr. Michael Davitt, the founder of the defunct Land League. His presence had a marked effect on the conference. Last year, when he was in Portland Prison, his name was cheered to the echo by his admirers in the Rotunda; but on the present occasion every word he uttered seemed to cause the gravest anxiety to his fellow-leaders, and when at last the point of divergence came an open rupture was only prevented by Mr. Davitt's withdrawal of a proposal which turned out to be obnoxious to the Parliamentary party. Throughout Mr. Davitt's speeches, too, there ran an ill-concealed vein of irony, an almost open contempt for the new program, which he is said to have assisted in preparing. It is impossible to imagine how it could have been otherwise. Mr. Davitt's advanced views find no expression in this new departure. The program adopted does not contain a single plank of Mr. Davitt's platform. It is, on the contrary, quite a retrograde movement. The amendment of the Land act and the creation of a peasantry proprietary are not at all on the same line with the program which proclaimed the "land for the people" and the "abolition of landlordism," root and branch. No wonder, then, that Mr. Davitt, whose attitude was one solely of concession, should have displayed the contempt which no one for a moment doubts he felt for the program of the Irish Parliamentary party. The conference marks the point of divergence between the policies of the two popular leaders. Events will decide when that divergence is to be openly declared; but it is now as marked as if Mr. Davitt had called his adherents to his side and marched from the hall, leaving Mr. Parnell and his Parliamentary party to elaborate their "Irish National League" as they thought proper. It is somewhat remarkable that the muster of Irish members of Parliament was very large, and that the list includes several names strange to such conferences. Twenty-three members, including Mr. Parnell, were present, and among them were the Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Dawson), the High Sheriff (Mr. Gray), Mr. Gill, Mr. Shiel, Mr. Cullan, and Mr. Lalor, all men who are more likely to be found supporting a modified policy than one drawn on the familiar Land League lines.

IRISH-AMERICANS.

Certainly the most remarkable, and to the conference the most interesting passage in Mr. Parnell's speech, was that in which he referred to the position of the sister agitation in America. "I wish," he said, "to say a few words with regard to the observations which have been made in reference to the present position of our movement in America. I feel bound to notice, in the first place, the remarks which have appeared in the English journals with regard to the character and class of our kindred beyond the sea who have subscribed to the struggle at home, and which are distinguished by more than their usual degree of malignity and inaccuracy. The American subscribers to the fund, which has been of so much importance to our movement at home, are described as the lowest of the class of the American population; yet it is well known that our meetings there have been presided over or attended by Governors of States, Bishops of the Catholic Church, clergymen of all denominations, Senators, Congressmen, Judges, the most eminent physicians and merchants of fortune and position. Large subscriptions have been given, which could only come from men of large means. In short, our movement in America, so far from being of the character described by the English press, has been supported by all that is best socially among the people of Irish origin. It is represented that this support has been given on the condition of obeying Irish-American dictation. Let me say in the most distinct language I can employ that dictation has not been attempted by any responsible section of Irish-American opinion, and if it had been attempted I should have felt it my duty, on behalf of the Irish nation at home, to decline to obey it. But all the speeches that I have read of the most respectable and representative Irish Americans, while divergent on many other points, were agreed upon this—that it was for the people and for them alone to decide what was the best course to be pursued. Let me assure you that our movement there is not in the state of approaching chaos which the English journals would have us believe. We have there a large and properly constituted organization, which is daily becoming more powerful and more united, and to the members of that organization, and to all of our people who are content with a practicable program, we confidently appeal for a continuance of that moral and material support which has so greatly helped us in the past."

THE RADICAL.

A few delegates having spoken, it came to Mr. Davitt's turn to address the meeting, and his remarks furnished as good a key to the situation in Ireland at the present moment as we are likely to have for some time. He wished to repeat there that day what he had so often before declared, that until the land of Ireland, that was stolen from the people of Ireland—that was the national property of Ireland in the past—shall have been restored again to the people of Ireland, there can be no final or satisfactory settlement in Ireland. This was not to be understood as separating Mr. Parnell and himself in the land movement. While still claiming the right to defend his own principles he was in no way in antagonism with Mr. Parnell and his party, and then followed the illustration: "I recognize that in any movement, no matter how advanced that movement may be, there must necessarily be a conservative and radical element. ['Hear, hear.'] I join in working on this movement as the representative of the radical element, taking up toward Mr. Parnell that stand of friendly emulation which I hope I may yet be able to take up when he is Prime Minister of a self-governed Irish Parliament [great cheers] and I a member of a friendly opposition, yielding not to him or to any man alive a greater desire to promote the liberty, happiness, and prosperity of my country."

THE ROW.

The discussion which followed was concerning the controlling power of the Irish Parliamentary party in the Council, and some heat was shown by the delegates from the northern counties at what they supposed to be an attempt to deprive them of their due share of representation in the Council. An amendment was [illegible] that the Council should consist of forty-eight members—thirty-two elected by the counties and [illegible] by the Irish Parliamentary party. To [illegible] Mr. Davitt again expressed his determined [illegible] uncompromising opposition. It was then [illegible] to take decisive action, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., was put up to fight the battle [illegible] possible gain the victory which, for the [illegible] inclined to the Davitt faction. Feeling [illegible] as Mr. O'Connor declared that the question of confidence in the Irish Parliamentary [illegible] was raised by Mr. Davitt's resolution. [illegible] able confusion prevailed. "It is not; I [illegible] not," declared Mr. Davitt. "I do not pro[illegible] be able to penetrate into the bosom of Mr. [illegible]tt," continued Mr. O'Connor, with the [illegible] possible sneer; "but I do know that in [illegible] temper and under the circumstances in [illegible] it was brought before the meeting, whether [illegible] intended it or not—and upon that I [illegible] offer no opinion—the question of confidence in the Irish Parliamentary party is raised.' [illegible] and confusion were now almost beyond the power of the Chairman to control, and [illegible] of the excitement a delegate advanced across the platform and angrily attempted to interrupt the speaker. A clergyman [illegible] forward with the apparent intention [illegible] the tumult which prevailed, but he [illegible] several times peremptorily addressed by [illegible] O'Connor with: "Sit down, sir; sit down, I

A CANNONADE.

[illegible] speaker went on to say that the Irish Parliamentary party had to face the English enemy in front, but it had bitterer enemies behind, and a good deal more to this effect. Mr. O'Connor had no sooner resumed his seat than Mr. Davitt rushed to the front of the platform, white with rage, and amid mingled cheers and hisses he shouted rather than spoke: "A false issue has been placed before you by Mr. T. P. O'Connor. He has thrown now upon me the imputation, which I hurl back in his teeth, that I showed a want of confidence in Mr. Parnell; and to prove that he is wrong, and that I can now, as when the conference commenced, as when down in Avondale, as when in Portland, and as when in America, I would give anything to him rather than divide any movement or any assembly. I withdraw my resolution." His declaration was received with enthusiastic cheering, the greater part of the assembly rising to its feet and waving hats and handkerchiefs. Mr. Davitt continued: 'This is the answer I return to Mr. T. P. O'Connor [loud cheers], and long before he was identified with the cause of Ireland, I, humble as I am, young and unparliamentarian as I am, have shown that I could make a sacrifice for principle and for Ireland. The man or number of men at this meeting that would charge me directly or indirectly with insinuating anything against Mr. Parnell's integrity would be saying what no gentleman would utter." This practically ended the matter. Mr. Davitt's resolution was withdrawn, and Mr. Meany's amendment, fixing the Council at forty-eight members, was carried. The result is that Mr. Parnell practically holds the constitution in his own hands.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

No Important Changes to Be Recommended—High Duties to Be Continued—Tariff Revision by the Present Congress Not Expected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The stenographic report of the statements made before the Tariff Commission is nearly completed, and it is expected that within a week it will be in type, and ready for distribution by the Government Printing Office. Under the law creating the Commission it was made the duty of the Public Printer to distribute copies of the testimony to Senators and Representatives just as fast and soon as printed. By the time that the House Committee of Ways and Means meets in the Capitol, two weeks from now, the complete report properly indexed, will be on their table, ready for such consideration and action as may be deemed advisable.

Altogether the commission traveled about 7,000 miles, held public sessions for about seventy days, and heard the statements of between five and six hundred persons. The printed record will fill about 3,000 pages, and as there was but one official reporter having charge of all that matter, and as a large part of his time was spent in traveling, the rapidity with which the record has been prepared for publication is very remarkable.

It is the opinion of persons who have had unusually good opportunities for judging of the sentiment of the commission, that no radical or important changes in the existing tariff will be recommended. Their report will recommend, perhaps, some slight increase of duties on some articles, and some slight decrease on others, together with some insignificant additions to the free list; and, wherever it is possible, an abandonment of compound duties (that is, of ad valorem rates combined with specific rates) will be recommended. It is also probable that important changes in custom-house regulations as to clearance, consular invoices, duties on changes, and such matters will be suggested. These are more particularly within the province of Commissioner McMahon, who, as an officer of the New York Custom-House for many years, has an intimate knowledge of that branch of the subject, and is favorably inclined towards the views taken by importers and merchants.

As to the action of the commission in regard to special interests, it is believed by the well-informed and disinterested observers above referred to that, notwithstanding the persistency with which the potters of Trenton, N. J., and East Liverpool, O., urged an increase of existing duties on chinaware, no change will be recommended; that a reimposition of the duty on quinine, as persistently urged on the part of manufacturers of chemicals, will not be advised; that the duty on raw wool will neither be abolished in the interest of wool manufacturers, nor increased in the interest of American wool-growers, but will remain practically as at present; and even that the action of the Cresson Convention of persons engaged in the steel and iron business in favor of increased rates of duty on iron-ore and on iron and steel in their various stages, will hardly be approved by the commission; in fact, that the general result of the report of the commission will be in favor of making the least possible number of changes, and none of them important, in the existing tariff. The commission is now in daily session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, going over the whole subject, item by item, thus making up its report, that it may be ready when Congress meets.

Senators and members of the House of Representatives now in Washington, together with many other persons interested in public affairs, are already beginning to discuss the questions, "What will be done with the report of the Tariff Commission at the next session?" "Will any action be taken on the subject?" "Or will the report and testimony meet with the fate of nearly all similar documents and be packed away with the mass of printed matter which accumulates at every session?"

Those who have had most experience of Congressional methods regard it as extremely improbable—in fact, almost beyond the bounds of possibility—that any definit and comprehensive tariff legislation will be enacted at the coming session. Its limited duration of three months (or actually two months, counting from the expiration of the Christmas holidays) precludes the possibility of such full discussion and such consideration of the numerous interests involved as must take place before any general tariff measure can become a law. Even in an ordinary long session, with the appropriation bills, and other multitudinous public and private matters striving for precedence, there would be little chance for a bill that would require at least three months for its consideration. Thus the idea seems to prevail here among those best acquainted with Congress, that if it be really the desire of both political parties to have the tariff promptly and comprehensively revised and modified, the only practical means of doing so would be to have a bill passed next session providing for the meeting of the Forty-eighth Congress on, say the 5th of March next, for the special purpose of considering and acting on that subject.

It seems, however, that there is very little expectation of the passage of any such bill: and the present probabilities indicate a postponement of general tariff revision until the regular assemblage of the new Congress in December, 1883.

THE PLACK PEON'S CHANT.

From Jay Hubbell's "slampaigner," supported by the "voluntary contributions" of poor clerks and scrub-women.

De Bourbon's awful hard on we;
Dey stops our vote, yet says we's free;
We bow to dere "supremacy."
Come to Jesus! Right away! Bimeby.

Dese Bourbons, dey's our wusest foes;
Kase we aint gwine de way dey goes
Dey strings us up all by de toes!
Come to Jesus! Right away! Bimeby.

Dey scorns our wife an' little one;
Dey hunts dis niggah wid dere gun,
And laughs, like debbils, at dere fun!
Come to Jesus! Right away! Bimeby.

Dey frowns and says we's low-down blacks,
Dey lash our bare and bleedin backs,
And puts our bodies on dere racks!
Come to Jesus! Right away! Bimeby.

Dey make believe we gets up plots,
An' torture us wid chains and knots,
An' steals, by law, our cotton lots.
Come to Jesus! Right away! Bimeby.

Dey takes our homes an' Sunday clo's;
Our cotton, corn, our spades and hoes;
But Gabr'ell's horn's de horn dat blows!
Come to Jesus! Right away! Bimeby.

Dey hangs us on some "spreading oak,"
An' laugh to see us darkies choke;
We'll be de coals when dey're de coke!
Come to Jesus! Right away! Bimeby.

Dey cheats us when dey let us vote;
De nigs de sheep; den who's de goat?
Vengeance is mine, de Lord He wrote!
Come to Jesus! Right away! Bimeby.

How can we see our Rights go wrong?
We's black, but we's mighty strong!
De good God knows we's stood it long!
Come to Jesus! Right away! Bimeby.

Dere hearts is black, dere shirts is red;
Our hearts is white, yet full ob dread;
We turn to Him who for us bled.
Come to Jesus! Right away! Bimeby.

O dis yeah Yearth's a yawful cheat,
For de Bourbon bosses all de Beat,
While de black man haint got 'nuff to eat!
Come to Jesus! Right away! Bimeby.

But dere's a hereafter's 's I've heard tell;
Where de black man he'll be treated well;
While de Bourbon he'll go straight to hell.
Come to Jesus! Right away! Bimeby.

Brought in the Bear's Meat Alive.

Toronto (Canada) Globe, Oct. 26.

A Toronto lawyer, who was one of a party out hunting lately in the Muskoka district, had a narrow escape from the rather dangerous embraces of a bear. The incident is an amusing one. It appears that the members of the party had arranged that they should take turns at the cooking. The gentleman in question did not take kindly to this work, and when the remainder of the party returned from the chase he was invariably asleep, not having prepared a meal. His companions became tired of this conduct, and on this occasion ordered him out to bring in some game. This he proceeded very gladly to do. In a few minutes, however, he was seen returning at the top of his speed, with an immense bear in hot pursuit. He dashed into the shanty, the doors of which were at once barred against the would-be intruder, the gallant hunter exclaiming, "Boys, here's your fresh meat, all alive." After some dozen shots had been fired into the bear's body from the roof of the shanty, where the gallant hunters had managed to crawl through one of the numerous smoke-holes, they descended, and, after some slight delay in removing the skin, were soon enjoying a hearty dinner of bear-steaks. It appears that when the bear was first seen by the hunter he had just turned toward the gentleman, who, taking aim rather nervously, managed, if not to seriously wound the brute, to at least irritate him, the brute turning upon the hunter.

TAMMANY'S POWER.

Carl Schurz on the New York Democratic Machine.

There is a hopeful Citizens' ticket in the City of New York, the purpose of which is to rescue the city from the united factions of the Democracy. Mr. Carl Schurz, speaking at Cooper Hall Saturday night, referred to the bitter contest between Tammany and the other Democratic halls, and said:

"What did we see a few days ago? All these hostile factions we saw sitting together in cozy conference, dividing among themselves, like old friends, the municipal offices as if nothing had happened. There were they, in the truest sense of the term, casting their lots for the garments of this crucified community. And, mark you, there was the boss of Tammany Hall sitting at the head of the table. The prodigal son was received back, and the fatted calf was killed for him. But who was the prodigal son? [A voice, 'John Kelly.'] No, John Kelly looked rather like the rich, indignant, and magnificent father, receiving the profligates of Irving Hall and of the County Democracy. And to one of them he gave the fatted calf of the Sheriff's office, and to the other the equally fatted calf of the County Clerkship. And then they sat there at his feet, fairly shedding tears over the magnanimity and generosity of the great old, grand old father. It seemed almost as if the County Democracy had caught the spirit of Tammany Hall with this new friendship, for it brought forward its favorit son, Pat Keenan.

"What is the secret of Tammany's power? It has a man at its head who knows how to keep together his forces. It has at its command, I believe, 40,000 votes—the bulk in this city. They are like a drilled and disciplined political army. When he tells them, 'Support this man,' they support him. When he tells them, 'Defeat this man,' they defeat him—if they can. When he tells them, 'Support this man,' they support him. When he rises in revolt, they rise in revolt. He has convinced the other Democratic factions that without his support success is scarcely possible, that with his enmity defeat is very probable. In other words, he has brought them to the conclusion that they cannot get along without him. How does the Tammany Boss hold his forces together? Is it by great political principles? Is Tammany Hall a school of political philosophy—some Athenian academy where profound public problems are solved? Is it a nursery of statesmanship and patriotism for the salvation of this great Republic? Principle! What are their principles?"

Referring to John Kelly, Mr. Schurz described a boss as follows:

"It is not a Democratic or Republican Government we present to you for your acceptance, but it is a City Government belonging to you all. We recommend candidates who, as we think, are just the men to give you what now you do not stand in need of. We recommend them, not as if we assumed any authority, but simply because nobody else has taken the responsibility of doing so. The same thing that has been done by those who gave to Brooklyn the courageous and noble young Mayor they have, is done by us, who propose to give you an equally courageous and noble Mayor in Mr. Allan Campbell."

John W. Mackay.

Letter to Cleveland Leader.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The great Nevada millionaire, John W. Mackay, has his troubles as well as poorer men. He came to New York last Wednesday evening and put up quietly at the Hoffman House, giving a quiet little dinner to half a dozen intimate friends, and spending the evening in the discussion of a pet project of his. It is the erection of a magnificent residence in New York, calculated to throw the Vanderbilt palaces in the shade.

"Mrs. Mackay," he said, "loves Paris. I love Nevada. We have decided to split the difference and live in New York. The next thing is to find the place for my home."

Before he left the table a cable message was handed him. It came direct from Paris, and said that Mrs. Mackay was dangerously ill. Before the steamer left a second message announced that her case was hopeless and that she was dying. He is on the Atlantic now the victim of a family anxiety, for the couple are very warmly attached, despite their long separation. Mrs. Mackay is a brilliant woman and a great favorite in Parisian society. Her extravagant and lavish use of money has made her entertainments famous all over Europe. Mr. Mackay is an unassuming man, but of singular generosity and good nature.

Her Sweet Smile Haunts Me Still.

I had not seen her for twenty years. Now she was a well-preserved matron with the same sweet smile on her face and a set of splendid teeth, thanks to Sozodont. Her daughters call her blessed because she brought them up properly.

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Michigan Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

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Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.
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Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.
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